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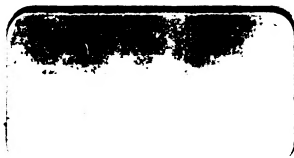
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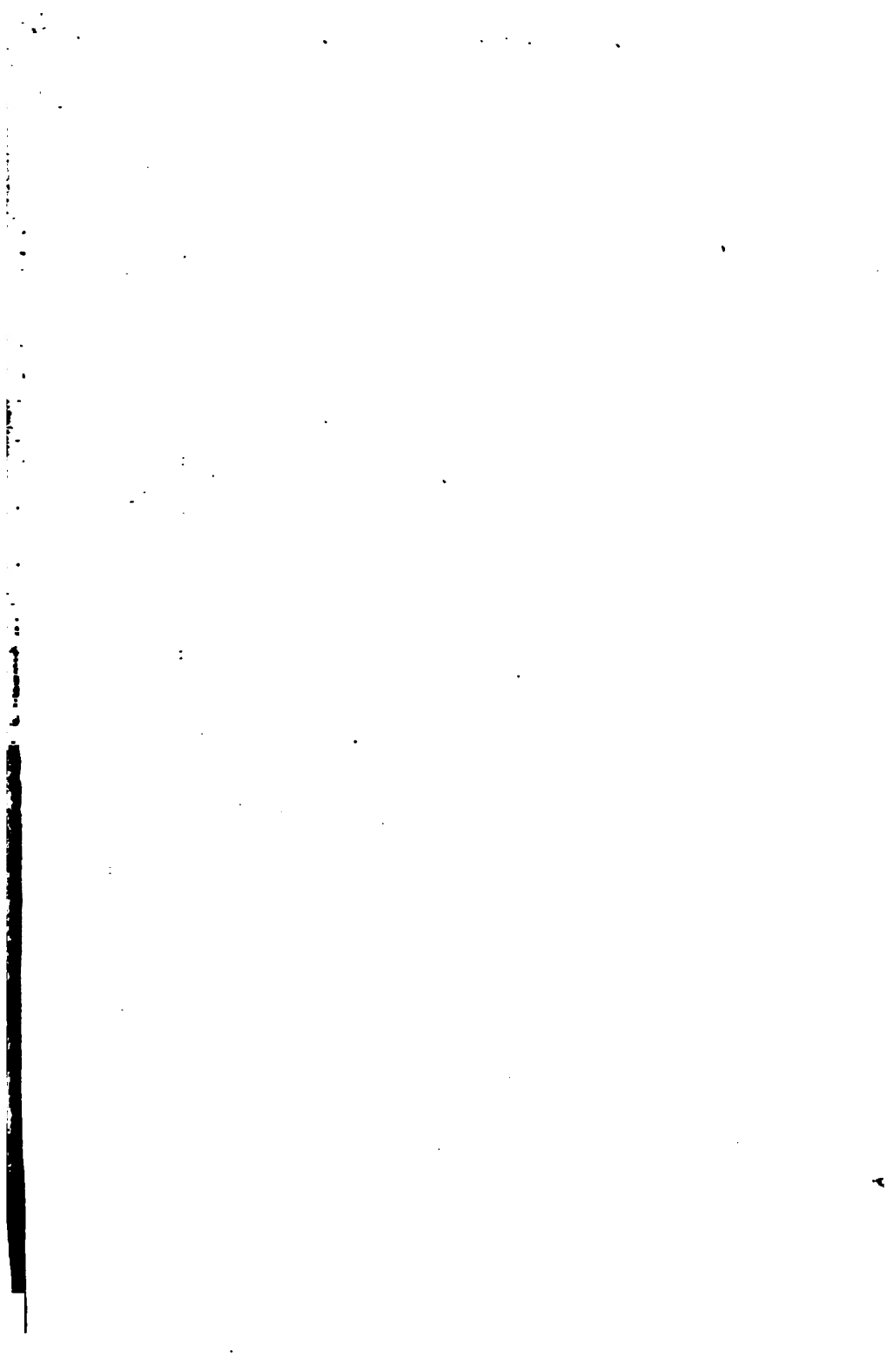
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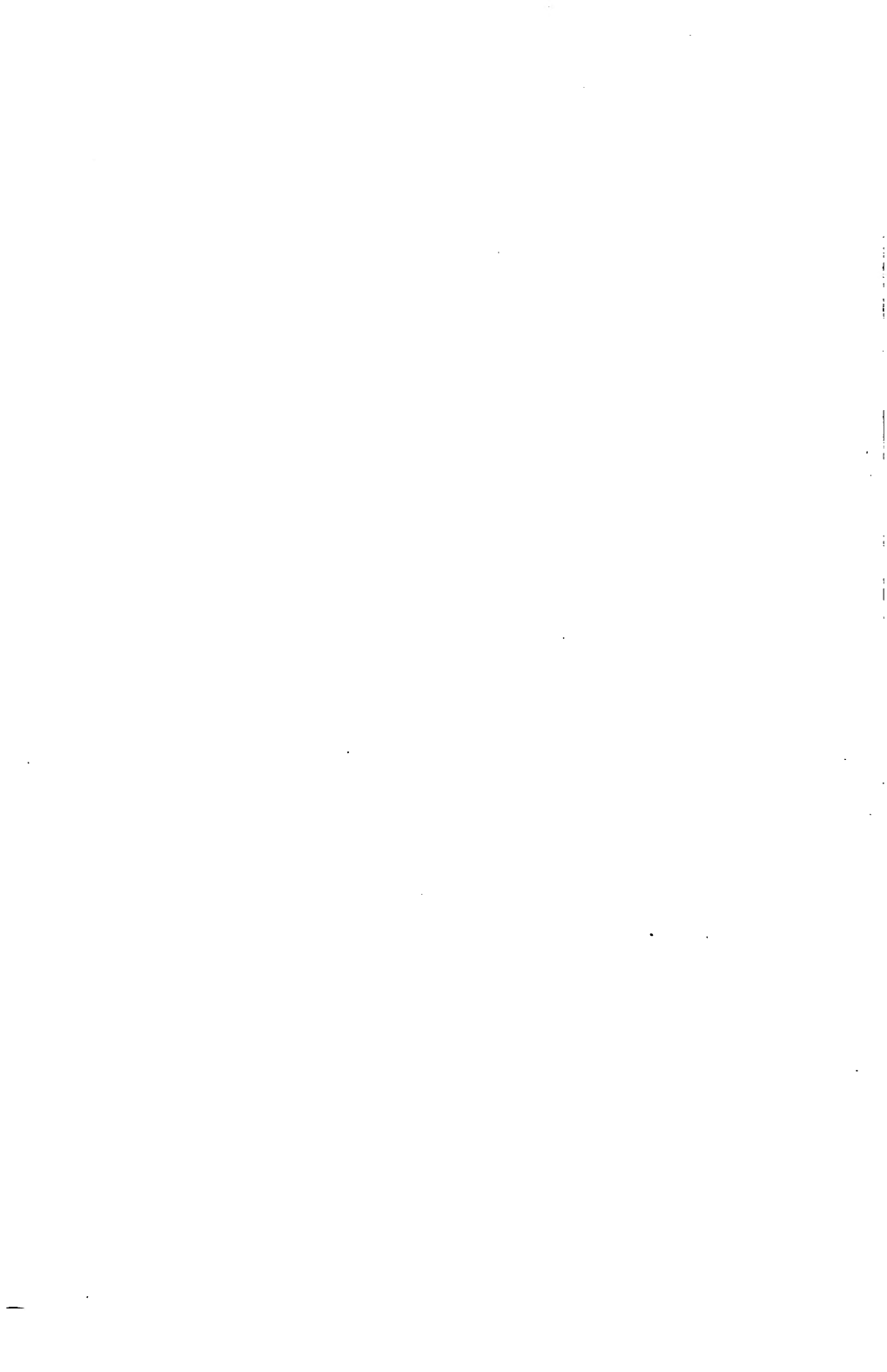
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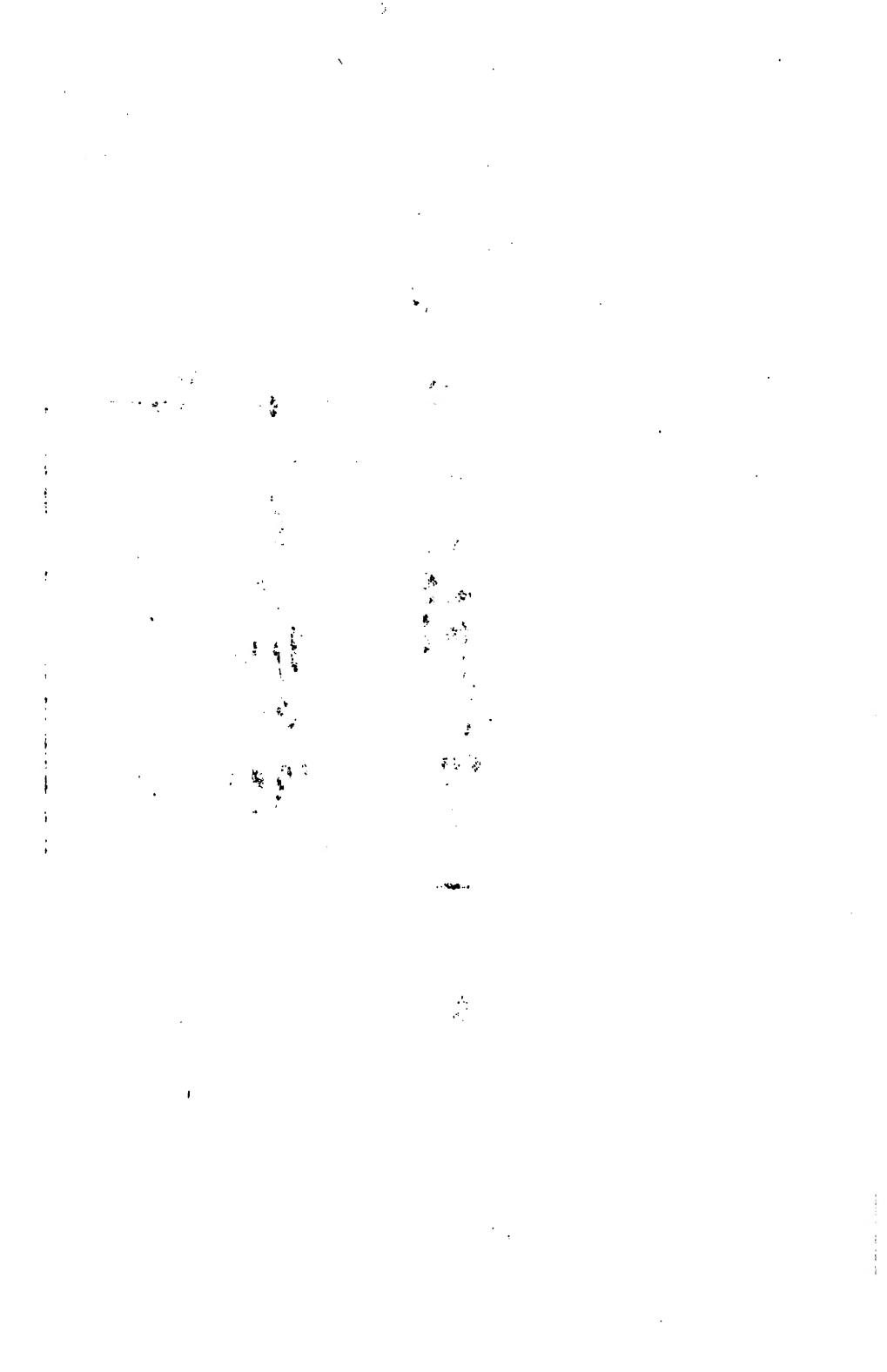
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**THE
CONSTITUTIONAL
YEAR BOOK**

1906.



**THE
CONSTITUTIONAL YEAR BOOK,
1906.**

THE
CONSTITUTIONAL
YEAR BOOK

FOR
1906.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

London:
PUBLISHED BY THE
CONSERVATIVE CENTRAL OFFICE,
ST. STEPHEN'S CHAMBERS, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

1906.

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P R E F A C E .

THE CONSTITUTIONAL YEAR BOOK was first issued in 1885, with the special object of supplying a demand which had often been made by Conservative speakers and writers, and by politicians generally, for a cheap and handy reference-book of political information, containing facts and statistics of public interest, such as are often only obtainable after laborious search among Parliamentary Blue Books and other official documents. The success which attended its issue has justified the continuance of the publication in an enlarged and improved form.

The Constitutional Year Book does not claim to compete in variety of general information with the numerous and valuable Almanacks at present in circulation. While, however, its scope is chiefly political, there will be found in its pages much of the information usually contained in an Almanack, in addition to features which are believed to distinguish it from any existing work of the kind.

Special attention is drawn to the complete information relating to Parliamentary Constituencies, Members, Candidates, and Elections from 1885 to the present time; to the Parliamentary Summary for 1905, in a special and convenient form; to the statistics bearing on the General Election of 1900; and to the condensed Tables of Statistics on almost every subject of national importance, which have been carefully revised and brought down to the latest possible date.

The Editor will be glad to receive any suggestions or corrections from correspondents.

CONSERVATIVE CENTRAL OFFICE,
ST. STEPHEN'S CHAMBERS, WESTMINSTER, S.W.



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ABBREVIATIONS USED THROUGHOUT.

D., Duke; M., Marquis; E., Earl; Visc., Viscount; Bp., Bishop; Bar., Baron; Ld., Lord; U.K., United Kingdom; Ir., Ireland; Sco., Scotland; cr., created; suc., succeeded; H., Heir; b., born; s., son; br., brother; sis., sister; u., uncle; c., cousin; dau., daughter; Lt.-Lt., Lord Lieutenant; Dipl., Diplomatic; Bd., Board; R.N., Royal Navy; Mil., Militia; Impl. Yeo., Imperial Yeomanry; Vol., Volunteers.	
C., Conservative; L.U., Liberal Unionist; L., Liberal; N., Irish Nationalist; T.R., Tariff Reform; * Minors.	

ORDERS, &c.

K.G.	- Knight of the Garter.	G.C.I.E.	- Knight Grand Commander	of the
K.T.	- Knight of the Thistle.	K.C.I.E.	- Knight Commander	Indian
K.P.	- Knight of St. Patrick.	C.I.E.	- Companion	Empire.
P.C.	- Privy Councillor.	G.C.V.O.	- Knight Grand Cross	of the
G.C.B.	- Knight Grand Cross	K.C.V.O.	- Knight Commander	Royal
K.C.B.	- Knight Commander	C.V.O.	- Commander	Victorian
C.B.	- Companion	M.V.O.	- Member of the 4th or 5th Class	Order.
G.C.S.I.	- Knight Grand Commander	D.S.O.	- Companion of the Distinguished Service	Order.
K.C.S.I.	- Knight Commander	I.S.O.	- Imperial Service Order.	
C.S.I.	- Companion	A.D.C.	- Aide-de-Camp to H.M.	
G.C.M.G.	- Knight Grand Cross	V.D.	- Volunteer Decoration.	
K.C.M.G.	- Knight Commander	R.R.C.	- Royal Red Cross.	
C.M.G.	- Companion			

ADDENDA.

PAGE.

- 29 Prince Charles of Denmark was elected King of Norway as Haakon VII., in November, 1905.
- 32 Mr. A. J. Herbert, Minister to Norway, was created K.C.V.O.
- 32 ¶ Hon. A. Johnstone, Minister to Saxony, was created a K.C.V.O.
- 32 His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Nicholson, Bart, G.C.V.O., His Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid, to be His Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg.
- 32 Sir Maurice de Bunsen, K.C.V.O., C.B., His Majesty's Minister at Lisbon, to be His Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid.
- 32 ¶ Hon. Francis Villiers, C.B., Assistant Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to be His Majesty's Minister at Lisbon.
- 32 Sir William Conyngham Greene, K.C.B., His Majesty's Minister at Berne, to be His Majesty's Minister at Bukarest, in succession to Sir John Kennedy, who retires from the Service.
- 34 British East Africa. Col. J. H. Sadler, C.B., is appointed Commissioner.
- 34 Transvaal. Hon. Sir A. Lawley, K.C.M.G., is appointed Governor of Madras, *vice* Lord Amphill.
- 64 ¶ Foreign Office. Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Hardinge is to succeed Sir T. H. Sanderson on his retirement.

78 ROYAL COMMISSION ON POOR LAWS.

The Commissioners will be :—

Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M.P., Chairman.	Mr. C. S. Loch. Mr. J. Patten Macdougall.
Rt. Hon. The O'Connor Don.	Mr. T. Hancock Nunn.
Rt. Hon. Sir H. A. Robinson, K.C.B.	Rev. L. R. Phelps.
Rt. Hon. Chas. Booth, F.R.S.	Professor Wm. Smart.
Sir Samuel Provis, K.C.B.	Rev. H. Russell Wakefield.
Mr. F. H. Bentham.	Mrs. Bernard Bosanquet.
Dr. A. Downes.	Mrs. Sidney Webb.
Rev. T. Gage Gardiner.	Miss Octavia Hill.
Mr. George Lansbury.	

Secretary :—Mr. R. H. A. G. Duff.

- 117 Earl of Wicklow has been elected an Irish Representative Peer.
- 172 Mr. F. Hall (Liberal and Labour) was elected M.P. for Yorkshire, Normanton Division, 27th November, unopposed.

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ST. STEPHEN'S CHAMBERS, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

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Secretary—

Assistant Secretary—F. DE L. SOLBE.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL YEAR BOOK, 1906.

COMMON NOTES FOR 1906.

Golden Number	VII	Dominical Letter	G
Epoct	5	Roman Indiction	4
Solar Cycle	11	Julian Period (Year of)	6619

ECLIPSES.

- In the year 1906 there will be three eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.
1. A total eclipse of the Moon, February 8th, partially visible at Greenwich.
 2. A partial eclipse of the Sun, February 22nd, invisible at Greenwich.
 3. A partial eclipse of the Sun, July 20th-21st, invisible at Greenwich.
 4. A total eclipse of the Moon, August 3rd-4th, invisible at Greenwich.
 5. A partial eclipse of the Sun, August 19th, invisible at Greenwich.

FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	Rogation Sunday	May 20
Russian New Year	" 13	Victoria Day	" 24
King's Accession (1901)	" 22	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	" 24
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 11	Prince of Wales's Birthday (1866)	June 3
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday	" 25	Pentecost—Whit Sunday	" 3.
Ash Wednesday	" 28	Trinity Sunday	" 10.
St. David's Day	Mar. 1	Accession of Queen Victoria (1837)	" 20.
Quadragesima—First Sunday in Lent	" 4	Midsummer Day	" 24
St. Patrick's Day	" 17	King's Coronation Day (1902)	Aug. 9
Annunciation—Lady Day	" 25	Michaelmas Day	Sept. 29
Palm Sunday	April 8	King's Birthday (1841)	Nov. 9
Good Friday	" 13	St. Andrew's Day	" 30
Easter Sunday	" 15	First Sunday in Advent	Dec. 2
Low Sunday	" 22	Christmas Day	Tuesday " 25
St. George's Day	" 23		

The Gregorian or New Style is 12 days in front of the Julian or Old Style. Thus in Russia, where the Julian Calendar is still in use, our 15th March is the 3rd March.

The year 5667 of the Jewish Era commences on September 20th, 1906.

The year 1324 of the Mohammedan Era commences on February 25th, 1906.

Ramadan (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on October 19th, 1906.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.		SCOTLAND.	
St. Patrick's Day (Ireland)	Mar. 17	New Year's Day	Jan. 1
Good Friday	April 13	Good Friday	April 13
Easter Monday	" 16	First Monday in May	May 7
Whit Monday	June 4	First Monday in August	Aug. 6
First Monday in August	Aug. 6	Christmas Day	Dec. 25
Christmas Day	Dec. 25		
Boxing Day	" 26		

LAW SITTINGS.

HILARY	Begin Jan. 11	End Apr. 11	TRINITY	Begin June 12	End Aug. 11
EASTER	" April 24	" June 1	MICHAELMAS	" Oct. 24	" Dec. 21

UNIVERSITY TERMS.

OXFORD.			CAMBRIDGE.		
	Begins.	Ends.		Begins.	Ends.
Lent	Jan. 14	Apr. 7	Lent	Jan. 8	Mar. 27
Easter	April 18	June 1	Easter	Apr. 18	June 24
Trinity	June 2	July 7	Michaelmas	Oct. 1	Dec. 19
Michaelmas	Oct. 10	Dec. 17			

REGISTRATION OF ELECTORS.

(Under 6 Vict. c. 18; 23 & 29 Vict. c. 36; 41 & 42 Vict. c. 26, and 48 Vict. c. 15; and the Registration Order, 1896.)

Registers of Parliamentary and County Electors come into force	Jan. 1
Overseers make enquiries as to Householdors	April and May
Overseers issue Notices respecting payment of Rates on or before	June 20
Last day for Payment of Rates due to January 5th	July 20
Ownership Claims (Counties) to be sent to Overseers on or before	" 20
Claims of Lodgers already on the Register on or before	" 25
Lists of new Electors published	Aug. 1
Claims of omitted Electors and New Lodgers, and Objections, to be sent to Overseers by	" 20
Declarations for correcting misdescription, on or before	Sept. 5
Courts of Revision (Counties and Boroughs) between	Sept. 8 and Oct. 12
Municipal Registers (Boroughs) come into force	Nov. 1
(See also under "Parliamentary Franchise" and "Parliamentary and Municipal Registration.")	

POSTAL RATES, MONEY ORDERS, TELEGRAMS, &c.

INLAND LETTERS.—Not above 4 oz., 1d.; every additional 2 oz., ½d.

Letters posted unpaid are chargeable on delivery with double postage; if insufficiently paid, with double the deficiency. No letter, except sent to or from a Government Office, may exceed 2 ft. in length, or 1 ft. in width or depth.

IMPERIAL PENNY POST.—The rate of letter postage to the following British possessions and protectorates is 1d. per half ounce:—

Aden.	Br. Honduras.	Falkland Is.	Jahore.	Newfoundland.	Strait Settlements.
Ascension.	Br. N. Borneo.	Fiji.	Labuan.	New Zealand.	Tobago.
Bahamas.	Canada.	Gambia.	Lagos.	Nigeria, N. & S.	Transvaal.
Barbados.	Cape Colony.	Gibraltar.	Leeward Islands.	Orange Riv. Col.	Trinidad.
Bermudas.	Cayman Is.	Gold Coast.	Malay States.	St. Helena.	Turks Islands.
Br. Cent. Africa.	Ceylon.	Hong Kong.	Malta.	Sarawak.	Uganda.
Br. East Africa.	China Treaty P.	India.	Mauritius.	Seychelles.	Windward Is.
Br. Guiana.	Cyprus.	Jamaica.	Natal.	Sierra Leone.	Zanzibar.

FOREIGN LETTERS.—The Postage on prepaid letters for any other part of the world outside the United Kingdom and within the Postal Union is 2½d. per half ounce.

NEWSPAPERS.—The prepaid postage on every registered newspaper, whether posted singly or with others in a packet is ½d. A packet containing two or more registered newspapers, however, is not chargeable at a higher rate than would be chargeable on a book-packet or letter of the same weight (but no such packet may exceed 5 lbs. in weight, 2 ft. in length, or 1 ft. in width or depth). The prepaid postage on newspapers and printed matter sent abroad is ½d. for every 2 oz.

BOOK PACKETS.—The prepaid postage of a book-packet or printed matter, Inland or Foreign, is ½d. for every 2 oz. or part of 2 oz.; but no packet may exceed 2 ft. in length, or 1 ft. in width or depth.

PARCEL POST.—Parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight are received at any Post Office for transmission between places in the United Kingdom. The rates of Postage are as follows:—

Not exceeding 1 lb., 3d.; 2 lbs., 4d.; 3 lbs., 5d.; 4 lbs., 6d.; 5 lbs., 7d.; 6 lbs., 8d.; 7 lbs., 9d.; 8 lbs., 10d.; 9 lbs., 11d.; 11 lbs., 1s.

The dimensions allowed for an Inland Parcel are—Greatest length, 3 ft. 6 in.; greatest length and girth combined, 6 ft.

REGISTRATION FEE.—For Inland letters, parcels, and other postal packets, 2d., with compensation for loss up to £5; a fee of 3d. carries compensation up to £10, and 1d. additional is charged for every succeeding £10 up to £120.

POSTAL ORDERS.—Postal Orders, with numbered counterfoils attached, for each complete 6d. from 6d. to 20/- (and for 21/-), are issued and paid at all Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom; also in India, most of the Crown Colonies, Newfoundland, New Zealand; and Constantinople, Smyrna, Salonica, and Panama. The amounts for which they are issued, and the Poundage payable in respect of each Order are:—

Amount.	Poundage.	Amount.	Poundage.
6d. to 1/6	½d.	11/- to 21/-	1½d.
2/- to 10/6	1d.		

Broken amounts in pence may be made up by affixing stamps not exceeding 5d. on the face of the Order. Postal Orders must be presented within three months of last day of month of issue, or a fresh commission will be charged, and they are payable only from sender to payee.

MONEY ORDERS.—The Commission on Inland Money Orders is:—

For sums not exceeding £1	2d.	For sums above £10 and not exceeding £20..	6d.
" " above £1 and not exceeding £3 ..	3d.	" " " £20 " " "	8d.
" " " £3 " " " £10 ..	4d.	" " " £30 " " "	10d.

The Commission on Foreign and Colonial Money Orders is—for sums not exceeding £1, 4d.; £2, 6d.; £4, 9d.; £8, 1s.; £8, 1s. 3d.; £10, 1s. 6d. The following is a list of Foreign Countries on which Orders are issued:—

Austria.	Belgium.	Corea.	German Africa.	Japan.	Philippines.	Servia.	Siam.
Bosnia.	Bulgaria.	Denmark.	Greece.	Liberia.	Porto Rico.	Sweden.	
Cameroons.	Dan. W. Indies.	Hawaii.	Luxemburg.	New Guinea.	Portugal.	Switzerland.	
Caroline Islands.	Dutch E. Indies.	Herzegovina.	New Guinea.	(German).	Roumania.	Tunis.	
Chili.	Egypt.	Finland.	Holland.	Norway.	Salvador.	United States.	
China (Br. & Germ.).	France & Algeria.	Hungary.	Iceland.	Italy.	Samoa.	Uruguay.	
Congo Free State.	Germany.						

Also to Adrianople, Beyrout, Constantinople, Smyrna, Panama, Tangier, certain places in Asia Minor and the Levant, and to nearly all British Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates.

Money up to £40 may be transmitted by Telegraph Money Orders between all Post Offices in the United Kingdom authorised to transact Telegraph and Money Order Business. Commission at the ordinary Inland rate, in addition to a fee of 2d. and the cost of telegram.

TELEGRAMS.—The charge for Inland Telegrams is 6d. up to twelve words, and ½d. for each additional word. Addressees are charged for. The amount paid for transmission covers the cost of delivery within three miles from the terminal office; beyond that limit portorage is charged at the rate of 3d. per mile or part thereof, calculated from the office door.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.—Any sum from one shilling upwards (excluding pence) will be received at all Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom. Not more than £50 may be deposited in one year, nor will interest be paid on more than £200 when the amount of a depositor's account reaches that sum, inclusive of interest. The rate of interest paid is 2½ per cent., or 6d. per complete pound per annum (it will probably be reduced to 2½ per cent.).

The Post Office also undertakes the investment of small sums in Government Stock, for depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank. Not more than £200 Stock can be credited to an account in any year, nor more than £500 Stock in all. A small Commission is charged for investment or sale, including receipt of Dividends.

(The Post Office Guide, 6d. quarterly, and the Handbook, 1d. half-yearly, obtainable at all Post Offices, contain the regulations under which the business of the Department is conducted.)

DAY OF THE WEEK CALENDAR.

For finding the day of the week on any given date.

A A B B C C D D E E F F G G	January October	May	August	February March November	June	September December	April July
	May	August	February March November	June	September December	April July	January October
	August	February March November	June	September December	April July	January October	May
	February March November	June	September December	April July	January October	May	August
	June	September December	April July	January October	May	August	February March November
	September December	April July	January October	May	August	February March November	June
	April July	January October	May	August	February March November	June	September December
Sun	.. 1	Mon .. 1	Tues .. 1	Wed .. 1	Thur .. 1	Fri .. 1	Sat .. 1
Mon	.. 2	Tues .. 2	Wed .. 2	Thur .. 2	Fri .. 2	Sat .. 2	Sun .. 2
Tues	.. 3	Wed .. 3	Thur .. 3	Fri .. 3	Sat .. 3	Sun .. 3	Mon .. 3
Wed	.. 4	Thur .. 4	Fri .. 4	Sat .. 4	Sun .. 4	Mon .. 4	Tues .. 4
Thur	.. 5	Fri .. 5	Sat .. 5	Sun .. 5	Mon .. 5	Tues .. 5	Wed .. 5
Fri	.. 6	Sat .. 6	Sun .. 6	Mon .. 6	Tues .. 6	Wed .. 6	Thur .. 6
Sat	.. 7	Sun .. 7	Mon .. 7	Tues .. 7	Wed .. 7	Thur .. 7	Fri .. 7
Sun	.. 8	Mon .. 8	Tues .. 8	Wed .. 8	Thur .. 8	Fri .. 8	Sat .. 8
Mon	.. 9	Tues .. 9	Wed .. 9	Thur .. 9	Fri .. 9	Sat .. 9	Sun .. 9
Tues	.. 10	Wed .. 10	Thur .. 10	Fri .. 10	Sat .. 10	Sun .. 10	Mon .. 10
Wed	.. 11	Thur .. 11	Fri .. 11	Sat .. 11	Sun .. 11	Mon .. 11	Tues .. 11
Thur	.. 12	Fri .. 12	Sat .. 12	Sun .. 12	Mon .. 12	Tues .. 12	Wed .. 12
Fri	.. 13	Sat .. 13	Sun .. 13	Mon .. 13	Tues .. 13	Wed .. 13	Thur .. 13
Sat	.. 14	Sun .. 14	Mon .. 14	Tues .. 14	Wed .. 14	Thur .. 14	Fri .. 14
Sun	.. 15	Mon .. 15	Tues .. 15	Wed .. 15	Thur .. 15	Fri .. 15	Sat .. 15
Mon	.. 16	Tues .. 16	Wed .. 16	Thur .. 16	Fri .. 16	Sat .. 16	Sun .. 16
Tues	.. 17	Wed .. 17	Thur .. 17	Fri .. 17	Sat .. 17	Sun .. 17	Mon .. 17
Wed	.. 18	Thur .. 18	Fri .. 18	Sat .. 18	Sun .. 18	Mon .. 18	Tues .. 18
Thur	.. 19	Fri .. 19	Sat .. 19	Sun .. 19	Mon .. 19	Tues .. 19	Wed .. 19
Fri	.. 20	Sat .. 20	Sun .. 20	Mon .. 20	Tues .. 20	Wed .. 20	Thur .. 20
Sat	.. 21	Sun .. 21	Mon .. 21	Tues .. 21	Wed .. 21	Thur .. 21	Fri .. 21
Sun	.. 22	Mon .. 22	Tues .. 22	Wed .. 22	Thur .. 22	Fri .. 22	Sat .. 22
Mon	.. 23	Tues .. 23	Wed .. 23	Thur .. 23	Fri .. 23	Sat .. 23	Sun .. 23
Tues	.. 24	Wed .. 24	Thur .. 24	Fri .. 24	Sat .. 24	Sun .. 24	Mon .. 24
Wed	.. 25	Thur .. 25	Fri .. 25	Sat .. 25	Sun .. 25	Mon .. 25	Tues .. 25
Thur	.. 26	Fri .. 26	Sat .. 26	Sun .. 26	Mon .. 26	Tues .. 26	Wed .. 26
Fri	.. 27	Sat .. 27	Sun .. 27	Mon .. 27	Tues .. 27	Wed .. 27	Thur .. 27
Sat	.. 28	Sun .. 28	Mon .. 28	Tues .. 28	Wed .. 28	Thur .. 28	Fri .. 28
Sun	.. 29	Mon .. 29	Tues .. 29	Wed .. 29	Thur .. 29	Fri .. 29	Sat .. 29
Mon	.. 30	Tues .. 30	Wed .. 30	Thur .. 30	Fri .. 30	Sat .. 30	Sun .. 30
Tues	.. 31	Wed .. 31	Thur .. 31	Fri .. 31	Sat .. 31	Sun .. 31	Mon .. 31

RULE.—Opposite the Dominical letter find the month and follow the column down.

Example.—What day of the week was 25th February, 1881? The Dominical letter for 1881 is seen in the table below to be B. Finding February (in the third column) opposite to B and following the column down we see that the 25th was a Friday.

In leap year there are two Dominical letters; the first applies up to February 28th, the second from February 29th.

DOMINICAL LETTERS—FROM A.D. 1855.

1855	G	1862	E	1869	C	1876	BA	1883	G	1889	F	1895	F	1901	F
1856	FE	1863	D	1870	B	1877	G	1884	FE	1890	E	1896	ED	1902	E
1857	D	1864	CB	1871	A	1878	F	1885	D	1891	D	1897	C	1903	D
1858	C	1865	A	1872	GF	1879	E	1886	C	1892	CB	1898	B	1904	CB
1859	B	1866	G	1873	E	1880	DC	1887	B	1893	A	1899	A	1905	A
1860	AG	1867	F	1874	D	1881	B	1888	AG	1894	G	1900	G	1906	G
1861	F	1868	ED	1875	C	1882	A								

The general rules for finding the Dominical letter for any year, new style (i.e., since 14th September, 1752), are given in the Book of Common Prayer.

JANUARY, 1906.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter January 2nd.. 2.52 p.m.
Full Moon „ 10th.. 4.36 p.m.

Last Quarter January 17th.. 8.43 p.m.
New Moon „ 24th.. 5. 9 p.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 M	Union with Ireland, 1801. Empress of India procl., 1877. Australian Commonwealth Day, 1901.
2 Tu	Port Arthur surrendered to Japan, 1905.
3 W	Lord Roberts returned from S. Africa, 1901.
4 Th	
5 F	
6 S	Epiphany. Old Christmas Day. 12th Day. Soudan abandoned, 1884. Boers attacked Ladysmith, 1900.
7 S	First Sunday after Epiphany.
8 M	Late Duke of Clarence b., 1864.
9 Tu	Napoleon III. d., 1873.
10 W	Penny Postage introduced, 1840.
11 Th	
12 F	Earl of Idlesleigh d., 1887.
13 S	First Volunteers sailed for S. Africa, 1900.
14 S	Second Sunday after Epiphany. Duke of Clarence
15 M	[d., 1892.]
16 Tu	
17 W	Battle of Abu Klea, 1885. Col. F. Burnaby killed, 1885.
18 Th	German Empire procl., 1871.
19 F	Battle of Metamneh, Soudan, 1885.
20 S	Prince Henry of Battenberg d., 1896.
21 S	Third Sunday after Epiphany. Louis XVI. beheaded,
22 M	1793. Afghan boundary settled, 1886.
23 Tu	Queen Victoria d., 1901. Battles of Isandula and Rorke's
24 W	Drift, 1879. Massacre in St. Petersburg, 1905.
25 Th	Wm. Pitt d., 1806. Battle at Spion Kop, 1900.
26 F	Edward VII. procl., 1901. Ld. Randolph Churchill d., 1895.
27 S	<i>Conversion of St. Paul.</i> Constitutions of Clarendon, 1164.
	Fall of Khartoum, and death of Gordon, 1885.
	Salisbury Govt. resigned, 1886. German Emperor b., 1859.
28 S	Fourth Sunday after Epiphany. Disaster at Laing's
29 M	First Reformed Parliament met, 1833. [Nek, 1881.]
30 Tu	Charles I. beheaded, 1649. Anglo-Japanese Treaty signed, 1902.
31 W	Corn Laws finally abolished, 1849.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

Jan. 1. King's Taxes due.
„ 1. Dog and other Licences renewable.
„ 1. Bank Holiday in Scotland.
„ 1. Quarter Sessions held this week.
„ 5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due.

Jan. 8. Cambridge Lent Term begins.
„ 9. Fire Insurance to be paid.
„ 11. Hilary Law Sittings begin.
„ 12. Bankers' returns deliverable.
„ 14. Oxford Lent Term begins.

FEBRUARY, 1906.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter February 1st .. 0.30 p.m.
Full Moon „ 9th.. 7.45 a.m.

Last Quarter February 10th.. 4.22 a.m.
New Moon „ 23rd.. 7.57 a.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 Th	Q. Victoria's Funeral, 1-4, 1901. Merv annexed by Russia, 1884. Third Gladstone Ministry, 1886.
2 F	Irish Members suspended, 1881.
3 S	Third Marquis of Salisbury b., 1830.
4 S	Fifth Sunday after Epiphany. Baker Pasha's army
5 M	Sir. R. Peel b., 1788. [destroyed, 1884.
6 Tu	
7 W	London Socialist Riots, 1886. Sir H. C.-Bannerman elected
8 Th	Liberal leader, 1899.
9 F	Battle at Ingogo, 1881. Sinkat massacre, 1884. War between
10 S	[Russia and Japan, 1904. Queen Victoria married, 1840.
11 S	Septuagesima Sunday. Fenian attempt at Chester, 1867.
12 M	
13 Tu	William and Mary procl., 1689. Home Rule Bill intr., 1893.
14 W	St. Valentine. Battle of St. Vincent, 1797.
15 Th	
16 F	Gen. Sir Herbert Stewart d., 1885. [1897.
17 S	Gladstone Ministry resigned, 1874. Venezuela Arbn. Treaty,
18 S	Seragesima Sunday.
19 M	
20 Tu	
21 W	Beaconsfield Ministry installed, 1874.
22 Th	Surrender of Tokar (Soudan) 1884.
23 F	French Revolution, 1848.
24 S	Mr. Gladstone's Irish Coercion Bill passed, 1881.
25 S	Quinquagesima Sunday. Shrove Sunday.
26 M	Peace between France and Germany, 1871.
27 Tu	Shrove Tuesday. Battle of Majuba Hill, 1881. Capture of
28 W	Cronje at Paardeberg, 1900. Asb Wednesday. Relief of Ladysmith, 1900.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

Feb. 1. Partridge and pheasant shooting ends.
„ 1. Salmon and trout fishing in England
begins.
„ 1. Rod-fishing in the Tweed begins.

Feb. 2. Scotch Quarter Day.
„ 8. Half-quarter Day.
„ 11. Salmon fishing in Scotland begins.
„ 23. Hare hunting ends.

MARCH, 1906.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter March 3rd.. 9.28 a.m.
Full Moon „ 10th.. 8.17 p.m.

Last Quarter March 17th.. 11.57 a.m.
New Moon „ 24th.. 11.51 p.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 Th	<i>St. David.</i>
2 F	N.S. Wales contingent left for Soudan, 1885.
3 S	Mr. Gladstone resigned : Lord Rosebery Prime Minister, 1894.
4 S	Quadragesima Sunday. First Sunday in Lent.
5 M	Catholic Emancipation Bill passed, 1829. Parish Councils
6 Tu	Union with Scotland, 1707. [Act, 1894.
7 W	First Prayer Book issued, 1549.
8 Th	William III. d., 1702. Anglo-French Agreement sgd., 1904.
9 F	German Emperor William I. d., 1888.
10 S	King's Wedding Day, 1863.
11 S	Second Sunday in Lent. Mr. Gladstone's Irish University
12 M	[Bill rejected, 1873.
13 Tu	Black Sea Treaty abrogated by Russia, 1871. Bloemfontein
14 W	[occupied, 1900.
15 Th	
16 F	Dynamite explosion at Whitehall, 1883.
17 S	<i>St. Patrick.</i> Petition of Right, 1628. Duke of Cambridge d., 1904.
18 S	Third Sunday in Lent. Communist Revolt, Paris, 1871.
19 M	Lucknow taken, 1858. [Peace with Transvaal, 1881.
20 Tu	
21 W	Arms Act (Ireland) passed, 1881.
22 Th	
23 F	Viscount Milner b., 1854.
24 S	Parliament dissolved, 1880.
25 S	Fourth Sunday in Lent. Annunciation. Lady Day.
26 M	Army Reserves called out, 1885. Rt. Hon. C. J. Rhodes d., 1902.
27 Tu	John Bright d., 1889.
28 W	War declared with Russia, 1854.
29 Th	
30 F	Peace with Russia, 1856. Russian attack on Afghans, 1885.
31 S	

MONTHLY NOTICES.

March 1. County Councillors elected, between
1st and 8th (triennially).
„ 1. Borough Auditors elected.
„ 1. Close time for wild birds commences.
„ 15. Latest day for publishing notice for
election of Guardians.
„ 16. Election of County Aldermen and
Chairmen of County Councils
triennially (or within 10 days
afterwards).

March 17. Bank Holiday in Ireland.
„ 20. Spring commences.
„ 25. Quarter Day.
„ 25. Overseers appointed.
„ 25. Fire Insurance due.
„ 25. Annual Parish Meetings (or within
seven days before or after).
„ 27. Cambridge Lent Term ends.

APRIL, 1906.

7

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter April 2nd.. 4. 2 a.m.
Full Moon..... „ 9th.. 6.12 a.m.

Last Quarter..... April 15th.. 8.30 p.m.
New Moon..... „ 23rd.. 4. 6 p.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 S	Fifth Sunday in Lent. County Councils inaugurated, 1889. Richard Cobden d., 1865.
2 M	
3 Tu	
4 W	Colonial Conference opened, 1887.
5 Th	
6 F	Badajos taken, 1812.
7 S	Lord Chatham d., 1778.
8 S	Sunday next before Easter. Home Rule Bill intro- duced, 1886.
9 M	
10 Tu	Chartist assembly, 1848.
11 W	American Civil War commenced, 1861.
12 Th	Canning Prime Minister, 1827.
13 F	Good Friday. Indian Troops ordered to Malta, 1878.
14 S	Russian attack on Afghans at Ak Tépe, 1885.
15 S	Easter Sunday. President Lincoln assassinated, 1865.
16 M	Easter Monday. Bank and General Holiday. Candahar evacuated, 1881.
17 Tu	Mr. Gladstone's Irish Land Purchase Bill introduced, 1886.
18 W	Relief of Chitral, 1895.
19 Th	Primrose Day. Lord Beaconsfield d., 1881.
20 F	Long Parliament dissolved, 1658.
21 S	War declared between Spain and U.S.A., 1898.
22 S	First Sunday after Easter. <i>Low Sunday.</i>
23 M	<i>St. George.</i>
24 Tu	Russia declared War against Turkey, 1877.
25 W	
26 Th	Welsh Disestablishment Bill introduced, 1894.
27 F	
28 S	Second Gladstone Ministry installed, 1880.
29 S	Second Sunday after Easter.
30 M	Artisans' Dwellings Bill passed, 1875.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

April 2. Quarter Sessions week (usually).
„ 5. Dividends due on Consols, &c.
„ 7. Oxford Lent Term ends.
„ 9. Fire Insurance to be paid.
„ 15. Precepts issued to Overseers respecting
registration of voters.

April 15. Parish Councillors go out of Office,
and new Council enters. Annual
Meetings held (or within seven
days afterwards).
„ 18. Cambridge Easter Term begins.
„ 18. Oxford Easter Term begins.
„ 24. Easter Law Sittings begin.

Overseers make enquiries as to householders for purposes of registration of electors.

MAY, 1906.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter May 1st .. 7. 6 p.m.
 Full Moon " 8th.. 2. 9 p.m.
 Last Quarter " 15th.. 7. 2 a.m.

New Moon May 23rd.. 8. 0 a.m.
 First Quarter " 31st.. 6.23 a.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 Tu	Duke of Connaught b., 1850. King Edward visited Paris, 1903.
2 W	Lambert Simnel crowned at Dublin, 1487. Edict of Nantes,
3 Th	[1598.
4 F	
5 S	Napoleon I. d., 1821.
6 S	Third Sunday after Easter. Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke assassinated at Dublin, 1882.
7 M	Lord Rosebery b., 1847.
8 Tu	
9 W	
10 Th	Mr. Gladstone's apology to Austrian Ambassador, 1880.
11 F	
12 S	William Pitt Prime Minister, 1804.
13 S	Fourth Sunday after Easter.
14 M	Phoenix Park murderers hanged, 1883.
15 Tu	Daniel O'Connell d., 1847.
16 W	Vendôme Column thrown down, 1871.
17 Th	Relief of Mafeking, 1900.
18 F	Disruption of Ch. of Scotl., 1843. Emp. of Russia b., 1868.
19 S	Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone d., 1898.
20 S	Fifth Sunday after Easter. <i>Rogation Sunday.</i> Match Boers invaded Zululand, 1884. [Tax proposed, 1871.
21 M	
22 Tu	
23 W	[Indian Troops arr. at Malta, 1878.
24 Th	Ascension Day. Holy Thursday. Q. Victoria b., 1819.
25 F	Bank Holidays Act passed, 1871.
26 S	Princess of Wales b., 1867.
27 S	Sunday after Ascension Day. Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1679. Russian Naval defeat at Tsushima, 1905.
28 M	William Pitt b., 1759. Orange Free State annexed, 1900.
29 Tu	Charles II. restored, 1660.
30 W	
31 Th	Johannesburg taken, 900. Final surrender of the Boers, 1902.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

May 1. Stock Exchange closed.
 " 7. Bank Holiday in Scotland.

May 9. Half-quarter Day.
 " 15. Sale of oysters other than "deep sea"
 ends.

Overseers make enquiries as to householders for purposes of registration of electors.

JUNE, 1906.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon June 6th.. 9.11 p.m.
 Last Quarter „ 18th.. 7.34 p.m.

New Moon June 21st.. 11. 5 p.m.
 First Quarter „ 29th.. 2.18 p.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 F	Prince Imperial killed in Zululand, 1879.
2 S	
3 S	Rabbit Sunday. Pentecost. Prince of Wales b., 1865.
4 M	Whit Monday. Bank Holiday.
5 Tu	Pretoria captured, 1900.
6 W	Count Cavour d., 1861.
7 Th	Reform Bill, 1832. Home Rule Bill defeated, 1886.
8 F	Gladstone Ministry defeated and resigned, 1885.
9 S	Charles Dickens d., 1870.
10 S	Trinity Sunday. Riots at Alexandria, 1882.
11 M	King and Queen of Servia assassinated, 1903.
12 Tu	Lord Salisbury accepted office, 1885.
13 W	Berlin Congress opened, 1878.
14 Th	Battle of Naseby, 1645.
15 F	German Emperor Frederick d., 1888.
16 S	Lord Canning d., 1862. Battle of Quatre Bras, 1815.
17 S	First Sunday after Trinity. Derby Ministry resigned,
18 M	Battle of Waterloo, 1815. [1859.
19 Tu	Magna Charta, 1215. Income Tax Act, 1842.
20 W	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.
21 Th	Jubilee Celebration, 1887. Rosebery Ministry defeated, 1895.
22 F	H.M.S. <i>Victoria</i> sunk, 1893. Diamond Jubilee, 1897.
23 S	Prince Edward of Wales b., 1894.
24 S	Second Sunday after Trinity. <i>St. John Baptist.</i> Mid-summer Day. King's illness; Coronation postponed, 1902. First Salisbury Ministry installed, 1885.
25 M	
26 Tu	
27 W	
28 Th	Queen Victoria's Coronation, 1838.
29 F	Third Salisbury Ministry installed, 1895.
30 S	Acquittal of the Seven Bishops, 1688.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

June 1. Friendly Societies' Returns due.
 „ 1. Easter Law Sittings end.
 „ 1. Oxford Easter Term ends.
 „ 2. Oxford Trinity Term begins.
 „ 12. Trinity Law Sittings begin.
 „ 18. Quarter Sessions week (usually).

June 20. Last day for Overseers' Notices to electors that rates due 5th January must be paid by 20th July.
 „ 20. Overseers to affix copy of register of county electors to church doors.
 „ 21. Summer commences.
 „ 24. Quarter Day. Insurance due.
 „ 24. Cambridge Easter Term ends.

JULY, 1906.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon July 6th.. 4.27 a.m. | New Moon July 21st .. 0.59 p.m.
 Last Quarter „ 13th..10.12 a.m. | First Quarter „ 28th .. 7.56 p.m.

Day of M. W.	
1	S Third Sunday after Trinity. Dominion Day in Canada. Battle of the Boyne, 1690. Anglo-German Agreement re Africa, 1890. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1898.
2	M Act of Union passed, 1800.
3	Tu Battle of Sadowa, 1866.
4	W American Independence, 1776. Battle of Ulundi, 1879.
5	Th Star Chamber abolished, 1641.
6	F E. of Derby Prime Minister, 1866. Prince of Wales married,
7	S The Allies entered Paris, 1815. [1893.]
8	S Fourth Sunday after Trinity. Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain b., 1836. Parliament dissolved, 1895.
9	M Commonwealth of Australia Act passed, 1900.
10	Tu [1882. Lord Salisbury resigned, 1902.
11	W Cession of Cyprus to England, 1878. Alexandria bombarded,
12	Th Employers and Workmen Act passed, 1875. Mr. Balfour Prime
13	F Treaty of Berlin signed, 1878. [Minister, 1902.
14	S Ex-President Kruger d., 1904.
15	S Fifth Sunday after Trinity. <i>St. Swithin.</i> Mr. John Bright
16	M [resigned office, 1882.
17	Tu
18	W Ballot Act passed, 1872. Welsh Disestabl. Bill withdrawn,
19	Th Duke of Albany (Saxe-Coburg) b., 1884. [1894.
20	F Purchase in the Army abolished, 1871. Pope Leo XIII. d., 1903.
21	S [Balfour Government defeated, 1905.
22	S Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
23	M Duke of Devonshire b., 1833. Jubilee Naval Review, 1887.
24	Tu
25	W Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour b., 1848.
26	Th Irish Church Bill passed, 1869. 2nd Salisbury Ministry, 1886.
27	F Disaster at Maiwand, 1880.
28	S
29	S Seventh Sunday after Trinity. Aberdeen Government
30	M defeated, 1855. King of Italy assassinated, 1900.
31	Tu Bismarck d., 1898. H.R.H. Duke (Alfred) of Saxe-Coburg d., [1900.]

MONTHLY NOTICES.

July 5. Appraisers' and pawnbrokers' licences to be taken out.	July 20. All electors must pay poor rates due January 5th on or before this day.
„ 5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due.	„ 22. Overseers to make out lists of persons whose poor rates remain unpaid.
„ 7. Oxford Trinity Term ends.	„ 25. Last day for claim by lodgers already on register and retaining same lodgings.
„ 9. Fire Insurance to be paid.	„ 31. Game and gun licences expire.
„ 20. Latest day to send in owners' claims to vote in counties.	

AUGUST, 1906.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon August 4th.. 0.50 p.m.
 Last Quarter " 12th.. 2.47 a.m.

New Moon August 20th.. 1.27 a.m.
 First Quarter " 27th.. 0.42 a.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 W	Battle of the Nile, 1798.
2 Th	
3 F	Bank of England founded, 1732.
4 S	
5 S	Eighth Sunday after Trinity. Free Education Act
6 M	Bank Holiday. [passed, 1891. Empress Frederick d., 1901.
7 Tu	"Ship money" declared illegal, 1641.
8 W	George Canning d., 1827.
9 Th	Coronation Day, 1902.
10 F	Viscount Goschen b., 1831.
11 S	
12 S	Ninth Sunday after Trinity. Tsarevitch Alexis of Russia
13 M	b., 1904. Anglo-Japanese Treaty, 1905.
14 Tu	Battle of Blenheim, 1704. Local Govt. Act, 1888.
15 W	Capture of Peking, 1900.
16 Th	Reform Bill passed, 1867.
17 F	
18 S	Battle of Gravelotte, 1870. Fourth Gladstone Ministry inst., [1892.
19 S	Tenth Sunday after Trinity. Strasburg bombarded,
20 M	Battle of Vimiera, 1808. [1870.
21 Tu	
22 W	Marquis of Salisbury elected for Stamford, 1853; d., 1903.
23 Th	
24 F	<i>St. Bartholomew.</i>
25 S	Corrupt Practices Act passed, 1883.
26 S	Eleventh Sunday after Trinity. Late Prince Consort
27 M	Zanzibar bombarded, 1896. [b., 1819.
28 Tu	
29 W	
30 Th	Battle of Plevna, 1877.
31 F	Red River Disturbances suppressed, 1870.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

- Aug. 1. New lists of electors in counties and boroughs to be affixed to church doors.
 " 1. Wild birds' close time ends.
 " 4. Oyster season commences.
 " 5. Bank Holiday.
 " 11. Half-quarter Day.
 " 12. Trinity Law Sittings end.

- Aug. 12. Grouse and ptarmigan shooting begins.
 " 20. Blackcock shooting begins.
 " 20. Last day for occupiers' and lodgers' claims in counties and boroughs.
 " 20. Last day for notices of objection to electors in counties and boroughs.
 " 25. Overseers to publish lists of claims and objections.

SEPTEMBER, 1906.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full MoonSeptember 2nd..11.36 p.m.
 Last Quarter ,, 10th.. 8.53 p.m.

New MoonSeptember ..18th 0.33 p.m.
 First Quarter ,, ..25th 6.11 a.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 S	Free Education introduced, 1891.
2 S	Twelfth Sunday after Trinity. Capture of Khartoum, '98. Transvaal annexed, 1900.
3 M	Massacre of British Mission to Cabul, 1879.
4 Tu	French Republic proclaimed, 1870.
5 W	Peace between Russia and Japan, 1905 (ratified, Oct. 14th).
6 Th	President McKinley assassinated, 1901 (d. 14th.)
7 F	Sir R. Peel Prime Minister, 1841.
8 S	Capture of Sebastopol, 1855.
9 S	Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity. Lords rejected Home Rule Bill, 1893. Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain resigned, 1903.
10 M	Empress of Austria assassinated, 1898.
11 Tu	
12 W	
13 Th	Battle of Tel-el-Kebir, 1882.
14 F	Alabama Award (£3,219,166), 1872. D. of Wellington d.,
15 S	Rt. Hon. W. Huskisson killed, 1830. [1852.]
16 S	Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.
17 M	
18 Tu	
19 W	President Garfield d., 1881.
20 Th	Battle of the Alma, 1854.
21 F	Lord George Bentinck d., 1848.
22 S	
23 S	Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Assaye, 1803.
24 M	
25 Tu	Lord Mountmorres murdered, 1880. Parliament dissolved,
26 W	Relief of Lucknow, 1857. [1900.]
27 Th	Battle of Busaco, 1810.
28 F	
29 S	Michaelmas Day. St. Michael.
30 S	Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity. Lord Roberts b., 1832. [Evacuation of Uganda, 1892.]

MONTHLY NOTICES.

Sept. 1. Partridge shooting begins.

„ 4. Lists of jurors to be affixed to doors of churches, &c., on this and two following Sundays.

Sept. 8. Revision Courts for registers of electors to be held between this day and 12th October.

„ 13. Salmon fishing in Scotland ends.

„ 23. Autumn commences.

„ 29. Quarter Day Fire Insurance due.

OCTOBER, 1906.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon October 2nd.. 0.48 p.m.
 Last Quarter " 10th.. 8.39 p.m.

New Moon October 17th.. 10.42 p.m.
 First Quarter " 24th.. 1.49 p.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 M	Earl of Cranbrook b., 1814. Sir W. Harcourt d., 1904.
2 Tu	
3 W	Treaty of Limerick, 1691.
4 Th	Independence of Belgium, 1830.
5 F	Life Peers created, 1876. [d., 1891.
6 S	Lord Rosebery resigned Liberal Leadership, 1896. Mr. Parnell
7 S	Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity. Treaty of Aix-la-
8 M	[Chapelle, 1748.
9 Tu	Rome restored to Italy, 1870. Boer ultimatum, 1899.
10 W	
11 Th	Abp. Benson d., 1896. War with S.A. Republics, 1899.
12 F	Gen. Roberts entered Cabul, 1879.
13 S	
14 S	Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Hastings,
15 M	1066. Anglo-French Arbitration Treaty, 1903.
16 Tu	Marie Antoinette beheaded, 1793.
17 W	Houses of Parliament burned, 1834.
18 Th	Lord Palmerston d., 1865.
19 F	[1899.
20 S	Dargai Heights stormed, 1897. Battle at Talana Hill, Natal,
21 S	Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Battle of Trafalgar,
22 M	1805. Russian attack on Hull Fishing Fleet, 1904.
23 Tu	Edict of Nantes revoked, 1685.
24 W	Earl of Derby d., 1869.
25 Th	Action at Reitfontein, Natal, 1899.
26 F	Balaclava Charge, 1854.
27 S	Battle of Agincourt, 1415.
	Duchess of Teck d., 1897.
28 S	Twentieth Sunday after Trinity. St. Simon & St. Jude.
29 M	Prince Christian Victor d. at Pretoria, 1900.
30 Tu	British reverse at Nicholson's Nek, 1899.
31 W	All Hallows Eve.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

Oct. 1. Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins.
 " 1. Pheasant shooting begins.
 " 5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due.
 " 10. Bankers' licences expire.
 " 10. Oxford Michaelmas Term begins.
 " 10. Publicans', &c., licences expire.

Oct. 14. Quarter Sessions this week.
 " 14. Fire Insurance to be paid.
 " 17. Fox hunting begins.
 " 24. Michaelmas Law Sittings begin.
 " 29. Hare hunting begins.

NOVEMBER, 1906.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon	November 1st..	4.45 a.m.	New Moon	November 16th..	8.36 a.m.
Last Quarter	" 9th..	9.44 a.m.	First Quarter	" 23rd..	0.89 a.m.
			Full Moon	" 30th..	11. 7 p.m.

Day of M.	W.	
1	Th	<i>All Saints.</i> London and Boroughs Municipal Elections.
2	F	
3	S	Long Parliament met, 1641.
4	S	Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity. William III. landed,
5	M	Council of Constance, 1414. Battle of Inkerman, 1854. [1688.
6	Tu	Rt. Hon. H. Fawcett d., 1884.
7	W	
8	Th	
9	F	His Majesty's Birthday, 1841.
10	S	
11	S	Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity. <i>Martinmas.</i>
12	M	[James II. abdicated, 1688.
13	Tu	
14	W	
15	Th	William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, b., 1708.
16	F	
17	S	Accession of Queen Elizabeth, 1558.
18	S	Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. Parliament
19	M	[dissolved, 1885.
20	Tu	Suez Canal opened, 1869.
21	W	Ali Musjid captured, 1878.
22	Th	
23	F	Battle at Belmont, Cape Colony, 1899.
24	S	Visc. Melbourne d., 1848. Suez Canal Shares purchased, 1875.
25	S	Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity. Battle at Enslin,
26	M	[1899.
27	Tu	
28	W	Occupation of Mandalay, 1885. Battle at Modder River, 1899.
29	Th	Surrender of King of Burma, 1885.
30	F	<i>St. Andrew.</i>

MONTHLY NOTICES.

Nov. 1. Salmon fishing (rod and line) ends.

" 1. Stock Exchange closed.

" 1. Borough Councillors elected.

" 9. Lord Mayor's day in London.

" 9. Mayors and Aldermen elected in boroughs.

Nov. 12. Half-quarter Day

" 12. Nomination of Sheriffs.

" 15. Solicitors', &c., certificates expire.

" 30. Tweed rod-fishing ends.

DECEMBER, 1906.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter December 9th.. 3.45 a.m.
New Moon „ 15th.. 6.44 p.m.

First Quarter December 22nd.. 3. 3 p.m.
Full Moon „ 30th.. 6.43 p.m.

Day of M. W.	
1 S	Queen Alexandra b., 1844.
2 S	First Sunday in Advent. Mr. Disraeli resigned, 1868.
3 M	Trial of Arabi Pasha, 1882.
4 Tu	
5 W	
6 Th	County Franchise Act passed, 1884.
7 F	Mr. Disraeli's Maiden Speech, 1837.
8 S	Sir W. Harcourt resigned Liberal Leadership, 1898.
9 S	Second Sunday in Advent. First Gladstone Ministry, 1868.
10 M	Capture of Plevna, 1877. British reverse at Stormberg, 1899.
11 Tu	British repulse at Magersfontein, 1899.
12 W	
13 Th	Duke of Rutland b., 1818.
14 F	Prince Consort d., 1861. Princess Alice of Hesse d., 1878.
15 S	British repulse at Tugela River, 1899.
16 S	Third Sunday in Advent. Cromwell Protector, 1653.
17 M	
18 Tu	Slavery abolished in United States, 1862.
19 W	
20 Th	[tion in New Guinea, 1884.
21 F	<i>St. Thomas.</i> Earl of Beaconsfield b., 1805. German Annexa-
22 S	Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope d., 1893.
23 S	Fourth Sunday in Advent.
24 M	Dynamite Explosion at Dublin Castle, 1892.
25 Tu	Christmas Day.
26 W	<i>St. Stephen.</i> Boxing Day. Bank Holiday.
27 Th	<i>St. John Evangelist.</i>
28 F	<i>Innocents' Day.</i>
29 S	Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone b., 1809.
30 S	First Sunday after Christmas. Dr. Jameson's Raid in
31 M	Léon Gambetta d., 1882. [Transvaal, 1895.

MONTHLY NOTICES.

Dec. 10. Grouse and black game shooting ends.
„ 15. Last day for renewing Solicitors' and
other certificates.
„ 17. Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.
„ 19. Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends.
„ 21. Michaelmas Law Sittings end.
„ 21. Winter commences. Shortest Day.

Dec. 22. Election of Common Council in City of
London.
„ 25. Quarter Day. Insurance due.
„ 26. Bank Holiday in England and Ireland.
„ 31. Dog, &c., licences (Inland Revenue)
expire.

TABLE OF TIDAL CONSTANTS,

Calculated from the Nautical Almanac.

By which the time of high water on any given day, at any of the places enumerated, may, for ordinary purposes, be calculated by addition to or subtraction from the time at London Bridge.

Place.	H. M.	Place.	H. M.	Place.	H. M.
Aberdeen	sub. 0 58	Cowes, West	sub. 3 13	Jersey (St. Helier)	add 4 31
Aberystwith	add 5 33	Dieppe	sub. 2 52	Kinsale	add 2 45
Aldborough	sub. 3 13	Donegal Harbour	add 3 20	Land's End	add 2 32
Antwerp	add 2 27	Douglas Harbour	sub. 2 46	Leth	add 0 19
Arran Isle	sub. 2 23	Dover	sub. 2 46	Limerick	add 4 18
Ballyshannon Bar	add 1 49	Dublin Bar	sub. 3 2	Liverpool	sub. 2 35
Bantry Harbour	add 1 49	Dundalk	sub. 3 2	Margate	sub. 2 8
Barnmouth	add 5 43	Dundee	add 0 34	Millford Haven	add 3 58
Beaumaris	sub. 3 26	Dungeness	sub. 3 15	Needles, The	sub. 4 12
Belfast	sub. 3 15	Dunkerque	sub. 2 8	Newcastle	add 2 25
Berwick	add 0 20	Eddystone	add 3 27	Nore Light	sub. 1 28
Bordeaux	add 4 52	Falmouth	add 2 59	Ostend	sub. 1 35
Boulogne	sub. 2 33	Flamboro' Head	add 2 32	Plymouth(Breakwtr)	add 3 39
Brest	add 1 49	Flushing	sub. 1 4	Portsmouth Dock Yd.	sub. 2 17
Brighton	sub. 2 43	Gibraltar	add 0 22	Ramsgate Harbour	sub. 2 19
Bristol	add 5 15	Glasgow	sub. 0 40	Scarborough	add 2 13
Casermarthen Bar	add 3 46	Greenock	sub. 1 50	Shannon Mouth	add 2 2
Calais	sub. 2 9	Hartlepool	add 1 30	Sheerness Dockyard	sub. 1 8
Cal of Man	sub. 2 41	Harwich	sub. 1 52	Southampton	sub. 3 28
Cardigan	add 5 3	Hastings	sub. 3 5	Swansea Bay	add 4 12
Chatham	sub. 0 47	Havre	sub. 4 7	Whitby	add 1 47
Cherbourg	add 5 51	Hellgoland	sub. 2 25	Wick	sub. 2 36
Clear, Cape	add 2 2	Holyhead	sub. 3 47	Wicklow	sub. 3 29
Cork	add 3 0	Hull	add 4 31	Yarmouth Roads	sub. 4 3

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COINS,

Showing their circulating value in English money when the relative values of gold and silver are as 15½ to 1 (not the exchange value, which is variable).

		s. d.			s. d.
Argentina	Peso (100 C'mos)	3 11½	Italy	Lira (100 Centesimi)	0 9½
Austria	Gulden or Florin	1 11½	Japan	Yen or Dollar (100 Sen)	4 0
	(100 Kreuzer=1 Florin)		Mexico	Peso (100 Centavos)	4 3½
	Crown (new unit)	0 10	Norway	Krona (100 Öre)	1 1½
Belgium	Franc	0 9	Persia	Khran	0 7
Brazil	Milreis	2 3	Portugal	Milreis	4 5½
Bulgaria	Leva (100 Stotinkies)	0 9½	Roumania	Ley (100 Banis)	0 9½
Canada	Dollar	4 1½	Russia	Rouble (100 Kopecks)	3 2
Chile, &c.	Peso (100 Centavos)	3 11½	Servia	Dinar (100 Paras)	0 9½
China	Tael (1,000 Cash)	6 6½	Spain	Peseta (100 Centimos)	0 9½
				(4 Reales=1 Peseta)	
				(Escudo=10 Reales)	
Denmark	Krona (100 Öre)	1 1½	Sweden	Krona (100 Öre)	1 1½
Egypt	Pound (100 Piastres)	20 3½	Switzerland	Franc (100 Centimes)	0 9½
France	Franc (100 Centimes)	0 9½		(10 Batzen=1 Franc)	
Germany	Mark (100 Pfennige)	0 11½	Tunis	Plastre	0 6
	(1 Thaler=3 Marks)		Turkey	Lira or Medjidie (£1 T)	18 0½
Greece	Drachma (100 Lepta)	0 9½	United States	Dollar (100 Cents)	4 1½
Holland	Guilder or Florin (100 Cents)	1 3			
India	Rupree (16 Annas)	1 10½			
	(Lac=100,000 Rupees)				
	Creore=10 million Rupees)				

DIFFERENCES OF TIME

Between Greenwich and the principal places on the Earth.

	h. m.		h. m.		h. m.		h. m.
Alexandria	1 58 e	Chicago	5 50½ l	Madrid	0 14½ l	Rome	0 50 e
Amsterdam	0 20 e	Christiania	0 43 e	Marseilles	0 21½ e	St. Petersburg	2 1 e
Athens	1 35 e	Cologne	0 28 e	Moscow	2 30 e	San Francisco	8 10 l
Berlin	0 53½ e	Constantinople	1 56 e	Munich	0 46½ e	Smyrna	1 49 e
Bombay	4 52 e	Copenhagen	0 50 e	New York	4 55 l	Stockholm	1 12 e
Bordeaux	0 2½ l	Dublin	0 25½ l	Odessa	2 11 e	Sydney	10 6 e
Brindisi	1 12 e	Edinburgh	0 12½ l	Naples	0 57 e	Toronto	5 18 l
Brussels	0 17½ e	Geneva	0 24½ e	Palermo	0 53½ e	Trieste	0 55 e
Bucharest	1 35 e	Hamburg	0 40 e	Paris	0 9½ e	Venice	0 49½ e
Buda Pesth	1 16 e	Helsingfors	1 40 e	Prague	0 58 e	Vienna	1 54 e
Calcutta	5 54 e	Lisbon	0 36½ l	Quebec	4 45 l	Warsaw	1 24 e
Cape Town	1 14 e	Madras	5 21 e	Rio de Janeiro	2 52½ l	Wellington N.Z.	11 39 e

e=earlier. l=later. Thus when it is noon at Greenwich (or London) it is 1.58 p.m. at Alexandria.

The differences are at the rate of 4 minutes for every degree of longitude.

LANDMARKS IN GENERAL HISTORY.

	B.C.	A.D.
Creation of the World (Eng. Bible date) ..	4004	527
Call of Abraham	1921	506
Birth of Moses	1571	622
Passover Instituted	1491	732
Israelites entered Canaan	1451	800
Fall of Troy	1183	1066
David, King of Israel	1055	1085
Death of Solomon	975	1290
First Olympiad	776	1270
Foundation of Rome	753	1340
Byzantium built	667	1440
Nebuchadnezzar took Jerusalem	583	1453
Battle of Marathon	490	1492
Pericles at Athens	444	1492
Alexander the Great died	323	1529
First Punic War	264	1543
Second Punic War	218	1582
Antiochus took Jerusalem	170	1568
Third Punic War	149	1600
Greece made a Roman Province	147-6	1685
Julius Cæsar reformed the Calendar	45	1764
Birth of Jesus Christ	4	1776
	A.D.	1789
Arminius defeated the Romans	9	1815
Crucifixion of Jesus Christ	29	1837
Jerusalem destroyed by Titus	70	1862
Constantine embraced Christianity	313	1871
Council of Nice	325	1904-5
Huns defeated at Chalons	451	
Justinian began to reign		527
Augustine converted the Saxons		506
The Mahometan Hegira		622
Saracens defeated at Tours		732
Charlemagne crowned Emperor at Rome ..		800
Norman Conquest of England		1066
First Crusade		1085
Marco Polo brought in the compass		1290
Last Crusade		1270
Invention of Gunpowder		1340
Invention of Printing		1440
Constantinople taken by the Turks		1453
Columbus discovered America		1492
Moors expelled from Spain		1492
First "Protestants" (Diet of Spires)		1529
Copernican System published		1543
Gregory XIII. reformed the Calendar		1582
Destruction of the Spanish Armada		1568
English East India Company established ..		1600
Edict of Nantes revoked		1685
Watt improved the Steam Engine		1764
American declaration of Independence		1776
French Revolution		1789
Battle of Waterloo		1815
Wheatstone's Electric Telegraph		1837
Abolition of Slavery in U.S.A.		1862
German Empire established		1871
Russo-Japanese War		1904-5

LANDMARKS IN ENGLISH HISTORY.

Julius Cæsar invaded Britain	B.C.	55
Cerdic, the Saxon, settled in England ..	A.D.	495
St. Augustine arrived in England		596
Norman Conquest		1066
Constitutions of Clarendon		1164
Conquest of Ireland		1172
Loss of Normandy		1204
Magna Charta		1215
Earls, Barons, & Bishops met in Parliament		1244
Wales United to England		1283
First complete English Parliament		1295
Order of the Garter instituted		1349
Papal demands refused by Parliament		1363
Ch. of England repudiated Papal supremacy		1533
Monasteries suppressed		1539
Book of Common Prayer authorised		1548
The XXXIX. articles drawn up		1563
Spanish Armada defeated		1588
Gunpowder Plot		1605
Petition of Right		1628
Act of Uniformity		1662
Plague of London		1665
Fire of London		1666
Habeas Corpus Act		1679
The Revolution		1688
Bill of Rights: Protestant succession		1689
National Debt begins		1693
Act of Settlement		1701
Gibraltar taken		1704
Union with Scotland		1707
Treaty of Utrecht		1713
First Stuart rising		1715
Septennial Act		1716
South Sea Bubble		1720
Second Stuart rising	A.D.	1745
Peace of Paris. Canada gained		1763
Annexation of Isle of Man		1765
"No Popery" Riots		1780
Separation of America		1782
Grattan's Parliament in Ireland		1782
Mutiny at Spithead and the Nore		1797
Union with Ireland		1801
Abolition of Slave Trade		1807
Roman Catholic Emancipation Act		1829
First Railway in England		1825
First Reform Act Passed		1832
Factory Act Passed		1833
Slavery abolished in Colonies		1834
Income Tax re-imposed		1842
Repeal of the Corn Laws		1846
Navigation Laws repealed		1849
First International Exhibition		1851
War with Russia		1854-6
Indian Mutiny		1857
Disraeli's Reform Act		1867
Irish Church disestablished		1869
Irish Land Acts		1870 and 1881
Artisans Dwellings Act		1875
Treaty of Berlin		1878
County Franchise Act		1884
Redistribution of Seats Act		1885
Irish Home Rule Bill rejected		1886
Local Government Act		1888
Free Education introduced		1891
Parish Councils instituted		1894
War with S. African Republics		1899-02
Death of Queen Victoria		1901
Anglo-Japanese Alliance		1905

SOVEREIGNS, DYNASTIES, AND GOVERNMENTS.

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

A.D.		A.D.		A.D.	
Egbert	802	Harold II.	1066	Henry VII.	1485
Ethelwulf	839	William I.	1066	Henry VIII.	1509
Ethelbald	858	William II.	1087	Edward VI.	1547
Ethelbert	860	Henry I.	1100	Mary	1553
Ethelred I.	866	Stephen	1135	Elizabeth	1558
Alfred	871	Henry II.	1154	James I.	1603
Edward the Elder	901	Richard I.	1189	Charles I.	1625
Athelstan	925	John	1199	Commonwealth	1649
Edmund I.	940	Henry III.	1216	Charles II.	1660
Edred	946	Edward I.	1272	James II.	1685
Edwy	955	Edward II.	1307	William and Mary	1689
Edgar	959	Edward III.	1327	Anne	1702
Edward the Martyr	975	Richard II.	1377	George I.	1714
Ethelred II.	979	Henry IV.	1399	George II.	1727
Edmund II.	1016	Henry V.	1413	George III.	1760
Canute	1017	Henry VI.	1422	George IV.	1820
Harold I.	1035	Edward IV.	1461	William IV.	1833
Hardicanute	1040	Edward V.	1483	Victoria	1837
Edward the Confessor	1042	Richard III.	1483	Edward VII.	1901

THE KING'S DESCENT FROM EGBERT.

1. Egbert.	14. John.	27. James V. of Scotland.
2. Ethelwulf.	15. Henry III.	28. Mary Queen of Scots.
3. Alfred the Great.	16. Edward I.	29. James VI. of Scotland and I. of England.
4. Edward the Elder.	17. Edward II.	30. Elizabeth of Bohemia.
5. Edmund the Elder.	18. Edward III.	31. Sophia, Electress of Han- over.
6. Edgar.	19. Lionel, Duke of Clarence.	32. George I.
7. Ethelred.	20. Philippa Plantagenet.	33. George II.
8. Edmund Ironside.	21. Roger, Earl of Mortimer.	34. Frederick, Prince of Wales.
9. Edward the Exile.	22. Ann Mortimer.	35. George III.
10. Margaret Queen of Scot- land.	23. Richard, Duke of York.	36. Edward, Duke of Kent.
11. Matilda, m. Henry I. of England.	24. Edward IV.	37. Victoria.
12. Matilda, Empress.	25. Elizabeth of York, m. Henry VII.	38. Edward VII.
13. Henry II.	26. Margaret Tudor, m. James IV of Scotland.	

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

A.D.		A.D.		A.D.	
Augustine	597	Lanfranc	1070	John Morton	1486
Laurence	604	Anselm	1093	Henry Dean	1501
Mellitus	619	Ralph d'Escures	1114	Will. Warham	1503
Justus	624	William de Corbeuil	1123	Thomas Cranmer	1533
Honorius	627	Theobald	1139	Reginald Pole	1556
Dunsedit	655	Thomas Becket	1162	Matthew Parker	1559
Theodore	668	Richard	1174	Edmund Grindal	1576
Brihtwald	693	Baldwin	1185	John Whitgift	1583
Tatwin	731	Hubert Fitzwalter	1193	Richard Bancroft	1604
Nothelm	735	Stephen Langton	1207	George Abbot	1611
Cuthbert	741	Richard Grant	1229	William Laud	1633
Bregwin	750	Edmund Rich	1234	William Juxon	1660
Jacbert	766	Boniface	1245	Gilbert Sheldon	1663
Ethelhard	793	Rob. Kilwardby	1273	William Sancroft	1673
Wulfred	835	John Peckham	1279	John Tillotson	1691
Feoligild	832	Rob. Winchelsey	1294	Thomas Tenison	1694
Ceolnoth	833	Walter Reynolds	1313	William Wake	1715
Ethelred	870	Simon Mepham	1328	John Potter	1737
Phlegmund	890	John Stratford	1333	Thomas Herring	1747
Athelm	914	Th. Bradwardine	1349	Matthew Hutton	1757
Wulfhelm	923	Simon Islip	1349	Thomas Secker	1758
Odo	942	Simon Langham	1366	Frederick Cornwallis	1763
Dunstan	960	Will. Whittlesey	1368	John Moore	1783
Ethelgar	983	Simon Sudbury	1375	Charles Manners-Sutton	1806
Siric	990	Will. Courtenay	1381	William Howley	1823
Elfric	995	Thos. Arundel	1397	John Bird Sumner	1843
Elphege	1005	Roger Walden	1398	Charles Thomas Longley	1832
Living	1013	Thomas Arundel	1399	Archibald Campbell Taft	1863
Ethelnoth	1020	Henry Chichele	1414	Edward White Benson	1882
Eadige	1083	John Stafford	1443	Frederick Temple	1896
Robert	1051	John Kemp	1452	Randall T. Davidson	1903
Stigand	1052	Thos. Bouchier	1454		

FOREIGN SOVEREIGNS.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Gen. George Washington	1789	*John Tyler	1841	Rutherford B. Hayes	1877
John Adams	1797	James Knox Polk	1845	General J. Abram Garfield	1881
Thomas Jefferson	1801	General Zachary Taylor	1849	*Gen. Chester A. Arthur	1881
James Madison	1809	*Millard Fillmore	1850	Grover Cleveland	1885
James Monroe	1817	General Franklin Pierce	1853	Gen. Benjamin Harrison	1889
John Quincy Adams	1825	James Buchanan	1857	Grover Cleveland	1893
General Andrew Jackson	1829	Abraham Lincoln	1861	William McKinley	1897
Martin Van Buren	1837	*Andrew Johnson	1865	*T. Roosevelt	1901
Gen. William H. Harrison	1841	General Ulysses S. Grant	1869		

* Elected as Vice-Presidents.

DYNASTIES, SOVEREIGNS, AND GOVERNMENTS OF FRANCE.

The Merovingians	458 to 752	The Bourbon Restoration—	
The Carolingians	752 to 987	Louis XVIII.	1814
The Capets	987 to 1328	Charles X.	1824
The House of Valois	1328 to 1589	The House of Orleans—	
The House of Bourbon—		Louis Philippe	1830
Henry IV.	1589	The Second Republic—	
Louis XIII.	1610	Louis Napoleon, President	1848
Louis XIV.	1643	The Second Empire—	
Louis XV.	1715	Napoleon III.	1852
Louis XVI.	1774	The Third Republic—	
Louis XVII. (did not reign).		Committee of National Defence	1870
The First Republic—		A. Thiers, President	1871
National Convention	1792	Marshal MacMahon, President	1873
Directory	1795	Jules Grévy, President	1879
Consulate	1799	M. F. Sadi Carnot, President	1887
The First Empire—		J. Casimir-Perier, President	1894
Napoleon I., Emperor	1804	F. Félix Faure, President	1895
Napoleon II. (did not reign)		J. Loubet, President	1899

PRUSSIA.

Frederick I.	1701
Frederick William I.	1713
Frederick II. (the Great)	1740
Frederick William II.	1786
Frederick William III.	1797
Frederick William IV.	1840
William I.	1861

GERMAN EMPERORS.

William I (the preceding)	1871
Frederick III.	1888
William II.	1888

RUSSIA.

Peter the Great	1689
Catherine I.	1725
Peter II.	1727
Anne	1730
Ivan VI.	1740
Elizabeth	1741
Peter III.	1762
Catherine II.	1762
Paul	1796
Alexander I.	1801
Nicholas I.	1825
Alexander II.	1855
Alexander III.	1881
Nicholas II.	1894

AUSTRIA (From 1705.)

*Charles I.	1705
*Charles II (VI. of Germany)	1711
Maria Theresa	1740
*Joseph II.	1780
*Leopold II.	1790
*Francis I.	1792
*Also Emperors of Germany.	

EMPERORS OF AUSTRIA.

Francis I. (the preceding)	1804
Ferdinand	1835
Francis Joseph I.	1848

ITALY.

Victor Emanuel II.	1861
Humbert	1878
Victor Emanuel III.	1900

SPAIN.

(From 1808.)

Ferdinand VII.	1808
Joseph Bonaparte	1808
Ferdinand VII. (restored)	1814
Isabella II.	1833
Amadeo I.	1870
The Republic	1873
Alfonso XII.	1875
Maria (Regent)	1886
Alfonso XIII.	1886

TURKEY.

(From 1807.)

Mustapha IV.	1807
Mahmoud II.	1808
Abdul Medjid	1839
Abdul Aziz	1861
Murad V.	1876
Abdul Hamid II.	1876

DENMARK.

(From 1699.)

Frederick IV.	1699
Christian VI.	1730
Frederick V.	1746
Christian VII.	1766
Frederick VI.	1808
Christian VIII.	1839
Frederick VII.	1848
Christian IX.	1863

THE NETHERLANDS.

William I.	1815
William II.	1840
William III.	1849
Wilhelmina (crowned 1898)	1890

GREECE.

Otho	1832
George I.	1863

BELGIUM.

Leopold I.	1831
Leopold II.	1865

PORTUGAL.

(From 1816.)

Joan VI.	1816
Pedro IV.	1826
Maria II.	1826
Miguel I.	1828
Maria II. (restored)	1834
Pedro V.	1853
Luis I.	1861
Carlos I.	1889

SWEDEN & NORWAY.

(From 1818.)

Carl XIV.	1818
Oscar I.	1844
Carl XV.	1859
Oscar II.	1872

SWEDEN.

(From 1905.)

Oscar II. (the preceding)	1905
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POPES OF ROME

(From 1700.)

Clement XI.	1700
Innocent XIII.	1721
Benedict XIII.	1724
Clement XII.	1730
Benedict XIV.	1740
Clement XIII.	1718
Clement XIV.	1769
Pius VI.	1775
Pius VII.	1800
Leo XII.	1823
Pius VIII.	1829
Gregory XVI.	1831
Pius IX.	1846
Leo XIII.	1878
Pius X.	1903

THE CONSTITUTION.

The term, "The English Constitution," is commonly so used as to include both the form of public Government under which we live, and the constitutional rights and privileges of private citizens. Considering the various forms of Government as either "absolute," or "pure," or "mixed," the English Constitution belongs to the latter category. By this is meant, that the voice of the ultimate sovereign power, which is the constituent body of the nation, is so obtained as to give expression to the various classes and interests of the collective community. Again, constitutions being either "written" or "unwritten," the English Constitution is "unwritten," i.e., although it results, in some measure, from the decisions of judges, and the provisions of statutes, such as Magna Charta, the Petition of Right, or the Bill of Rights, such decisions and statutes are avowedly declaratory merely of the pre-existing law. Whereas, then, in the case of written Constitutions, such as that of the United States, the question of the bearing of proposed changes upon the Constitution of the State is one of mere interpretation, and to be decided by the ordinary tribunals; in England, on the contrary, "unconstitutional" conduct on the part of a Minister can only mean a violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and can only be reached by the extraordinary proceeding of impeachment, which is defined as "a judicial trial by the House of Lords of a person accused by the House of Commons of grave offences, which the ordinary law cannot reach, through its insufficiency or uncertainty." This proceeding has, in modern times, become rare, but in extraordinary cases might still be resorted to. The Constitution of England is a

LIMITED MONARCHY,

the supreme political authority being vested in a King or Queen, and two Houses of Parliament. It being conceded that in every constitution which is the growth of ages, and which exercises sway over mixed populations, "there must be two parts, first, that which excites and preserves the reverence of the population—the dignified parts—and next, the efficient parts, those by which it in fact works and rules," the distinctive merit of the English Constitution is, that while its "efficient part" works more easily and simply and better than any instrument of government which has yet been tried, its "dignified parts" are still as capable of exciting and sustaining enthusiasm as when the King was his own Prime Minister. The secret of the efficiency of the English Constitution lies in the close union of the

executive and legislative power. The connecting link is

THE CABINET.

By that word, which is technically unknown to any Act of Parliament or in official proceedings, is meant a committee of the legislative body, selected to be the executive body; a committee, however, which has the power of advising the dissolution of the assembly which indirectly appointed it. Though appointed under one Parliament, it can, with the permission of the Sovereign appeal to the next. It is nominated by the Crown, but being also responsible to Parliament, it consists exclusively of statesmen whose opinions agree in the main with the majority of the House of Commons. Among the members of this committee are distributed the great departments of the Administration. Each Minister conducts the ordinary business of his own office without reference to his colleagues; but the most important affairs of every department, and especially such matters as are likely to be the subject of discussion in Parliament, are brought under the consideration of the whole Ministry. When Lord Salisbury's third Ministry came into office in 1895, a Cabinet Committee for National Defence was constituted, under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The functions of this body, now called the

COUNCIL OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE, have been remodelled. It consists of the Prime Minister, the Secretaries of State for War and India, the First Lord of the Admiralty, Earl Roberts (late Commander-in-Chief), the chief of the General Staff, the first Sea Lord, the Directors of Military and Naval Intelligence; and other high officials are called into council as occasion requires. Perennial records are kept of its conclusions and of the reasons on which they are based. While the Committee in no way limits the responsibility of the Cabinet as a whole, it provides a machinery by which the military policy of the country shall be as far as possible, continuous, and shall be based upon the authority of the most competent experts. The establishment of the Committee was formally approved by the House of Commons on March 5th, 1903. In Parliament, the

MINISTERS

are bound to act as one man in all questions relating to the Executive Government. If one of them dissents from the rest on a question too important to admit of compromise, it is his duty to retire. While the Ministry retains the confidence of the Parliamentary majority, that majority supports them against opposition, and

rejects every motion which reflects on them or is likely to embarrass them. If they forfeit that confidence, or if the Parliamentary majority are dissatisfied with the way in which affairs are conducted, they have merely to declare that they have ceased to trust the Ministry, and to ask for a Ministry which they can trust. By the system of Party, an organised body of men will be always found ready to succeed them; "His Majesty's Opposition" being as much a part of the polity as the Administration itself. The Cabinet holds its deliberations in secret, and the King's permission is necessary if any Minister desires to make public what has passed thereat. Mr. Gladstone, whose experience was unrivalled, held that the Privy Councillor's oath applied to its proceedings, and that no one was entitled even to make a note of them except the Prime Minister, who reports to the Sovereign. No official record or minute of any kind is kept. The chief of the Cabinet is

THE PRIME MINISTER,

or Premier. Besides being a Privy Councillor, he usually, though not necessarily, holds the office of First Lord of the Treasury. He has no legal primacy over the other members of the Cabinet; this is, indeed, necessarily the case in a body which has itself no legal status.* In official precedence the First Lord of the Treasury ranks below many of the other Ministers. The Prime Minister is selected by the Sovereign, whose choice, among natural-born subjects, is nominally unrestrained, but is, in fact, limited to the leaders of the party which can command a majority in the House of Commons. When charged by the Sovereign with the task of forming an Administration, he proceeds to the selection of occupants for the various offices, and submits their names for the approval of the Crown. The old Constitutional maxim, that "the King can do no wrong," is now literally true, for his acts are really the acts of his Ministers; and his Ministers are responsible to the House of Commons, not merely as of old for any breach of the law, but for the general course of their policy, which must accord with the opinions of the majority of that House, or else, in conformity with Constitutional usage, practically as binding as a legal enactment, the Ministers are bound to resign office.

THE SUCCESSION.

The Succession to the Crown is regulated by an Act of Parliament passed in A.D. 1701, and usually called the "Act of Settlement." This Act limited the right of succession to the Princess Sophia of

Hanover, grand-daughter of James I., and to her heirs, being Protestants.

All the property which once formed the main revenue of the Crown is now treated as furnishing part of the general State revenues, and the management of it is directly controlled by Parliament. At the commencement of every reign, Parliament fixes the yearly sum which shall be payable to the Crown for all expenses not directly of a public kind. (See under "The Civil Lists and Royal Grants;" *post.*)

THE

SOVEREIGN AND PARLIAMENT.

The King (acting by the advice of his Ministers) can prorogue Parliament whenever he pleases, and no Parliament can be assembled, prorogued, or dissolved without his express command. He can also dissolve Parliament at his pleasure; but, since the passing of the Septennial Act in 1716, no Parliament can last longer than seven years. Its annual meeting is secured by the necessity of obtaining from it a grant for the yearly supplies. The assent of the Sovereign is indispensable for any Bill (or proposed law) to become actual law. The legislative power is vested primarily in the two Houses of Parliament.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords consists of the first and second Estates of the Realm, viz.: the Lords Spiritual and the Lords Temporal. It comprises a varying number of English peers (princes of the blood, dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons), two archbishops, 24 bishops, 16 representative peers for Scotland chosen for each Parliament, and 28 representative peers for Ireland, elected for life. The Sovereign can make as many new peers as he chooses. His Ministers usually recommend (especially at the time of their giving up office) the grant of peerages to some of their most active and distinguished supporters. When once a person has been summoned to Parliament to sit in the House of Lords, or has actually taken his seat, or when a person has been created a peer by the King's "letters patent," his succeeding heirs inherit the right to sit, except in the case of certain law Lords created peers for life under the provisions of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876. Women cannot sit in the House of Lords, though women may be peeresses by Royal grant, or in a few cases even by descent. The Lord Chancellor, who is always, though not necessarily, a peer, presides over the debates in the House of Lords. Any bills can be proposed in the House of Lords except such as affect taxation. Such

* "The Treaty of Berlin (1878) is the first European instrument which formally describes the Prime Minister of England by that title."—*Times*, Nov. 11th, 1904.

bills, on coming up from the Commons, are never altered in the Lords, though they may be thrown out. (See under "House of Lords," *post*.)

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons (the third Estate of the Realm) consists, since the Redistribution Act of 1885, of 670 members, elected by "constituencies" of counties, boroughs, or universities. The places represented have varied a great deal from time to time, according to their changing size and importance; but through all changes the principle has been maintained that every member represents the interests of some definite locality or place. The main qualification entitling a person to be registered and to vote—both in counties and boroughs—is the inhabitant occupancy of a dwelling-house, on which rates are paid, for twelve months preceding July 15. In counties, the possession of freehold property is an ancient alternative qualification. Full particulars of the qualifications for voting will be found under the article "Parliamentary Franchise."

The main function of the House of Commons is one hardly recognised by common speech, but may be sufficiently described as the maintenance of the Executive Government. Without a House of Commons divided into organised parties, the carrying on of Government by the Cabinet system would be in a free country impossible. The House of Commons has also what has been called "an informing function." Formerly it was accustomed to inform the Crown of the grievances and complaints of particular persons, and the Sovereign took action at the petition of Parliament. At the present time the function of Parliament is rather to inform public opinion of such grievances and complaints. The practice of asking questions in the House, though often carried to extreme limits, is, it cannot be doubted, a valuable safeguard against abuses of power by the Executive. It is, further, the office of the House of Commons to give expression to the real opinion of the nation on all matters which come before it. The time spent in a debate on some question of foreign policy, apparently without result, may in reality have been employed in the manner most profitable to the general good. Lastly, the House of Commons is the most important branch of the Legislature. The principal measures are generally brought forward by the Ministers of the day, but private members are equally entitled to introduce Bills, only that it is more difficult for them to carry such through. There is one important exception, however, to the rule just stated. No private person can propose a Bill

having for its object an increase of taxation. By this rule is secured the responsibility of the Cabinet for the national finance; without it, the nation might be continually enlarging its expenditure, the blame for such increase attaching to separate and irresponsible private members.

PRIVILEGES AND SAFEGUARDS.

The right of public meeting and the right to petition Parliament are important Constitutional privileges. The maintenance of what is called "The liberty of the subject" forms a valuable part of the English Constitution. Its chief safeguards, independently of the mode of making laws, are (1), the administration of justice on the trial of accused persons; (2), the general prevention of illegal imprisonment; (3), the definition and limitation of the duties of the police.

To the first category belong (*a*) the institution of "trial by jury," which secures a fair trial by twelve persons chosen at random from the body of the people, having nothing to hope or fear from the Executive; (*b*) the protection accorded to jurymen, by which they cannot be made civilly or criminally responsible for their verdicts; also the protection of their functions from possible encroachments by judges; (*c*) the independence of the judges, secured by the enactment which makes their commission "during good behaviour," and renders them irremovable, except upon a joint address from both Houses of Parliament.

An example of the second class of safeguards is the rule which secures that anyone whose liberty is restrained shall have an opportunity, under the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, of having the ground of his restraint judicially investigated; of being speedily brought to trial if accused, and of suffering his imprisonment at fixed places, not at the discretion of the Executive. The right to claim damages in a civil action for illegal detention, and the rule that "excessive bail must not be required," belong to this class of safeguards.

The last class is concerned with the definition and regulation of the duties of the police, especially in respect of subjecting suspected persons to a preliminary judicial investigation. Depending, as these safeguards do, on fine distinctions as to when a "warrant" is necessary in bringing an accused person before justices, they cannot be here discussed: though, in concluding, we may notice the Constitutional principle under which "general warrants," or warrants to apprehend all persons suspected, without naming or describing any specially, or to apprehend all persons guilty of a crime therein specified, are illegal, and will not, like legal warrants, protect the officer who executes them.

THE CROWN.

POWERS AND FUNCTION OF THE SOVEREIGN.

The durability, the regularity, and the popularity of the English Monarchy are curiously illustrated by the statement made by more than one writer on the Constitution, that from Egbert (802 A.D.) to Edward VII., the blood of Cerdic, the first King of Wessex (519 A.D.), has run in the veins of every English Sovereign, with the exception of Sweyn, Canute, Harold, and William the Conqueror. (See p. 18.)

In Saxon times the Crown was essentially dependent upon the popular will. It was not strictly hereditary. Preference would be given *cæteris paribus* to the son of a deceased king, but the chief object was to obtain a leader capable of maintaining the defence and the order of the realm. It was held that the Witenagemot, or national council, had power to depose an unworthy sovereign, and to revoke grants of public land unwisely made by him. The privileges and the powers of the King were nevertheless considerable. He was entitled to maintenance for himself and his retinue on public journeys, and to the produce of wrecks, tolls, mines, fines, and forfeitures. He was the leader of the national forces. He was the fountain of justice, a court of appeal in the last resort, with arbitrary powers both of mercy and of punishment. The grounds upon which William and Harold respectively laid claim to the Crown of Saxon England illustrate the position of the Monarchy. Harold urged that his oath of allegiance to William had been extorted by force, that he could not promise a Crown that was not his, that he had been elected by the free will of the people. William relied on the oath of Harold, who had sworn fealty upon the sacred relics, and on the choice of Edward the Confessor.

After the Norman Conquest, the power of the Crown was greatly augmented. This arose from the stern character of William, from his authority as a military conqueror, and from the change in the tenure of land. At Salisbury, in 1085, William received the fealty of all landholders, both of those who held in chief and of their tenants. All held from the Crown. One of the peculiar attributes of the feudal compact was thus infringed and altered. The Crown became despotic for 130 years, and its exactions were tremendous. At last, in 1215, Magna Charta laid the foundations of English liberty. It appears that this great Statute was confirmed no less than thirty-two times, for whenever money was required by the King its renewal was demanded. It now stands on the Statute Book as 25 Edward I. (1297). Section 29 of this Act is the key-

stone of English History. "No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or be disseised of his freehold or liberties or free customs, or be outlawed or exiled, or any otherwise destroyed; nor will we pass upon him nor condemn him but by lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land. We will sell to no man, we will not deny or defer to any man either justice or right." Personal freedom, security of property, and liberty of movement, thus became the essential rights of every Englishman.

The Crown was not strictly hereditary until the time of Edward II. It was declared to be hereditary by a Statute in the 25th year of Edward III.

From the time of the confirmation of the Great Charter (1297) to the accession of the House of Tudor (1485), the prerogative of the Crown was often exercised in an arbitrary manner, though there was a constant assertion of privilege on the part of the Commons. Parliament met irregularly, at the King's pleasure. The right of purveyance, the sale of pardons, the fines demanded on the accession or marriage of an heir, gave occasion for exactions that were heavy and uncertain. Windsor Castle was built in the reign of Edward III., under the right of purveyance, by which writs were issued to sheriffs of counties to furnish such workmen as might be required.

Under the House of Tudor, 1485—1603, the Crown had great power. The country was weary of civil war, and dreaded above all things a disputed succession; the nobles were exhausted, and had lost much of their power, and the Commons had not learned to use their strength. Henry VII., by means of the Star Chamber, treated with great rigour the nobles, the members of Parliament, and the jurors who offended him.

Henry VIII. was almost absolute, and his proclamations had the force of law. The reign of Edward VI. was marked by a milder rule, and by a repeal of the Statute giving to the King's proclamation the force of law.

Elizabeth, strong, despotic, and self-willed, yet had the wisdom so essential to a great ruler. She knew when and how to yield, without loss of dignity or of power. She was the first Sovereign under whom the constitutional right of Parliament to grant supplies was recognised; and the loans that were raised were punctually repaid.

The Stuarts were a very different race (1603—1688). Through good and through ill fortune they clung to the idea of the absolute power and privilege of the throne.

They forgot the great truth of the English Constitution, that English law ought to guide and to protect the highest and the lowest in the realm alike. Yet great Constitutional progress was made during the reigns of the Stuart Kings, and the power of the Commons was asserted and established. The Petition of Right presented to Charles I. in 1628 by the Commons, prayed—(1) That no loan or tax be levied except by consent of Parliament. (2) That no man might be imprisoned but by legal process. (3) That soldiers and sailors should not be billeted in private houses. To these demands the King, after some delay, replied, “*Soit droit comme il est désiré.*” In 1641 the Star Chamber and the Courts of High Commission, the engines of arbitrary power employed by the Tudors, were abolished, and the King’s Council was deprived of the power of arbitrary imprisonment. In the reign of Charles II. (12 Car. 2, cap. 24) the old feudal rights of wardship, purveyance, and other exactions were abolished. The Act of Habeas Corpus was also passed in this reign (31 Car. 2, cap. 2), 1679.

The “Declaration of Right” drawn up by Parliament and accepted by William and Mary on their accession in 1688, may be said to have terminated the long struggle between the Crown and the people. The most essential articles of this declaration are the following:—“The King cannot dispense with laws without the consent of Parliament. He cannot erect any tribunal of his own will. He cannot levy money without a Parliamentary grant. No standing army to be kept in time of peace without consent of Parliament. Excessive fines and immoderate punishments prohibited.” The Revolution of 1688 also established the important principle that the Sovereign shall profess the Protestant faith, and shall be bound to maintain the Protestant religion as by law established. In the Coronation oath he swears that he will “maintain the true profession of the Gospel and the Protestant reformed religion established by law.” The Bill of Rights (1689) and the Act of Settlement (1701) further enact that no person professing the Popish religion, or who shall marry a Papist, is capable of inheriting or possessing the Crown, and the people are released from their allegiance in such case.

The Royal Prerogative in 1688 was described as follows in a pamphlet written in that year—“The King has no prerogative but what the law gives him. We must not therefore presume a prerogative, and then conclude it law, but first find the law, and by it prove the prerogative, and when we have found the prerogative it must be measured by what the public

good will bear. The King is supreme in the legislative part as well as in the executive part, but has not the whole supremacy in the legislative part as in the executive.”

The following portion of the Coronation oath, as settled at the Revolution, is also interesting and instructive:—

“Question—Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dominions thereto belonging according to the Statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the respective laws and customs of the same?

Answer—I solemnly promise so to do.

Question—Will you to your power cause law and justice, in mercy, to be executed in all your judgments?

Answer—I will.”

During the reigns of the four Georges, the respective rights and duties of the King, Lords, and Commons were gradually settled and acknowledged. The King, however, exercised a far more active and direct authority than accords with the custom of the present day. George III., indeed, at the commencement of his reign, endeavoured to assert to the utmost extent the influence of the Sovereign. He permitted Lord Bute to hold a position of confidential adviser, independently of the Ministry and of Parliament. At a later period, during the administration of Lord North, the King assumed to himself the right of interference in all the details of administration. As soon, however, as Mr. Pitt was enabled, by the assistance of the Crown, but with the support of the country, to defeat the Opposition in the House of Commons, and at the General Election of 1784 to secure a majority for himself, he became the Minister in fact as well as in name, and the relations between the Sovereign and the Minister gradually approximated to the existing system.

Although many of the powers of the Royal prerogative are dormant, the influence of the Crown is nevertheless deservedly great. And in the modified sense of the prerogative it has been said that the Crown has three rights—the right to be consulted, the right to encourage, and the right to warn.

Yet even now the power and prerogative of the Crown, and also its duties, are considerable. The King can prorogue or dissolve Parliament, even before it proceeds to business, and he can create peers without restriction as to numbers. He can veto laws, and is the irresponsible head of the Executive. The Sovereign is the “Fountain of Justice”; that is, with the advice of his responsible Ministers,

he appoints directly, or by delegation, all judges and magistrates. All criminal prosecutions are conducted in his name, and he can, with a few exceptions, pardon all offenders, either before or after conviction; though this prerogative is in practice seldom exercised. He is the head of society in the kingdom. All degrees of nobility are or have been derived by grant from the Crown. All titles of honour are in the gift of the Crown, and all corporations owe their charters, either directly or indirectly, to the same source. The Sovereign alone can coin money, impress what stamp he chooses upon it, and impart to it its legally current value. The Sovereign, being "Supreme governor as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes temporal," appoints all archbishops and bishops of the Established Church. In respect of external affairs, the Sovereign appoints all ambassadors and diplomatic agents to foreign governments, receives foreign potentates and ambassadors, and conducts all negotiations with those

States; appoints Commissions of enquiry; concludes treaties, and makes war or peace; has the supreme command of the army and navy, and appoints all the officers of those services; appoints the viceroys of Ireland and India, and the governors of Colonies and foreign possessions. In the case of certain of the Colonies he prescribes the form of government, and in all of them his assent is essential to the validity of all acts of colonial legislation.

But the old times of arbitrary power and the irresponsible use of it have passed away. The tyranny of Norman, Plantagenet, Tudor and Stuart Kings has disappeared. The power of the great nobles is only a subject for romance. The power of the Commons remains strong, rigorous, and restless: yet there is a sentiment that has controlled, and ought still to control, the dominant element in the State—an unswerving regard for British freedom and British law, the security of property, and the safety of the person.

THE CIVIL LIST AND ROYAL GRANTS.

The Civil List of King Edward VII. is exceeded in amount by the revenue of several foreign monarchs. The income of some of the foreign sovereigns is stated to be as follows:—Russia, unknown, but generally believed to be upwards of £2,000,000; Austria-Hungary, £780,000; Prussia, £770,000; Italy, £614,000; Spain, £380,000. The King's Civil List is also considerably less than that of previous British sovereigns. The Civil List of George II. was £800,000; that of George III., in 1815, amounted to £1,080,000; and William IV. received £510,000.

In his speech from the Throne on February 14th, 1901, His Majesty stated that he placed the Hereditary revenues of the Crown, as his predecessor had done, unreservedly at the disposal of the House of Commons. The Civil List Act, 1901 (1 Edw. VII., cap. 4), was passed in recognition of the fact that these revenues belonged to the Crown.

It is directed, therefore, that the Hereditary Revenue specified in the Civil List Act of 1837 (which were then declared to be due and payable to Her Majesty Queen Victoria) shall be carried to the credit of the Consolidated Fund, and that the clear yearly sum of £470,000 shall be paid out of the same as a provision for the honour and dignity of the Crown.

The manner in which the Royal income is to be applied is strictly defined, as follows:—

Their Majesties' Privy Purse*	£110,000
Salaries of H.M. Household and Retired Allowances ...	125,800
Expenses of H.M. Household	193,000
Works	20,000
Royal Bounty, Alms, and Special Services	13,200
Unappropriated Mon-ys	8,000
	<u>£470,000</u>

His Majesty also enjoys the revenues arising from the Duchy of Lancaster estates, amounting in 1904 to £63,000.

The above arrangement lasts during the present reign and for six months afterwards. It is not unfavourable to the nation, since the Crown estates have produced an annual rental almost equal to, and sometimes greater, than the amount of the Civil List.

The net income of the Crown Lands in 1904-5 was £470,000, and the smaller branches of the Hereditary revenue produced £29,400.

TAXES ON THE ROYAL INCOME.

Income Tax is paid upon His Majesty's private estates, upon the Civil List for Their Majesties' Privy Purse, upon the sum allotted to the expenses of the Household, and upon unexpended and

* The amount assigned by His Majesty to the Queen was stated in Parliament (10 June, 1901) to be £33,000.

unappropriated moneys arising out of the remaining classes of the Civil List.

There is an exemption under the Act 5 and 6 Vict., c. 35, Section 88, in favour of Government Stock or dividends belonging to the Crown, and property belonging to and in the virtual occupation of the Crown is not assessed.

Duty is paid in respect of the Estate of a member of the Royal Family, but not upon that of the Sovereign.

The Royal Family are exempt from Legacy and Succession Duties, under the provisions of Acts of Parliament (35 George III., cap. 1, and Schedule; and 16 and 17 Vict., c. 51, Sec. 18); and also from the necessity for taking out Establishment Licences (32 and 33 Vict., c. 14, Sec. 19).

GRANTS TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The grants made by Parliament, and now payable annually for the support of the Royal Family, in addition to the income granted to His Majesty, are as follows:—

Prince of Wales.....	£20,000
Princess of Wales	10,000
His Majesty's daughters ...	18,000
Duke of Connaught	25,000
Princess Christian of Schles- wig-Holstein.....	6,000
Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll	6,000
Princess Henry of Batten- berg	6,000
Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	6,000
Duchess of Albany.....	6,000
Duchess of Mecklenburg- Strelitz	3,000
Total	<u>£106,000</u>

Provision is also made for a contingent annuity of £70,000 for Her Majesty Queen Alexandra in the event of her widowhood, and of £30,000 for the Princess of Wales in the like event.

The principles upon which the grants to the younger children of the Sovereign have been made in the past were clearly stated by Mr. Gladstone during the debate on the annuity to the Duke of Connaught, July 31, 1871. He reminded the House that Parliament had assented to an arrangement by which, instead of attempting to make a general provision at the commencement of each reign for the possible issue of the Sovereign, each particular case had been dealt with as it arose. That arrangement had some disadvantages, inasmuch as it was liable to be misunderstood out of doors, and that,

being so misunderstood, it was apt to cause unjust remarks to be made upon the Royal Family and the Sovereign. He considered, however, that there were recommendations of a high order attaching to the present plan. In the first place, it was the one by far the most agreeable to the spirit of a free Constitution; it established a considerable degree of moral control which Parliament might otherwise lose. If the Sovereign were to be responsible for realizing out of his annual income funds sufficient to endow a family, however numerous, in a manner becoming their station, it would be necessary to enlarge the allowance at the commencement of the reign; and, further, the arrangement would lose all its elasticity, because, whether the Sovereign had issue or not, the sum at his disposal would remain the same. The present method of provision also tended greatly to promote and confirm harmony between the great powers of the State. It placed the conduct of the Sovereign and of the Royal Family, especially of its junior members, in view of the public and the Legislature, and, while preserving a salutary Parliamentary control, it likewise preserved in the hands of the Sovereign an important control over the younger branches of the Royal Family. Supposing the Sovereign were granted what was necessary for annual expenditure, but that every Royal Prince and Princess, on arriving at full age, or at marriage, should receive a fixed annuity, this moral and general control would be relaxed or destroyed. Mr. Gladstone said that, in his opinion, the nature of the provision was excellent, as long as it was worked in a spirit of liberality, of prudence, and of attachment to the Sovereign; but it undoubtedly would be grievously marred, and might become hardly practicable or secure, were it unfortunately to be dealt with in a different spirit. The arrangement between the Crown and Parliament was made by *no written covenant*, nor would it be possible to frame one without fettering the liberty of the people and Constitutional control. But there were other engagements besides written words, and it was recorded, beyond doubt, that Parliament was morally liable to deal with these cases when they arose. He referred to the terms of the Civil List Act, and the Report of the Committee of 1837, as showing that the income was bestowed upon the Sovereign after a careful investigation of details, and an exact appreciation of what each of the burdens would require in order to maintain the dignity of the Sovereign, and with it the dignity of the nation. As showing the

† The Prince of Wales also receives the income of the Duchy of Cornwall estates, which amounted in 1904 to £77,000.

moral liability of Parliament to provide for the junior branches of the Royal Family as they come to mature age, there was not, either in the Report of the Committee, nor in any debates of Parliament, the slightest claim, or the faintest expectation, that out of that income savings could be made adequate to a due provision for them. There was, moreover, positive evidence that upon every previous occasion Parliament had, without question, by an overwhelming vote, admitted the virtual bond of honourable obligation to make such provision. After referring to numerous instances in previous reigns, Mr. Gladstone concluded by asserting that a long and unbroken series of practical acknowledgment by Parliament for generations, embracing every possible case to which the principle could apply, constituted a state of just expectation on the part of the Sovereign, from which it was impossible for Parliament to recede, and which it would be utterly unworthy of it to disregard.—*Hansard's Debates*, vol. 208, p. 571.

ADDITIONAL GRANTS IN 1889.

In July, 1889, Queen Victoria communicated to Parliament the approaching marriage of Princess Louise of Wales to the Duke of Fife, and requested that Parliament would make provision for her, and also for (the late) Prince Albert Victor.

A committee was thereupon appointed, with instructions to inquire into the former practice with respect to provisions for Members of the Royal Family, and to report upon the principles which it is expedient to adopt in the future. The Report of the majority of the Committee was to this effect:—

“That since the accession of the House of Hanover there is precedent for provision for every child of an Heir Apparent, and no precedent for the omission of such a provision; and there is also precedent for provision for the children of every child of every younger son of a Sovereign, and for provision for a younger son of the Heir Apparent.

“The Committee cannot find that any notice has ever been given to the Crown by any resolution of the House of Commons, or in any declaration on behalf of a Government by a Minister of the Crown, that the practice which has heretofore prevailed in reference to making provision for members of the Royal Family would be changed; or that Her Majesty has had any ground for supposing that it was necessary for her to make provision for the members of her family. In view of these facts the Committee are of opinion that Her Majesty would have a claim on the liberality of Parliament should she

think fit to apply for such grants as, in accordance with precedent, may become requisite for the support of the Royal Family. But the Committee have been informed that Her Majesty does not propose to press this claim for the children of her daughters and younger sons; and with regard to the daughters and younger sons of future Sovereigns, the Committee are of opinion that at the proper time arrangements should be made under which no future claim of a similar kind can arise.

“In order to prevent repeated applications to Parliament, and to establish the principle that the provision for children should hereafter be made out of grants adequate for that purpose which have been assigned to their parents, the Committee recommend the creation of a special fund by the quarterly payment, during the present reign, of £9,000 out of the Consolidated Fund. Out of this the Prince of Wales, with the sanction of Her Majesty, and the assent of the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, would be empowered to make such assignments, and in such manner, to his children as he may think fit.”

In accordance with this Report a Bill was passed through Parliament, receiving Royal assent on August 12th, 1889, by which an annual sum of £36,000 was assigned to H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, for the support of his children, in the manner recommended by the Committee. This grant expired on July 22nd, 1901.

REVISED GRANTS IN 1901.

On His Majesty's accession the question of provision for the younger children of the Sovereign and the children of the Heir Apparent was considered by the Select Committee on the Civil List, who reported as follows:—

“In the first place they recommend that an annuity of £20,000 shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York (now Prince of Wales) who has succeeded to the Revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall. They also recommend the grant of an annuity of £10,000 to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cornwall and York (now Princess of Wales) during the continuance of her marriage with His Royal Highness.

“Your Committee have carefully considered whether it would be advisable that any provision, whether immediate or contingent, should be made at the present time for those children of the Heir Apparent who may reach an age at which they may require separate establishments; but in view of the youth of their Royal Highnesses and the

consequent uncertainty of the future, they do not recommend that any such provision should be made on the present occasion, and content themselves by recording the fact that nothing for this purpose is included either in the Civil List or in the annuities proposed.

"Your Committee have already called attention to the fact that the annuity granted by the Prince of Wales's Children Act, 1889, ceases on 22nd July, 1901. It is, therefore, necessary to make fresh provision for their Royal Highnesses Princess Louise (Duchess of Fife), Princess Victoria and Princess Maud (Princess Charles of Denmark). Your Committee accordingly recommend that an annuity of £18,000 for their joint lives, diminishing by £6,000 with each death, should, in accordance with the precedent of the Prince of Wales's Children Act, 1889, be paid to Trustees by quarterly payments out of the Consolidated Fund. Out of this fund the Sovereign, with the assent of the First Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, should

be empowered to make such assignments and in such manner to their Royal Highnesses as in his discretion he may from time to time think fit."

In introducing the Bill to give effect to these recommendations, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, explained that whatever remained from the private fortune or savings of Queen Victoria had been devoted to the benefit of her younger children, and that, therefore, the King had no personal fortune, and was dependent upon the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster and the Parliamentary grant. Basing his calculations on the increase in the value of the surrendered hereditary revenues of the Crown, he estimated that during the next sixteen years the average annual cost of the Royal family to the taxpayer would not be more than £33,000. The proposals of the Committee were agreed to by Parliament, and were embodied in the Civil List Act of 1901, referred to above.

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

LORD STEWARD.—Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, G.C.V.O.

Treasurer.—Marquis of Hamilton, M.P.

Comptroller.—Col. Viscount Valentia, C.B., M.V.O., M.P.

Master of the Household.—Lord Farquhar, G.C.V.O.

Paymaster.—Col. Sir Nigel Kingscote, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN.—Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B., A.D.C.

Vice-Chamberlain.—Lord Wolverton.

Captain of the Gentlemen at Arms.—Lord Belper.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.—Earl Waldegrave.

Comptroller.—Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur Ellis, G.C.V.O., C.S.I.

Master of the Ceremonies.—Col. D. F. R. Dawson, C.M.G.

Poet Laureate.—Alfred Austin.

Examiner of Plays.—G. A. Redford.

MASTER OF THE HORSE.—Duke of Portland, K.G., G.C.V.O.

Crown Equerry.—Maj.-Gen. Sir H. P. Ewart, K.C.V.O., K.C.B.

KEEPER OF H.M. PRIVY PURSE.—Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.

Private Secretary.—Lord Knollys, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

MISTRESS OF THE ROBES.—Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry.

Lord Chamberlain.—Earl Howe, G.C.V.O.

Vice-Chamberlain.—Earl of Gosford, K.P.

Treasurer.—Earl de Grey, K.C.V.O.

Private Secretary.—Hon. S. R. Greville, C.B., C.V.O.

PRINCE OF WALES' HOUSEHOLD.

Lords of the Bedchamber.—Lord Wenlock, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.

Lord Chesham, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Comptroller and Treasurer.—Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir W. P. Carington, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Private Secretary.—Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Bigge, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.

PRINCESS OF WALES' HOUSEHOLD.

Chamberlain.—Earl of Shaftesbury.

Private Secretary.—Hon. A. N. Hood.

THE KING AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

HIS MAJESTY, EDWARD VII., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, **KING**, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; Sovereign of the Orders of the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, the Star of India, and St. Michael and St. George; of the Order of the Indian Empire, of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, the Royal Victorian Order, the Victoria Cross, the Distinguished Service Order, the Imperial Service Order, the Order of Merit, the Royal Red Cross, and the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England. Knight of the Orders of the Golden Fleece, of St. Stephen of Austria, of the Southern Cross of Brazil, of the Black Eagle of Prussia; Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour (France), and of the Order of Charles III of Spain. D.C.L. Oxon; LL.D. Cambridge and Dublin; Protector of the University Coll. of Wales; F.R.C.P. Lond.; a Bencher of the Middle Temple; a Governor of the Charterhouse and of Christ's Hospital; Protector of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; an Elder Brother of Trinity House; Grand Master of the Freemasons, 1874-1901; Field-Marshal in the Army, 1875; Colonel-in-Chief of the 1st Life Guards; 2nd Life Guards; Royal Horse Guards; Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers; 10th Hussars; Grenadier Guards; Coldstream Guards; Scots Guards; Irish Guards; Gordon Highlanders; Royal Lancaster Regt.; 6th Prince of Wales' Cavalry; 11th Prince of Wales' Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse); 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners; 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry; 102nd Prince of Wales' Own Grenadiers; 2nd Gurkha Rifles; Queen's Own Corps of Guides; Duke of Lancaster's Impl. Yeomanry; Queen's Own Oxfordshire Hussars; 1st Prussian Dragon Guards; and 5th Pomeranian Hussars; Field-Marshal in the Austrian Army; Hon. Colonel of the King's Own Norfolk Imperial Yeomanry; 3rd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; 3rd Bn. Gordon Highlanders; 4th Bn. Prince of Wales' Own West Yorkshire Regt.; Prince of Wales' Own Norfolk Artillery; Civil Service Rifle Vols.; Oxford Univ. Vols.; Cambridge Univ. Vols.; 3rd Glamorgan Vols.; 1st Sutherland Vols.; and Captain-General and Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company.

His Majesty was born at Buckingham Palace, 9th November, 1841; married 10th March, 1863, Princess **ALEXANDRA CAROLINE**, daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark (b. 1st December 1844; Order of Victoria and Albert; Lady of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India; Royal Red Cross; Lady of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem); ascended the throne on the death of Queen Victoria, January 22nd, 1901, and was crowned in Westminster Abbey on August 9th, 1902.

His Majesty has had issue—

1. **ALBERT VICTOR CHRISTIAN EDWARD, DUKE OF CLARENCE AND AVONDALE**, b. 8 January, 1864, d. 14 January, 1892.

2. **GEORGE FREDERICK ERNEST ALBERT, PRINCE OF WALES** (1901), Duke of Cornwall (1337), York (1892), and Rothsay (1898); Duke of Saxony; Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Earl of Chester (1901), Earl of Carrick, Earl of Inverness, Baron Renfrew and Killarney; Great Steward of Scotland, and Lord of the Isles. K.G.; K.T.; K.P.; G.C.S.I.; G.C.I.E.; G.C.M.G.; G.C.V.O.; P.C.; L.S.O.; Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece. General in the Army. Vice-Admiral, Royal Navy. Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. Personal A.D.C. to the King. Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Marines; King's Royal Rifle Corps; Royal Fusiliers; Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; 1st Skinner's Horse; and Australian Light Horse. Hon. Colonel of the Duke of York's Own Local Suffolk Hussars; 1st Bengal Lancers; 3rd Middlesex Vol. Artillery; 3rd Bn. Prince of Wales' Own West Yorkshire Regt.; 5th Bn. Hampshire Regt.; King's Colonials Impl. Yeo.; Cape Peninsula Regt.; and 8th Rhinish Cuirassiers. Master of Trinity House; Chancellor of the Univ. Coll. of Wales, and of the Cape of Good Hope Univ.; F.R.S.; High Steward of Reading and Plymouth; President of St. Bartholomew's and Christ's Hospitals, etc.

H.R.H. was born at Marlborough House, 3rd June, 1865; married 6th July, 1893, his cousin Princess **VICTORIA MARY, C.I.** (b. 26 May, 1867), only daughter of H.H. the Duke of Teck, G.C.B.—*Marlborough House, S.W.*, and *York Cottage, Sandringham*. H.R.H. has issue—

1. **EDWARD ALBERT CHRISTIAN GEORGE PATRICK DAVID**, b. 23 June, 1894.

2. **ALBERT FREDERICK ARTHUR GEORGE**, b. 14 December, 1895.

3. **VICTORIA ALEXANDRA ALICE MARY**, b. 25 April, 1897.

4. **HENRY WILLIAM FREDERICK ALBERT**, b. 31 March, 1900.

5. **GEORGE EDWARD ALEXANDER EDMUND**, b. 20 December, 1902.

6. **JOHN CHARLES FRANCIS**, b. 12 July, 1905.

3. **LOUISE VICTORIA ALEXANDRA DAGMAR, C.I.**, b. 20 Feb., 1867; (created, 1905. Princess Royal); mar. 27 July, 1889, the Duke of Fife, K.T.—15, *Portman Square, W.* H.R.H. has issue, H.H. Princess Alexandra, b. 1891, and Princess Maud, b. 1893.

4. **VICTORIA ALEXANDRA OLGA MARY, C.I.**, b. 6 July, 1868.

5. **MAUD CHARLOTTE VICTORIA MARY**, b. 26 Nov., 1869; mar. 22 July, 1896, Prince Charles of Denmark, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (King designate of Norway), and has a son, Alexander E. C. F., b. 2 July, 1903.—*Appleton, Sandringham*.

6. **ALEXANDER JOHN CHARLES ALBERT**, b. 6 April, d. 7 April, 1871.

HIS MAJESTY'S NEAR RELATIVES.

Brother. H.R.H. ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN (1874), K.G., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., P.C., V.D., b. 1 May, 1850; mar. 13 Mar., 1879, Princess Louise Margaret (3rd dau. of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia), Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; Duke of Saxony; Knight of the Black Eagle of Prussia; Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour; Knight of the Osmanli Order, and Grand Cross of Charles III of Spain. Great Prior of Ireland. Govr. of Wellington Coll. Grand Master of the Freemasons since 1901. President of the Patriotic Fund Corporation. Elder Brother of Trinity House. A Field-Marshal in the Army. A.D.C. to the King. Col.-in-Chief of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons; Highland Lt. Inf.; Rifle Brigade; Royal Dublin Fusiliers; 13th and 81st D. of Connaught's Own Lancers; 7th Rajputs; and 129th Baluchis. Col. of the Grenadier Guards, and Army Service Corps. Hon. Col. of the Royal East Kent Imp. Yeo., 8. Divn. of R.A.; Duke of Connaught's Own Hampshire and I. of Wight Art. Mil.; Sligo Art. Mil.; 3rd and 4th Battns. Highland Lt. Inf.; 3rd Vol. Battn. Hampshire Regt.; 3rd and 4th Battns. Queen's Own R. West Kent Regt.; 16th Middlesex (London Irish) Vols.; 3rd Glamorgan R.V.; 1st Bombay Lancers; 7th Bengal Inf.; 29th Bombay Inf.; and 4th Austrian Hussars. Brig.-Genl. Aldershot, 1880-2 and 1883; Comd. Brigade in Egypt, 1882; Bengal, 1883-5; Major-General Comg. a Bengal army div., 1886-7; Com.-in-Chief Bombay army, 1887-90; Gen.-Comg. Southern Dist., 1890-3; Aldershot Dist., 1893-8; Commanding the Forces in Ireland, 1899-04; and the 3rd Army Corps, 1901-4; Inspector-General of the Forces, and Pres. of the Selection Board since 1904.—*Clarence House, S.W., and Bagshot House, Surrey.* Has issue:—

1. MARGARET V. A. C. N., b. 15 Jan., 1882; mar. 1905, Prince Gustav Adolf of Sweden, K.G.—*Stockholm.*
2. ARTHUR F. P. A. (Earl of Sussex), K.G., G.C.V.O., A.D.C., Lieut. 7th Hussars, b. 13 Jan., 1883.
3. VICTORIA PATRICIA H. E., b. 17 Mar., 1886.

Sisters. 1. H.R.H. HELENA AUGUSTA VICTORIA, C.I., R.R.C., b. 25 May, 1846; mar. 5 July, 1866, Gen. H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., P.C.—*Schomberg House, Pall Mall, S.W., and Cumberland Lodge, Windsor.* Has had issue:—

1. CHRISTIAN VICTOR A. L. E. A., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., b. 14 Apr., 1867; Rifle Brigade; d. in S. Africa, 29 Oct., 1900.
2. ALBERT J. C. F. A. G., G.C.V.O., b. 2 Feb., 1869; Capt. Prussian Garde du Corps.—*Potsdam.*
3. VICTORIA L. S. A. A. H., b. 3 May, 1870.
4. F. J. LOUISE A. M. C. H., b. 14 Aug., 1872; mar. Pr. Aribert of Anhalt, G.C.B. (marriage dissolved Dec., 1900).
5. FREDERICK C. A. L. E. H., b. 12 and d. 20 May, 1876.

2. H.R.H. LOUISE CAROLINE ALBERTA, C.I., R.R.C., b. 18 March, 1848; mar. 21 March, 1871, the 9th Duke of Argyll (then Marquis of Lorne), K.T., G.C.M.G., P.C.—*Kensington Palace, W.*

3. H.R.H. BEATRICE MARY VICTORIA FEODORE, C.I., R.R.C., Governor and Capt. of the Isle of Wight and Gov. of Carlisle Castle, b. 14 April, 1857; mar. 23 July, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry M. of Battenberg, K.G., who d. 20 Jan., 1896.—*Kensington Palace, W., and Osborne Cottage, Whippingham, Isle of Wight.* Issue:—

1. ALEXANDER A., Midshipman R.N., b. 23 Nov., 1886.
2. VICTORIA E. J. E., b. 24 Oct., 1887.
3. LEOPOLD A. L., b. 21 May, 1889.
4. MAURICE V. D., b. 3 Oct., 1891.

HIS MAJESTY'S OTHER NEPHEWS AND NIECES.

Surviving issue of H.R.H. VICTORIA ADELAIDE MARY LOUISA, Princess Royal of England (b. 21 Nov., 1840; mar. 25 Jan., 1858, the late German Emperor Frederick, and d. 5 Aug., 1901):—

1. FRIEDRICH WILHELM VICTOR A. (German Emperor Wilhelm II), K.G., b. 27 Jan., 1859; mar. 27 Feb., 1881, to Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein, and has, with other issue, Friedrich Wilhelm V. A. E., b. 6 May, 1882; mar. 1905, Duchess Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.—*Berlin.*
2. V. E. A. CHARLOTTE, b. 24 July, 1860; mar. to the Hered. Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, and has issue.—*Breslau.*
3. A. W. HEINRICH, K.G., G.C.B., b. 14 Aug., 1862; mar. to Princess Irene of Hesse, and has issue.—*Kiel.*
4. F. A. W. VICTORIA, b. 12 April, 1866; mar. to Pr. Adolphe of Schaumburg-Lippe, G.C.B.—*Brunswick.*
5. SOPHIA D. U. A., b. 14 June, 1870; mar. to the Duke of Sparta, and has issue.—*Athens.*
6. MARGARETE BEATRICE F., b. 22 April, 1872; mar. to Prince F.C.L.C. of Hesse, G.C.B.

Surviving issue of H.R.H. ALICE MAUD MARY (b. 25 Apr., 1848; mar. 1 July, 1862, to the late Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, and d. 14 Dec., 1878):—

1. VICTORIA E. M. A. M., b. 1863; mar. to Rear-Adml. Prince Louis A. of Battenberg, R.N., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. (Egypt, 1882), and has issue, Alice, mar. to Prince Andrew of Greece.
2. ELIZABETH A. L. A., b. 1864; mar. 1884, to the late Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, G.C.B. (assassinated 17 Feb., 1905).
3. IRENE M. L., b. 1866; mar. to Prince Heinrich of Prussia, K.G.—(See above.)

4. ERNEST LOUIS C. A. W., Grand Duke of Hesse, K.G., b. 1868; mar. (1) Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg. (Marriage dissolved, 1901.); (2) Princess Eleonore of Solms-Hohensolms-Lich.—*Darmstadt*.
5. ALEXANDRA VICTORIA H. L. B. (Empress Alexandra Fedorovna), b. 1872; m. 1894 to the Emperor Nicholas II. of Russia, and has issue a son, Alexis, b. 12 August, 1904, and four daughters.—*St. Petersburg*.

Surviving issue of H.R.H. ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, Duke of Edinburgh, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (b. 6 Aug., 1844; mar. 23 Jan., 1874, the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, and d. 30 July, 1900):—

1. MARIE A. V., b. 1875; mar. to Prince Ferdinand of Roumania, G.C.B., and has issue.—*Bucharest*.
2. VICTORIA MELITA, b. 1876; mar. (1) to the Grand Duke of Hesse, K.G. (*See above*); (2) the Grand Duke Cyril of Russia.
3. ALEXANDRA L. O. V., b. 1878; mar. to Prince Ernest of Hohenlöße-Langenburg, Prince Regent of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and has issue.—*Coburg*.
4. BEATRICE L. V., b. 1884.—*Coburg*.

Issue of H.R.H. LEOPOLD GEORGE DUNCAN ALBERT, DUKE of ALBANY (b. 7 Apr., 1858, mar. 27 Apr., 1882, to Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont, and d. 28 Mar., 1884):—

1. ALICE M. V. A. P., b. 25 Feb. 1883 (mar. Pr. Alexander of Teck, *see below*).—*Claremont, Esher*.
2. LEOPOLD C. E. G. A., 2nd Duke of Albany, K.G., G.C.V.O., Col-in-Chief Seaforth Highlanders; b. 19 July, 1884; succ. 1900 as reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; mar., 1905, Princess Victoria Adelheid of Glücksburg.—*Claremont, Esher*; and *Coburg*.

OTHER RELATIVES OF HIS MAJESTY.

AUGUSTA CAROLINE, C.I., dau. of the 1st Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to H.M. Queen Victoria, b. 19 July, 1822; widow of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, K.G. (d. 1904); has issue.—*New-Strelitz*.

Issue of the late Princess MARY of TECK, dau. of the 1st Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to H.M. Queen Victoria (b. 1838; mar. 1866 Francis, Duke of Teck, and d. 1897):—

1. VICTORIA MARY, b. 26 May, 1867; mar. to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. (*See ante*).
2. ADOLPHUS, 2nd Duke of Teck, G.C.V.O., Major 1st Life Gds. (S. Africa), b. 1868; mar., and has issue.—*Henry III. Tower, Windsor Castle*.
3. FRANCIS, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., late Major 1st B. Dragoons (Soudan; S. Africa), b. 1870.—*7, Park Place, S.W.*
4. ALEXANDER, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Capt. Royal Horse Guards (S. Africa), b. 1874; mar. Feb., 1904, Princess Alice of Albany.

Surviving issue of the late King GEORGE V. of Hanover, cousin to H.M. Queen Victoria:—

1. ERNEST A. W. A. G. F., 3rd DUKE of CUMBERLAND, K.G., G.C.H., b. 21 Sept., 1845; suc. 1878; mar. Princess Thyra of Denmark, and has issue. A General in the British army.—*Villa Cumberland, Gmünden, Austria*.
2. FREDERICA, C.I., B.R.C., b. 1848; mar. 1880 to Baron von Pawel-Rammingen, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.—*Mouriscot, Biarritz*.

Descendants of H.M. Queen Victoria's mother, the DUCHESS of KENT, whose first husband was Emich, Prince of Leiningen:—

HERMANN, E., Prince of Hohenlöße-Langenburg, G.C.B., b. 1832; Gen. in the Prussian army; mar. and has issue.—*Strasbourg*.

Prince CHARLES LOUIS of Hohenlöße-Langenburg, b. 1829; in the Württemberg army.—*Salzburg*.

Prince EDWARD FREDERIC of Leiningen, b. 1833. Major (retired) Prussian army.—*Amorbach, Bavaria*.

His Majesty's Royal Palaces and private residences are Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace, Balmoral Castle, Sandringham, Birk Hall, Aberfeldy, and Grafton House, Newmarket, of which the last four are understood to be the private property of His Majesty. The remaining Royal Palaces, which are inhabited by members of the Royal family, chief officials, or widows of officers formerly in Queen Victoria's or His Majesty's service, are Kensington Palace; St James's Palace; Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh; Hampton Court Palace and Bushy House; Kew Palace; Osborne House, Isle of Wight (presented by His Majesty to the nation in 1902); Cumberland Lodge and Frogmore House, Windsor; White Lodge, Pembroke Lodge, East Sheen Cottage, and Thatched House Lodge, Richmond Park; the Tower of London; Claremont House, Esher; Blackheath House; and the Castle, Dublin.

Clubs:—Marlborough, Army and Navy, and United Service.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN AMBASSADORS, &c.

	BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &c., ABROAD.	FOREIGN AMBASSADORS, &c., IN ENGLAND.
EUROPE.		
AUSTRIA HUNGARY	<i>Amb.</i> —Rt. Hon. Sir W. E. Goschen, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.	<i>Amb.</i> —Count A. Mensdorff- Pouilly.
Belgium	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Sir E. C. H. Phipps, K.C.M.G., C.B.	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Comte de Lalaing.
Bulgaria	<i>Min.</i> —Sir G. W. Buchanan, K.C.V.O., C.B.	<i>Agent</i> —Dimitri Tsokow, K.C.V.O.
Denmark	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Hon. A. Johnstone, C.V.O.	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —M. de Bille, G.C.V.O.
FRANCE	<i>Amb.</i> —Rt. Hon. Sir F. L. Bertie, G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	<i>Amb.</i> —M. Paul Cambon, G.C.V.O.
GERMANY	<i>Amb.</i> —Rt. Hon. Sir Frank C. Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	<i>Amb.</i> —Count P. Wolff-Metter- nich.
Bavaria	<i>Min.</i> —R. T. Tower	—
Württemberg	<i>Min.</i> —Viscount Gough, K.C.V.O.	—
Saxony & Coburg	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Sir F. E. H. Elliot, K.C.M.G.	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —M. Métais.
Greece	<i>Amb.</i> —Rt. Hon. Sir Edwin Egerton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	<i>Amb.</i> —Signor Panza, G.C.V.O.
ITALY	<i>Min.</i> —R. J. Kennedy, C.M.G.	<i>Cons.</i> —M. G. Golcher.
Montenegro	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Sir H. Howard, K.C.M.G., C.B.	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Baron G. v. Herwijnen.
Netherlands	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Sir M. W. de Bunsen, K.C.V.O., C.B.	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Marquis de Soveral, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Norway	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Sir J. G. Kennedy, K.C.M.G.	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —M. A. C. Catargi.
Portugal	<i>Amb.</i> —Rt. Hon. Sir C. Hardinge, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	<i>Amb.</i> —Count de Benckendorff.
Roumania.	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Sir J. G. Kennedy, K.C.M.G.	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —
Russia	<i>Amb.</i> —Rt. Hon. Sir A. Nicolson, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.	<i>Amb.</i> —Sen. Don. L. P. de Bernabe.
Servia	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Sir J. Kennell Rodd, G.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —
SPAIN	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Sir W. C. Greene, K.C.B.	<i>Amb.</i> —Musurus Pasha.
Sweden	<i>Amb.</i> —Rt. Hon. Sir N. R. O'Connor, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	—
Switzerland	<i>Cons.</i> —E. W. Howard, M.V.O.	—
TURKEY	—	—
Crete	—	—
AMERICA.		
UNITED STATES....	<i>Amb.</i> —Rt. Hon. Sir H. M. Durand, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	<i>Amb.</i> —Hon. Whitelaw Reid.
Argentine Rep. . . }	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —W. H. D. Haggard, C.B.	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Don F. L. Dominguez.
Paraguay	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Sir H. N. Daring, Bt., K.C.M.G., C.B.	<i>Min.</i> —Senor E. Machain.
Brazil	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —A. Raikes	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Sen. R. de Oliveira.
Chile	<i>Min.</i> —G. Earle-Welby, C.M.G.	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Senor D. Gana.
Colombia	<i>Cons.</i> —C. E. Mallet, C.M.G.	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Dr. I. Gutierrez-Ponce.
Panama	<i>Min.</i> —I. E. G. Carden	—
Cuba	—	<i>Min.</i> —Senor R. Montoro y Valdes.
Guatemala	—	<i>Ch. d' Aff.</i> —Sen. J. T. Machado.
Costa Rica	—	<i>Cons. Gen.</i> —Sen. J. A. Le Lacheur.
Honduras	—	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Sen. Dr. A. Ugarte.
Nicaragua	<i>Min.</i> —E. Thornton	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Don Crisanto Medina.
Salvador	—	<i>Cons. Gen.</i> —M. J. Kelly.
Hayti	—	<i>Min.</i> —M. Viard.
Dominican Rep. . }	<i>Cons. Gen.</i> —A. G. Vansittart	<i>Cons. Gen.</i> —Senor M. Ventura.
Mexico	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Gen. P. Gallardo.
Peru	—	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Senor Candamo.
Ecuador	<i>Min.</i> —W. N. Beauclerk	<i>Ch. d' Aff.</i> —E. D. y de Alsua.
Bolivia	<i>Min.</i> —Walter Baring	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —
Uruguay	<i>Min.</i> —H. G. O. Bax-Ironside	<i>Ch. d' Aff.</i> —A. S. de Zumaran.
Venezuela	—	<i>Cons.</i> —
AFRICA.		
Egypt	<i>Agent & Cons. Gen.</i> —Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	—
East Africa Protect.	<i>Commr. & Cons. Gen.</i> —Br.-Gen. Sir W. Man- ning, K.C.M.G., C.B.	—
Zanzibar	<i>Agent & Cons. Gen.</i> —	—
Uganda	<i>Commr.</i> —Col. J. H. Sadler, C.B.	—
Somali Protect.	<i>Commr. & Cons. Gen.</i> —Col. Swayne	—
Abyssinia	<i>Min.</i> —Lt.-Col. Sir J. L. Harrington, K.C.V.O., C.B.	—
Congo Free State	<i>Cons.</i> —R. Casement	<i>Cons. Gen.</i> —J. Houdret.
Liberia	<i>Cons.</i> —E. MacDonell	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Dr. E. W. Blyden.
Morocco	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —G. A. Lowther, C.B.	—
Tripoli	<i>Cons. Gen.</i> —T. S. Jago	Represented by Turkey.
Tunis	<i>Cons. Gen.</i> —E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B.	Represented by France.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN AMBASSADORS, &c.—continued.

	BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &c., ABROAD.	FOREIGN AMBASSADORS, &c., IN ENGLAND.
ASIA.		
JAPAN	<i>Amb.</i> —Sir Claude M. Macdonald, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	<i>Amb.</i> —Viscount T. Hayashi, G.C.V.O.
China	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Sir E. M. Satow, G.C.M.G.	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Wang-Ta-Sieh.
Corea	<i>Mis.</i> —Sir J. N. Jordan, K.C.M.G.	<i>Mis.</i> —Min Yung Ton.
Persia	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Sir A. H. Hardinge, K.C.M.G., K.C.B.	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —Gen. Mirza Mahommed Ali Khan.
Siam	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —R. Paget, C.M.G.	<i>Env. Ex.</i> —PhyaRajaNuprabandh.
Borneo	{ <i>High Commr. & Cons. Gen.</i> —Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G. <i>Actg. Res. Gen.</i> —Sir W. T. Taylor, K.C.M.G.	—
Malay Confeder'n. }		—
OCEANIA.		
W. Pacific Islands ..	<i>Cons. Gen.</i> —Sir E. F. Im Thurn, K.C.M.G., C.B.	—

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

GOVERNORS, PRIME MINISTERS, AGENTS-GENERAL, &c.

	GOVERNORS AND PRIME MINISTERS.	AGENTS, &c., IN LONDON.
INDIAN EMPIRE—		
	Earl of Minto, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., <i>Viceroy and Governor-General</i>	India Office, S.W.
BOMBAY	Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., <i>Govr.</i>	"
MADRAS	Lord Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., <i>Govr.</i>	"
BENGAL	Sir A. H. L. Fraser, K.C.S.I., <i>Lt. Govr.</i>	"
UNITED PROVINCES ..	Sir J. J. D. La Touche, K.C.S.I., <i>Lt. Govr.</i>	"
PUNJAB	Sir D. Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., <i>Lt. Govr.</i>	"
BURMA	Sir H. T. White, K.C.I.E., <i>Lt. Govr.</i>	"
E. BENGAL & ASSAM ..	J. B. Fuller, C.S.I., C.I.E., <i>Lt. Govr.</i>	"
CENTRAL PROVINCES ..	J. O. Miller, C.S.I., <i>Ch. Commr.</i>	"
N. W. FRONTIER PR.	Lt.-Col. H. A. Deane, C.S.I., <i>Ch. Commr.</i>	"
DOMINION OF CANADA—		
	Earl Grey, G.C.M.G., <i>Governor-General</i>	Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., <i>High</i> <i>Commr.</i> , 17, Victoria St., [S.W.]
	Rt. Hon. Sir W. Laurier, G.C.M.G., <i>Prime Min.</i>	"
ONTARIO	W. M. Clark, K.C., <i>Lt. Govr.</i>	"
QUEBEC	Sir L. A. Jetté, K.C.M.G., <i>Lt. Govr.</i>	"
NOVA SCOTIA	Hon. A. G. Jones, "	"
MANITOBA	Sir D. H. McMillan, K.C.M.G., "	"
ALBERTA	Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, "	"
SASKATCHEWAN	Hon. A. E. Forget, "	"
PR. EDWARD ISLAND ..	P. A. McIntyre, M.D., "	"
NEW BRUNSWICK	Hon. J. B. Snowball, "	C. A. Duff-Miller, <i>Agt. Gen.</i>
BRITISH COLUMBIA		
	Hon. Sir H. de Lotbinière, K.C.M.G., <i>Lt. Govr.</i>	J. H. Turner, <i>Agt. Gen.</i>
NEWFOUNDLAND		
	Sir W. MacGregor, M.D., K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Govr.</i>	Crown Agents, Whitehall Gdns., S.W. (See p. 61.)
	Rt. Hon. Sir R. Bond, K.C.M.G., <i>Prime Min.</i>	
WEST INDIES, &c.—		
JAMAICA	Sir J. A. Swettenham, K.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	"
TURKS & CAICOS IS.	W. D. Young, <i>Commr.</i>	"
BAHAMAS	Sir W. Grey-Wilson, K.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	"
BARBADOS	Sir G. T. Carter, K.C.M.G., "	"
BERMUDA	Lt.-Gen. Sir R. McG. Stewart, K.C.B. <i>Govr.</i>	"
BRITISH GUIANA	Sir F. M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G., "	"
BRITISH HONDURAS ..	Sir E. B. Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G., "	"
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO ..	Sir H. M. Jackson, K.C.M.G., "	"
WINDWARD ISLANDS ..	Sir R. B. Llewellyn, K.C.M.G., "	"
ST. VINCENT	E. J. Cameron, C.M.G., <i>Admr.</i>	"
ST. LUCIA	Philip Cork, C.M.G., <i>Admr.</i>	"
LEeward ISLANDS	Sir C. C. Knollys, K.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	"
MONTserrat	F. H. Watkins, I.S.O., <i>Commr.</i>	"
St. CHRISTOPHER & NEVIS	Sir R. Bromley, Bart., <i>Admr.</i>	"

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES—continued.

GOVERNORS, PRIME MINISTERS, AGENTS-GENERAL, &c.—continued.

	GOVERNORS AND PRIME MINISTERS.	AGENTS, &c., IN LONDON.
WEST INDIES, &c.— <i>continued.</i>		
VIRGIN ISLANDS	R. S. Earl, <i>Commr.</i>	Crown Agents, Whitehall Gdna., S.W. (See p. 61).
DOMINICA	H. H. J. Bell, C.M.G., <i>Admr.</i>	"
FALKLAND ISLANDS ..	W. L. Allardye, C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	<i>Agents-General:</i> —
COMMONWEALTH } OF AUSTRALIA—	(<i>Govr.-Genl.</i> Lord Northcote, G.C.I.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., Hon. A. Deakin, <i>Prime Min.</i>	—
NEW S. WALES	Admiral Sir H. H. Rawson, K.C.B., <i>Govr.</i>	T. A. Coghlan, 7, Victoria St., S.W.
VICTORIA	Hon. J. H. Carruthers, <i>Prime Min.</i>	Hon. J. W. Taverner, 15, Victoria St., S.W.
QUEENSLAND	Maj.-Gen. Sir R. A. J. Talbot, K.C.B., <i>Govr.</i>	Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G., 1, Victoria St., S.W.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA	Hon. T. Bent, <i>Prime Min.</i>	Hon. J. G. Jenkins, 1, Crosby Sq., E.C.
TASMANIA	Sir G. B. Le Hunte, K.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	Hon. A. Dobson, C.M.G., 5, Victoria St., S.W.
WEST AUSTRALIA ..	Hon. T. Price, <i>Prime Min.</i>	Hon. W. H. James, K.C., 15, Victoria St., S.W.
NEW ZEALAND	Sir G. Strickland, K.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	Hon. W. P. Reeves, 13, Victoria St., S.W.
FJI ISLANDS	Adm. Sir F. G. D. Bedford, G.C.B., <i>Govr.</i>	Crown Agents.
BRITISH NEW GUINEA	Hon. C. H. Rason, <i>Prime Min.</i>	"
	Lord Plunket, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., <i>Govr.</i>	"
	Right Hon. R. J. Seddon, <i>Prime Min.</i>	"
	Sir E. F. Im Thurn, K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Govr.</i>	"
	Capt. F. R. Barton, C.M.G., <i>Admr.</i>	"
AFRICA—		
SOUTH AFRICA—	Earl of Selborne, G.C.M.G., <i>High Commr.</i>	—
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	Hon. Sir W. Hely-Hutchinson, G.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	Sir T. E. Fuller, K.C.M.G., 112, Victoria St., S.W.
NATAL	Hon. L. S. Jameson, M.D., C.B., <i>Prime Min.</i>	Sir W. Arbuckle, K.C.M.G., 26, Victoria St., S.W.
TRANSVAAL	Col. Sir H. E. McCallum, G.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	Crown Agents.
ORANGE RIVER	Hon. C. J. Smythe, <i>Prime Min.</i>	"
BASUTOLAND	Earl of Selborne, G.C.M.G., <i>Admr.</i>	"
BECHUANALAND	Hon. Sir A. Lawley, K.C.M.G., <i>Lt.-Govr.</i>	"
S. RHODESIA	Earl of Selborne, G.C.M.G., <i>Admr.</i>	"
BR. CENTRAL AFRICA	Sir H. J. Goolld-Adams, K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Lt.-Govr.</i>	"
GAMBIA	H. C. Stoley, C.M.G., <i>Res. Commr.</i>	"
GOLD COAST	R. C. Williams, C.M.G., <i>Res. Commr.</i>	"
NIGERIA, N.	Sir W. H. Milton, K.C.M.G., <i>Admr.</i>	"
ST. HELENA	Sir A. Sharpe, K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Commr.</i>	"
SIERRA LEONE	Sir G. C. Denton, K.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	"
LAGOS	Sir J. F. Rodger, K.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	"
NIGERIA, S.	Br.-Gen. Sir F. J. Lugard, K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>H. Com.</i>	"
	Lt.-Col. H. L. Gallwey, C.M.G., D.S.O., <i>Govr.</i>	"
	Leslie Probyn, C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	"
	Sir W. Egerton, K.C.M.G., <i>Govr. & H. Com.</i> ..	"
MEDITERRANEAN—		
GIBRALTAR	Gen. Sir F. W. Forestier-Walker, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., <i>Govr.</i>	"
MALTA AND GOZO	Gen. Sir C. Mansfield Clarke, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	"
CYPRUS	Sir C. A. King-Harman, K.C.M.G., <i>High Commr.</i> ..	"
EASTERN—		
CEYLON	Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	"
HONG-KONG	Sir M. Nathan, K.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	"
WAI-HAI-WAI	J. H. S. Lockhart, C.M.G., <i>Commr.</i>	"
MAURITIUS	Sir C. Boyle, K.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	"
SEYHELLES ISLANDS	W. E. Davidson, C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	"
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	Sir John Anderson, K.C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i>	"
LABUAN	<i>Govr.</i>	"
BR. NORTH BORNEO }		"
OTHER DEPENDENCIES—		
ISLE OF MAN	Lord Raglan, <i>Govr.</i>	—
JERSEY	Maj.-Gen. H. S. Gough, C.B., C.M.G., <i>Govr.</i> ..	—
GUERNSEY	Maj.-Gen. B. B. D. Campbell, C.B., <i>Lt.-Govr.</i> ..	—

PRIME MINISTERS SINCE 1702.

Installed.	Prime Minister.	Party.	Duration		
			Years.	Days.	
8 May	1702	Earl of Godolphin	T.	7	92
1 June	1711	Earl of Oxford	T.	3	50
30 July	1714	Duke of Shrewsbury	W.	—	91
5 Oct.	1714	Earl of Halifax	W.	—	236
10 Oct.	1715	Robert Walpole	W.	1	144
10 April	1717	James (Earl) Stanhope	W.	—	337
16 March	1718	Earl of Sunderland	W.	3	2
20 March	1721	Robert Walpole	W.	20	326
11 Feb.	1742	Earl of Wilmington	W.	1	9
26 July	1743	Henry Pelham	W.	—	116
20 Nov.	1744	H. Pelham ("Broad Bottom Ministry")	W.	1	106
10 Feb.	1746	E. of Bath ("Short Lived Ministry")	—	—	2
12 Feb.	1746	Henry Pelham	W.	8	22
21 April	1754	Duke of Newcastle	W.	2	206
16 Nov.	1756	Duke of Devonshire	W.	—	142
June	1757	Duke of Newcastle	W.	4	335
May	1762	Earl of Bute	—	—	319
April	1763	George Grenville	W.	2	86
12 July	1765	Marquis of Rockingsham	W.	1	26
2 Aug.	1766	Duke of Grafton	W.	3	176
28 Jan.	1770	Lord North	T.	12	48
20 March	1782	Marquis of Rockingham	W.	—	104
3 July	1782	Earl of Shelburne	W.	—	273
2 April	1783	Duke of Portland (Coalition)	—	—	269
23 Dec.	1783	William Pitt	T.	17	79
17 March	1801	Henry Addington	T.	3	55
15 May	1804	William Pitt	T.	1	253
11 Feb.	1806	Lord Grenville ("All the Talents")	W.	1	43
31 March	1807	Duke of Portland	T.	2	243
2 Dec.	1809	Spencer Perceval	T.	2	161
9 June	1812	Earl of Liverpool	T.	14	39
24 April	1827	George Canning	T.	—	106
5 Sep.	1827	Viscount Goderich	T.	—	125
25 Jan.	1828	Duke of Wellington	T.	2	295
22 Nov.	1830	Earl Grey	L.	3	236
18 July	1834	Viscount Melbourne	L.	—	123
26 Dec.	1834	Sir Robert Peel	C.	—	108
18 April	1835	Viscount Melbourne	L.	6	144
6 Sep.	1841	Sir Robert Peel	C.	4	296
6 July	1846	Lord John Russell	L.	5	230
27 Feb.	1852	Earl of Derby	C.	—	293
28 Dec.	1852	Earl of Aberdeen	L.	2	33
10 Feb.	1855	Viscount Palmerston	L.	3	10
25 Feb.	1858	Earl of Derby	C.	1	106
18 June	1859	Viscount Palmerston	L.	6	122
6 Nov.	1865	Earl Russell	L.	—	232
6 July	1866	Earl of Derby	C.	1	234
27 Feb.	1868	Benjamin Disraeli	C.	—	279
9 Dec.	1868	W. E. Gladstone	L.	5	70
21 Feb.	1874	Earl of Beaconsfield	C.	6	59
28 April	1880	W. E. Gladstone	L.	5	56
24 June	1885	Marquis of Salisbury	C.	—	221
1 Feb.	1886	W. E. Gladstone	L.	—	175
26 July	1886	Marquis of Salisbury	C.	6	23
18 Aug.	1892	W. E. Gladstone	L.	1	196
3 March	1894	Earl of Rosebery	L.	1	118
29 June	1895	Marquis of Salisbury	U.	7	12
12 July	1902	A. J. Balfour	U.	—	—

T. Tory. W. Whig. L. Liberal. C. Conservative. U. Unionist.

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

1.—CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST ADMINISTRATIONS 1885-1905.

* The asterisks denote members of the Cabinet, during the whole or part of their tenure of the office. The names in capitals are those of the existing Cabinet (Nov. 20th, 1905). The names in italics are former holders of the office. Titles, &c., in brackets were acquired subsequently to taking office. d. signifies decease.

† The acceptance of any of these offices necessitates a new election, if the holder is a member of the House of Commons when appointed.

For Liberal Administrations, 1885-95, see page 46.

OFFICE AND SALARY.	BALFOUR MINISTRY, SINCE JULY, 1902.
1 PRIME MINISTER	*RT. HON. A. J. BALFOUR, M.P.
2 †FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (£5,000) AND CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE (see p. 20).	*THE PRIME MINISTER
3 LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF GREAT BRITAIN (£10,000)	*EARL OF HALSBURY
4 †LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND (£8,000)	*LORD ASHBURNE
5 LORD PRESIDENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL (£2,000)	*MARQUIS OF LONDONDEBERRY, K.G. *Duke of Devonshire, K.G., 1902-3.
6 LORD PRIVY SEAL (Unpaid)	*MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, C.B., A.D.C. *The Prime Minister, 1902-3.
7 †CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (£5,000)	*RT. HON. J. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, M.P., *RT. Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bt., M.P., 1902. *RT. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., 1902-3.
8 †SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (£5,000).	*RT. HON. A. AKERS-DOUGLAS, M.P. *RT. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., 1902.
9 †SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (£5,000)	*MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, K.G.
10 †SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES (£5,000) ..	*RT. HON. ALFRED LYTTELTON, K.C., M.P. *RT. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P., 1902-3.
11 †SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR (£5,000)	*RT. HON. H. O. ARNOLD-FORSTER, M.P. *RT. Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick, M.P., 1902-3.
12 †SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (£5,000)	*RT. HON. W. ST. J. BRODRICK, M.P. *RT. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, M.P., G.C.S.I. 1902-3.
13 †FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY (£4,500)	*EARL CAWDORE
	*Earl of Selborne, G.C.M.G., 1901-5.
14 LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (£20,000)	Earl of Dudley, G.C.V.O.
15 †CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND (£4,425).	*RT. HON. W. H. LONG, M.P. *RT. Hon. G. Wyndham, M.P., 1902-5.
16 †SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND (£2,000)	*MARQUIS OF LINLITHGOW, K.T., G.C.M.G. *Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T., 1902-3. *RT. Hon. A. Graham Murray, K.C., M.P. (Ld. Dunedin), 1903-5.
17 †CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER (£2,000)	*RT. Hon. Sir W. H. Walrond, Bt., M.P. *Lord James of Hereford, G.C.V.O., 1902.

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST ADMINISTRATIONS 1885-1905.

* The names marked with an asterisk were members of the Cabinet. d. signifies decease.

1ST SALISBURY MINISTRY, JUNE, 1885—JANUARY, 1886.	2ND SALISBURY MINISTRY, JULY, 1886.—AUGUST, 1892.	3RD SALISBURY MINISTRY, JUNE, 1895—JULY, 1902.
1 *Marquis of Salisbury, K.G. d.	*Marquis of Salisbury, K.G. d.	*Marquis of Salisbury, K.G. d.
2 *Earl of Iddesleigh, G.C.B., d.	*The Prime Minister, 1886-7. *Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., d., 1887-91. *Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., 1891-2.	*Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.
3 *Lord (Earl of) Halsbury.....	*Lord (Earl of) Halsbury.....	*Earl of Halsbury.
4 *Lord Ashbourne	*Lord Ashbourne	*Lord Ashbourne.
5 *Viscount (Earl of) Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.	*Viscount (Earl of) Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.	*Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
6 *Earl of Harrowby, d. (unpaid).	*Earl Cadogan, K.G. (unpaid)	*Viscount Cross, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., 1895-00 (unpaid). *The Prime Minister (£2,000) 1900-2.
7 *Rt. Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P.	*Rt. Hon. Lord R. Churchill, d., 1896-7. *Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P. (Viscount Goschen), 1887-92. *Rt. Hon. H. Matthews, M.P. (Viscount Llandaff).	*Rt. Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bt., M.P. *Rt. Hon. Sir M. White-Ridley, Bt., M.P. (Visc. Ridley), d., 1895-00. *Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., 1900-2.
8 *Rt. Hon. Sir E. A. (Viscount) Cross.	*The Prime Minister, 1887-92. *Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., d., 1888-7. *Lord (Viscount) Knutsford, 1887-92.	*The Prime Minister, 1895-00. *Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G., 1900-2. *Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.
9 *The Prime Minister	*Earl of Iddesleigh, d., 1886-7.	
10 *Col. Rt. Hon. Sir F. A. Stanley, G.C.B. (Earl of Derby).	*The Prime Minister, 1887-92. *Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., d., 1888-7. *Lord (Viscount) Knutsford, 1887-92.	
11 *Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., d., July, 1885—Jan., 1886. *Viscount (Earl of) Cranbrook, Jan., 1886.	*Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., d., 1886-7. *Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., d., 1887-92.	*Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G., 1895-00. *Rt. Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick, M.P., 1900-2.
12 *Rt. Hon. Lord R. Churchill, M.P., d.	*Viscount Cross, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.	*Rt. Hon. Lord G. Hamilton, M.P.
13 *Rt. Hon. Lord G. Hamilton, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. Lord G. Hamilton, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P. (Visc. Goschen), 1895-00. *Earl of Selborne, 1900-2.
14 *Earl of Carnarvon, d.....	Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., 1886-9. Earl (Marquis) of Zetland, 1889-92.	*Earl Cadogan, K.G.
15 *Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Dyke, Bart., M.P., June, 1885— Jan., 1886. *Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., d., Jan., 1886.	*Rt. Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, 1886-7. *Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., 1887-91. *Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson (Lord Allerton), M.P., 1891-92.	Rt. Hon. G. W. Balfour, M.P., 1895-00. Rt. Hon. G. Wyndham, M.P., 1900-2.
16 *Duke of Richmond & Gordon, d., Aug., 1885—Jan., 1886.	Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., 1886-7. Marquis of Lothian, K.T., d., 1887-92.	*Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
17 Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, M.P. ..	*Duke of Rutland, G.C.B.	*Lord James of Hereford, G.C.V.O.

OFFICE AND SALARY.	BALFOUR MINISTRY, SINCE JULY, 1902.
1 †PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE (£2,000)	*MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, C.B., A.D.C. *Rt. Hon. G. W. Balfour, M.P., 1902-5.
2 †PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (£2,000).	*RT. HON. G. W. BALFOUR, M.P. *Rt. Hon. Walter H. Long, M.P., 1902-5.
3 †PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES (£2,000)	*RT. HON. A. E. FELLOWES, M.P. *Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G., 1903-5. *Rt. Hon. R. W. Hanbury, M.P., d., 1902-3.
4 PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION (£2,000).	*MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY, K.G.
5 †FIRST COMMISSIONER OF WORKS (£2,000).....	Earl of Plymouth *Rt. Hon. A. Akers-Douglas, M.P., 1902.
6 †POSTMASTER-GENERAL (£2,500)	*Rt. Hn. LORD STANLEY, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.P. *Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., 1902. *Rt. Hon. J. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., 1902-3.
7 PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (£2,000).	Rt. Hon. Sir A. Acland-Hood, Bart., M.P. Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Walrond, Bt., M.P., 1902.
8 FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (£2,000)	V. C. W. Cavendish, M.P. (Rt Hon.) J. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., 1902. W. Hayes Fisher, M.P., 1902-3. Hon. A. R. D. Elliot, M.P., 1903.
9 †LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE TREASURY (£1,000)	H. W. Forster, M.P. Lord E. B. Taitot, M.P. D.S.O. Lord Balcarres, M.P. W. Hayes Fisher, M.P., 1902. H. T. Anstruther, M.P., 1902-3. (Rt.) Hon. A. E. Fellowes, M.P., 1902-5.
10 PAYMASTER-GENERAL (unpaid)	Rt. Hon. Sir S. B. Crossley, Bt., M.P., M.V.O. Duke of Marlborough, K.G., 1902.
11 LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY:— First Sea Lord (£1,500) Second Sea Lord (£1,200) Third Sea Lord and Controller of the Navy (£1,700) Fourth Sea Lord (£1,200) Civil Lord (£1,000).....	Adm. Sir John A. Fisher, O.M., G.C.B., A.D.C. Adm. Sir C. C. Drury, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. Capt. H. B. Jackson, R.N., F.R.S. Capt. F. S. Inglefield, R.N. A. H. Lee, M.P. Adm. Lord W. T. Kerr, G.C.B., 1902-4. R. Adm. J. Durnford, C.B., 1902-3. Adm. Sir J. A. Fisher, G.C.B., 1902-3. R. Adm. Sir W. H. May, K.C.V.O., 1902-4. E. G. Pretzman, M.P. (Civil) 1902-3.

1st SALISBURY MINISTRY, JUNE, 1885—JAN., 1886.	2ND SALISBURY MINISTRY, JULY, 1886—AUG., 1892.	3RD SALISBURY MINISTRY, JUNE, 1895—JULY, 1902.
1 *Duke of Richmond & Gordon, d., June-Aug., 1885. *Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., d., Aug., 1885—Jan. 1886.	*Lord Stanley of Preston (Earl of Derby), 1886-8. *Rt. Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bart., M.P., 1888-92.	*Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P., 1895-00. <small>Abi ubi ubi ubi ubi ubi</small> *Rt. Hon. G. W. Balfour, M.P., 1900-2. <small>bi bi ubi</small>
2 Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie, M.P. ..	*Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, M.P., 1895-00. *Rt. Hon. W. H. Long, M.P., 1900-2.
3 (Office not established.)	*Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, M.P., 1889-92.	*Rt. Hon. W. H. Long, M.P., 1895-00. *Rt. Hon. R. W. Hanbury, M.P., d., 1900-2.
4 (Office not established)	(Office not established)	*Duke of Devonshire, K.G., 1900-2.
5 Rt. Hon. D. R. Plunket, M.P. (Lord Rathmore).	Rt. Hon. D. R. Plunket, M.P. (Lord Rathmore).	*Rt. Hon. A. Akers-Douglas, M.P.
6 *Rt. Hon. Lord J. Manners, M.P. (Duke of Rutland).	Rt. Hon. H. C. Raikes, M.P., d., 1896-91. Rt. Hon. Sir J. Ferguson, Bt., M.P., 1891-2.	Duke of Norfolk, K.G., 1895-00. *Marquis of Londonderry, K.G., 1900-2.
7 Rt. Hon. A. Akers-Douglas, M.P.	(Rt. Hon.) A. Akers-Douglas, M.P.	Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Walrond, Bart., M.P.
8 Sir H. T. Holland, Bt., M.P. (Visc. Knutsford), June- Aug., 1885. (Rt. Hon.) Sir M. White-Ridley, Bt., M.P. (Visc. Ridley), d., Aug., 1885—Jan., 1886. (Rt. Hon.) W. L. Jackson, M.P. (Lord Allerton), Jan., 1886.	Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson, M.P., (Lord Allerton), 1886-91. Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst, M.P., 1891-2.	Rt. Hon. R. W. Hanbury, M.P., d. 1895-00. (Rt. Hon.) J. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., 1900-02.
9 (Rt. Hon.) Sir W. H. Walrond, Bt., M.P. Hon. S. Herbert, M.P. (Earl of Pembroke). (Sir) Charles Dalrymple, M.P.	(Rt. Hon.) Sir W. H. Walrond, Bt., M.P. Hon. S. Herbert, M.P. (Earl of Pembroke). (Rt. Hon.) Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bt., M.P.	W. Hayes Fisher, M.P. H. T. Anstruther, M.P. Lord Stanley, C.B., M.P., 1895-00. (Rt.) Hon. A. E. Fellowes, M.P., 1900-02.
10 Earl Beauchamp, d.	Earl Beauchamp, d., 1886-7. Earl Brownlow, 1887-90. Earl of Jersey, 1890-1. Lord Windsor, 1891-2.	Earl of Hopetoun (Marquis of Linthgow), K.T., G.C.M.G., 1895-98. Duke of Marlborough, K.G., 1898-02.
11 V.-Adm. Sir A. Hoskins, K.C.B. d. V.-Adm. (Lord) Hood, C.B., d. Vice-Admiral Brandreth, d. Capt. Codrington, C.B., d. (Sir) E. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., d. (Civil Lord).	Adm. Sir A. H. Hoskins, G.C.B., d., 1896-8 and 1891-2. V.-Ad. Fairfax, C.B., d., 1899-92. V.-Ad. Sir J. O. Hopkins, K.C.B., 1888-92. Capt. F. Bedford, C.B., 1890-92. Lord C. Beresford, M.P., 1886-8. Adm. Sir W. Graham, 1886-8. Adm. Sir E. V. Hamilton, G.C.B., 1888-91. Adm. Sir A. (Lord) Hood, d., 1886-9. V.-Adm. (Sir) C. Hotham, 1888-9. (Sir) E. Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P., d. (Civil Lord).	Adm. Lord W. T. Kerr, G.C.B., 1890-02. Adm. Sir John A. Fisher, G.C.B., 1895-7, and 1902. R.-Adm. (Sir) W. H. May, K.C.V.O., 1901-2. R.-Adm. J. Durnford, C.B., D.S.O., 1901-2. V.-Adm. Sir G. H. U. Noel, K.C.B., 1895-8. Adm. Sir F. W. Richards, G.C.B., 1895-9. Adm. Sir F. C. Bedford, G.C.B., 1895-9. R.-Adm. Sir A. K. Wilson, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., 1897-01. R.-Adm. Sir A. W. Moore, K.C.B., C.M.G., 1898-01. V.-Adm. Sir A. L. Douglas, K.C.B., 1899-02. (Rt. Hon.) J. A. Chamberlain, M.P. (Civil Ld.), 1895-00. E. G. Pretyman, M.P. (Civil Ld.), 1900-2.

OFFICE AND SALARY.	BALFOUR MINISTRY, SINCE JULY, 1902.
1 ARMY COUNCIL (established 1904)—	(See p. 36)
(a) Secretary of State for War	Lt.-Gen. Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, K.C.B. . . .
(b) Chief of General Staff (First Military Member, £2,500)	Maj.-Gen. C. W. H. Douglas, C.B.
(c) Adjutant-General to the Forces (Second Military Member, £2,000)	Maj.-Gen. H. C. O. Plumer, C.B.
(d) Quartermaster-General to the Forces (Third Military Member, £2,000)	Maj.-Gen. Sir J. W. Murray, K.C.B.
(e) Master General of the Ordnance (Fourth Military Member, £2,000)	Earl of Donoughmore
(f) Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Civil Member, £1,800)	Lord Raglan, 1902.
	Earl of Hardwicke, d., 1902-3.
(g) Financial Secretary (Finance Member, £1,500) . .	W. Bromley-Davenport, D.S.O., M.P.
	Lord Stanley, C.B., M.P., 1902-3.
2 PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY (£2,000)	E. G. Pretyman, M.P.
	(Rt. Hon.) H. O. Arnold-Forster, M.P., 1902-3.
3 PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF TRADE (£1,200).	A. Bonar Law, M.P.
	Earl of Dudley, 1902.
4 PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (£1,200).	Rt. Hon. A. F. Jeffreys, M.P.
	J. Grant Lawson, M.P., 1900-5.
5 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (£1,500).	Hon. T. H. A. E. Cochrane, M.P.
	Rt. Hon. Jesse Collings, M.P., 1902.
6 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (£1,500).	Earl Percy, M.P.
	Col. Viscount Cranborne, C.B., A.D.C., M.P.
	(Marquis of Salisbury), 1902-3.
7 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES (£1,500)	Duke of Marlborough, K.G.
	Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G., 1902-3.
8 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR INDIA (£1,500)	Marquis of Bath
	Earl of Hardwicke, d., 1902; and 1903-4.
	Earl Percy, M.P., 1902-3.
9 SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION (£1,200)	Sir William R. Anson, Bt., M.P.
10 † ATTORNEY-GENERAL (£7,000 and fees, £5,993 in 1905)	Rt. Hon. Sir R. B. Finlay, G.C.M.G., K.C., M.P.
11 † SOLICITOR-GENERAL (£6,100 and fees, £5,743 in 1905)	Rt. Hon. Sir E. H. Carson, K.C., M.P. . . .
12 † LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND (£5,000)	Rt. Hon. C. Scott Dickson, K.C., M.P. . . .
	Rt. Hon. A. G. Murray, K.C., M.P. (Ld.
	Just.-Genl. Ld. Dunedin), 1902-3.

1st SALISBURY MINISTRY, JUNE, 1886—JAN., 1892.	2ND SALISBURY MINISTRY, JULY, 1896—AUG., 1902.	3RD SALISBURY MINISTRY, JUNE, 1906—JULY, 1902.
1		
(a) (See p. 37.)		
(b) (Office not established) ..	(Office not established)	(Office not established)
(c) Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.
(d) Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.
(e) Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.
(f) Visc. Bury, K.C.M.G. (Earl of Albemarle), d.	Lord Harris, 1896-9	Rt. Hon. St. J. Brodrick, M.P., 1895-8.
	Earl Brownlow, 1890-92	Rt. Hon. G. Wyndham, M.P., 1898-00.
		Lord Raglan, 1900-2.
(g) Hon. H. S. Northcote, C.B., M.P., (Ld. North- cote).	Hon. St. J. Brodrick, M.P....	Rt. Hon. J. Powell Williams, M.P., d. 1896-00.
		Lord Stanley, C.B., M.P., 1900-2.
2 (Rt. Hon.) C. T. Ritchie, M.P.	Rt. Hon. (Sir) A. B. Forwood, M.P., d.	(Rt. Hon.) W. G. E. Macartney, M.P., 1896-00.
		(Rt. Hon.) H. O. Arnold-Forster, M.P., 1900-2.
3 Baron H. de Worms, M.P. (Lord Pirbright), d.	Baron H. de Worms, M.P. (Lord Pirbright) d., 1896-8.	Earl of Dudley.
	Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G., 1888.	
	Lord Balfour of Burleigh, 1888-92.	
4 Earl Brownlow	(Rt. Hon.) W. H. Long, M.P. ..	T. W. Russell, M.P., 1896-00.
		J. Grant Lawson, M.P., 1900-2.
5 (Rt. Hon.) C. B. Stuart- Wortley, M.P.	(Rt. Hon.) C. B. Stuart-Wortley, Q.C., M.P.	Rt. Hon. Jesse Collings, M.P.
6 Rt. Hon. R. Bourke, M.P. (Lord Connemara), d.	Rt. Hon. Sir J. Ferguson, Bt., M.P., 1896-91.	Rt. Hon. G. N. Curzon, M.P., (Lord Curzon of Kedleston), 1896-8
	(Rt. Hon.) J. W. Lowther, M.P., 1891-2.	Rt. Hon. W. St. John Brodrick, M.P., 1898-00.
		Viscount Cranborne, C.B., M.P., (Marquis of Salisbury), 1898-02.
7 Earl of Dunraven, K.P.	Earl of Dunraven, K.P., 1886-7.	Earl of Selborne, 1895-00.
	Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G., 1887-8.	Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G., 1900-2.
	Rt. Hon. Baron H. de Worms, M.P. (Ld. Pirbright) d., 88-92.	
8 Lord Harris, G.C.S.I.	Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst, M.P., 1886-91.	Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G., 1896-00.
	(Rt.) Hon. G. Curzon, M.P. (Ld. Curzon of Kedleston) 1891-2.	Earl of Hardwicke, 1900-2.
9 (Office not established)	(Office not established)	(Office not established).
10 Sir R. E. Webster, Q.C., M.P. (Lord Alverstone)	Sir R. E. Webster, Q.C., G.C.M.G., M.P. (Lord Alver- stone).	Sir R. E. Webster, Bt., Q.C., M.P. (Ld. Alverstone), 1895-00.
		Sir R. B. Finlay, K.C., M.P., 1900-2.
11 (Rt. Hon.) Sir J. E. Gorst, Q.C., M.P.	Sir E. Clarke, Q.C., M.P.	(Rt. Hon.) Sir R. B. Finlay, Q.C., M.P., 1895-00.
		Rt. Hon. Sir E. H. Carson, K.C., M.P., 1900-2.
12 Rt. Hon. (Sir) J. H. A. Macdonald, Q.C., C.B., M.P. (Lord Kingsburgh)	Rt. Hon. (Sir) J. H. A. Macdonald, Q.C., C.B., M.P. (Lord Kingsburgh), 1886-8.	Rt. Hon. Sir C. (Lord) Pearson, Bt., Q.C., M.P., 1895-6.
	Rt. Hon. J. P. B. (Lord) Robert- son, Q.C., M.P., 1888-91.	Rt. Hon. A. G. Murray, K.C., M.P. (Ld. Dunedin), 1896-02.
	Rt. Hon. Sir C. (Ld.) Pearson, Bt., Q.C., M.P., 1891-2.	

OFFICE AND SALARY.	BALFOUR MINISTRY, SINCE JULY, 1902.
1 †SOLICITOR-GENERAL FOR SCOTLAND (£2,000)	J. A. Clyde, K.C. (<i>Rt. Hon.</i>) C. Scott Dickson, K.C., M.P., 1902-3. D. (Lord) Dundas, K.C., 1903-5. E. T. (Lord) Salvesen, K.C., 1905.
2 †ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IRELAND (£5,000 and fees)	Rt. Hon. J. Atkinson, K.C., M.P.
3 †SOLICITOR-GENERAL FOR IRELAND (£2,000 and fees)	J. H. M. Campbell, K.C., M.P.
4 VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE DEPARTMENT FOR AGRICULTURE, &c., IRELAND (£1,350)	Rt. Hon. Sir H. C. Plunkett, Kt., K.C.V.O.
5 LORD STEWARD (£2,000)	Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, G.C.V.O.
6 †TREASURER OF THE HOUSEHOLD (£700)	Marquis of Hamilton, M.P. V. C. W. Cavendish, M.P., 1902-3.
7 †COMPTROLLER OF THE HOUSEHOLD (£700)	Col. Visc. Valentia, C.B., M.V.O., M.P.
8 LORD CHAMBERLAIN (£2,000)	Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B.
9 †VICE-CHAMBERLAIN (£700)	Lord Wolverton Sir A. Acland-Hood, Bt., M.P., 1902.
10 CAPTAIN OF THE GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS (£1,000) ..	Lord Belper
11 CAPTAIN OF THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD (£1,000) ..	Earl Waldegrave
12 MASTER OF THE HORSE (£2,000)	Duke of Portland, K.G., G.C.V.O.

1ST SALISBURY MINISTRY, JUNE, 1885—JAN., 1886.	2ND SALISBURY MINISTRY, JULY, 1886—AUG., 1892.	3RD SALISBURY MINISTRY, JUNE, 1895—JULY, 1902.
1 J. P. B. (Lord) Robertson, Q.C.	J. P. B. (Lord) Robertson, Q.C., M.P., 1886-8. M. T. S. (Lord) Darling, Q.C., M.P., 1888-90. Sir Charles (Ld.) Pearson, Q.C., M.P., 1890-1. A. G. Murray, Q.C., M.P. (Ld. Dunedin), 1891-2.	A. Graham Murray, Q.C., M.P. (Ld. Dunedin), 1895-6. C. Scott Dickson, K.C., M.P., 1896-02.
2 Rt. Hon. (Lord Justice) H. Holmes, Q.C., M.P.	Rt. Hon. (Lord Justice) H. Holmes, Q.C., M.P., 1886-7. Rt. Hon. (Justice) J. G. Gibson, Q.C., M.P., 1887-8. Rt. Hon. P. O'Brien, Q.C. (Ld. O'Brien), 1888-9. Rt. Hon. (Justice) D. H. Madden, Q.C., M.P., 1889-92. Rt. Hon. J. Atkinson, Q.C., 1892.	Rt. Hon. J. Atkinson, K.C., M.P.
3 (Rt. Hon. Justice) J. Monroe, Q.C., d., 1885. Rt. Hon. (Justice) J. G. Gibson, Q.C., M.P., 1885-6.	Rt. Hon. (Justice) J. G. Gibson, Q.C., M.P., 1886-7. Rt. Hon. P. O'Brien, Q.C. (Ld. O'Brien), 1887-8. Rt. Hon. (Justice) D. H. Madden, Q.C., M.P., 1888-9. (Rt. Hon.) J. Atkinson, Q.C., 1889-92. (Rt. Hon. Sir) E. H. Carson, Q.C., M.P., 1892.	(Rt. Hon. Justice) W. Kenny, Q.C., M.P., 1895-8. (Justice) D. P. Barton, Q.C., M.P., 1898-00. (Justice) G. Wright, K.C., 1900-1. J. H. M. Campbell, K.C., 1901-2.
4 (Office not established)	(Office not established)	Rt. Hon. (Sir) H. C. Plunkett, 1899-02.
5 Earl of Mount Edgcumbe ..	Earl of Mount Edgcumbe	Earl of Pembroke and Mont- gomery, G.C.V.O.
6 Visc. Folkestone, M.P. (Earl of Radnor), d.	Earl of Radnor, 1886-91, d. Lord W. Lennox, M.P., 1892.	M. of Carmarthen, M.P. (D. of Leeds), 1895-6. Viscount Carson, M.P. (Earl Howe), 1896-00. V. C. W. Cavendish, M.P., 1900-2.
7 Rt. Hon. Lord A. W. Hill, M.P.	Right Hon. Lord A. W. Hill, M.P.	Rt. Hon. Ld. A. Hill, M.P., 1895-8. Col. Viscount Valentia, C.B., M.V.O., M.P., 1898-02.
8 Earl of Lathom, d.	Earl of Lathom, G.C.B., d.	Earl of Lathom, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., d., 1895-8. Earl of Hopetoun (M. of Linlith- gow), K.T., G.C.M.G., 1898-00. Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B., 1900-2.
9 Rt. Hon. Visc. Lewisham, M.P. (Earl of Dartmouth).	Viscount Lewisham, M.P., (Earl of Dartmouth), 1886-91. Rt. Hon. Lord Burghley, M.P. (Marquis of Exeter), d., 1891-2.	Hon. A. E. Fellowes, M.P., 1895-00. (Rt.-Hon.) Sir A. Acland-Hood, Bt., M.P., 1900-2.
10 Earl of Coventry	Viscount Barrington, d., 1886-7. Earl of Rosslyn, d., 1887-90. Earl of Yarborough, 1890-2.	Lord Belper.
11 Viscount Barrington, d.	Earl of Kintore, 1886-9. Earl of Limerick, d., 1889-92.	Earl of Limerick, K.P., d., 1893-6. Earl Waldegrave, 1896-02.
12 Earl of Bradford, d.	Duke of Portland, K.G.	Duke of Portland, K.G., G.C.V.O.

OFFICE AND SALARY.	BALFOUR MINISTRY, SINCE JULY, 1902.
1 LORDS IN WAITING (£500)	Earl of Denbigh and Desmond Earl of Erroll, K.T. Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G. Viscount Churchill, G.C.V.O. Lord Keayon. Lord Lawrence. Lord Suffield, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. <i>Earl Howe, G.C.V.O., 1902-3.</i>
2 MISTRESS OF THE ROBES (£500)	Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry
3 VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION (£2,000; office abolished, 1902).	Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst, M.P., 1902
4 JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL (formerly £2,000; office made non-political and salary abolished, 1892).	T. Mifflin, K.C. (see p. 66). <i>Lord St. Helier, G.C.B., d., 1902-5.</i>
5 SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF ORDNANCE (£1,500; office abolished, 1887).	_____
6 MASTER OF THE BUCKHOUNDS (£1,700; office abolished, 1901).	_____
7 †PARLIAMENTARY GROOM-IN-WAITING (£334; office discontinued, 1892.)	_____

THE BEACONSFIELD CABINET, 1874-1880.

PRIME MINISTER & FIRST LORD OF TREASURY	Rt. Hon. B. Disraeli (E. of Beaconsfield), d. Lord (Earl) Cairns, d.
LORD CHANCELLOR	In Commission, 1874. Rt. Hon. J. T. Ball, d., 1875-80.
LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND	Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., d.
LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL	Earl of Malmesbury, d., 1874-6.
LORD PRIVY SEAL	The Prime Minister, d., 1876-8. Duke of Northumberland, d., 1878-81.
CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER	Rt. Hon. Sir S. H. Northcote (E. of Iddes- leigh), d.
HOME SECRETARY	Rt. Hon. R.A. (Visc.) Cross.
FOREIGN SECRETARY	Earl of Derby, K.G. d., 1874-8. Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., d., 1878-80.
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES	Earl of Carnarvon, d., 1874-8. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, 1878-80.
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR	Rt. Hon. G. Hardy (E. of Cranbrook), 1874-8, Col. Rt. Hon. F. A. Stanley (E. of Derby), 1878-80.
SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA	Marquis of Salisbury, d., 1874-8. Visc. (E. of) Cranbrook, 1878-80.
FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY	Rt. Hon. G. W. Hunt, d., 1874-7. Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, d., 1877-80.
CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND	Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, 1874-8. Rt. Hon. J. Lowther, d., 1878-80.
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE	Visc. Sandon (E. of Harrowby), d., 1878-80.
POSTMASTER-GENERAL	Rt. Hon. Lord J. Manners (D. of Rutland).

1ST SALISBURY MINISTRY, JUNE, 1885—JAN., 1886.	2ND SALISBURY MINISTRY, JULY, 1886—AUG., 1892.	3RD SALISBURY MINISTRY, JUNE, 1895—JULY, 1902.
1 Marquis of Ormonde, K.P. Earl of Kintore. E. of Hopetoun (Marq. of Linthgow). Earl de Montalt, d. Viscount Bridport, G.C.B., d. Lord Henniker, d. Lord Boston. Lord Elphinstone, d. Lord de Ros, K.P. Lord Sackville (extra), d.	Earl Waldegrave. Lord de Ros, K.P. Lord Elphinstone, d. Lord Henniker, d. Viscount Bridport, G.C.B., d. Earl of Onslow, 1886-7. Earl of Hopetoun (Mq. of Linthgow), 1886-9. Earl of Limerick, d., 1886-9. Lt. Balfour of Burleigh, 1886-9. Viscount Torrington, d., 1889. Earl of Romney, 1889-92. Lord (Visc.) Churchill, 1889-92. Lord de Ramsay, 1890-2. Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry.	Earl of Denbigh, 1897-02. Earl Howe, 1900-2. Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G., 1895-02. Lord (Visc.) Churchill, 1895-02. Lord Bagot, 1896-01. Lord Kenyon, 1900-2. Lord Lawrence, 1895-02. Lord Suffield, K.C.B., 1901-2. Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B., 1895-00. Lord Henniker, d., 1895. Earl Waldegrave, 1895-6. Earl of Ranfurly, 1895-97. Lord Harris, G.C.S.I., 1895-00. Visc. Bridport, G.C.B., d., 1896-01. Duchess of Buccleuch and Queens- berry.
2 Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry.		
3 Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P. d., 1885. Rt. Hon. Sir H. T. Holland (Visc. Knutsford), 1885-6.	Rt. Hon. Sir H. T. Holland (Visc. Knutsford), 1886-7. Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Dyke, Bt., M.P., 1887-92.	Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst, M.P.
4 Rt. Hon. Sir W. T. Marriott, Q.C., M.P., d.	Rt. Hon. Sir W. T. Marriott, Q.C., M.P., d.	Rt. Hon. Sir F. H. Jeune, G.C.B. (Lt. St. Helier), d.
5 Hon. Guy Dawson, d.	Hon. H. S. Northcote, C.B., M.P. (Lt. Northcote), 1886-7.	—————
6 Marquis of Waterford, K.P., d.	Earl of Coventry	Earl of Coventry, 1895-00. Lord Chesham, K.C.B., 1900-01.
7 (Rt. Hon.) Sir Henry Fletcher, Bt., M.P.	Lord Burghley, M.P. (Marq. of Exeter), d., 1886-91.	—————

CHANGES IN MR. BALFOUR'S MINISTRY, SEPT.-OCT., 1903.

OFFICE.	BEFORE RECONSTRUCTION.	AFTER RECONSTRUCTION.
LORD PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL	*DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G.	*MARQ. OF LONDONDERRY, K.G.
LORD PRIVY SEAL	*THE PRIME MINISTER	*MARQUIS OF SALISBURY, C.B.
CHANCELLOR OF THE EX- CHEQUER	*RT. HON. C. T. RITCHIE, M.P.	*RT. HON. J. A. CHAMBERLAIN, [M.P.]
COLONIAL SECRETARY	*RT. HON. J. CHAMBERLAIN, M.P.	*RT. HON. A. LETTITON, K.C., [M.P.]
INDIAN SECRETARY	*RT. HON. LORD G. HAMILTON, M.P.	*RT. HON. W. ST. J. BRODRICK, [M.P.]
SECRETARY FOR WAR	*RT. HON. W. ST. J. BRODRICK, [M.P.]	*RT. HON. H. ARNOLD FORSTER, [M.P.]
SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND ...	*LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH ...	*RT. HON. A. G. MURRAY, K.C. M.P. (Lt. Dundas).
POSTMASTER-GENERAL	*RT. HON. J. A. CHAMBERLAIN, [M.P.]	*RT. HON. LORD STANLEY, M.P.
Lord Advocate of Scotland	Rt. Hon. A. G. Murray, K.C., M.P.	Rt. Hon. C. Scott Dickson M.P.
Solicitor-General for Scotland ..	C. Scott Dickson, K.C., M.P.	D. Dundas, K.C.
Financial Secretary to Treasury	Hon. A. R. D. Elliot, M.P.	V. C. W. Cavendish, M.P.
Secretary to the Admiralty	H. O. Arnold-Forster, M.P.	E. G. Pretymann, M.P.
Under Secretary Foreign Office..	Visc. Cranborne, M.P. (M. of Salis- bury)	Earl Percy, M.P.
Under Secretary for India	Earl Percy, M.P.	Earl of Hardwicke, d.
Under Secretary for War	Earl of Hardwicke, d.	Earl of Donoughmore.
Financial Secretary War Office..	Lord Stanley, C.B., M.P.	W. Bromley-Davenport, M.P.
Civil Lord of Admiralty	E. G. Pretymann, M.P.	A. H. Lee, M.P.
Junior Lord of the Treasury ...	H. T. Anstruther, M.P.	Lord Balcarras, M.P.
Treasurer of the Household ...	V. C. W. Cavendish, M.P.	Marquis of Hamilton, M.P.

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

II.—LIBERAL ADMINISTRATIONS, 1868-1895.

OFFICE.	ROSEBERRY MINISTRY, MARCH, 1894—JUNE, 1895.	4TH GLADSTONE MINISTRY, AUG., 1892—MARCH, 1894.
1 PRIME MINISTER	*Earl of Rosebery, K.G.	*Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., d.
2 FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY.	*The Prime Minister	*The Prime Minister
3 LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR..	*Lord Herschell, G.C.B., d.	*Lord Herschell, G.C.B., d.
4 LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.	Rt. Hon. (Lord Justice) S. Walker.	Rt. Hon. (Lord Justice) S. Walker.
5 LORD PRESIDENT OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.	*The Prime Minister (unpaid) ..	*Earl of Kimberley, K.G., d. (unpd.)
6 LORD PRIVY SEAL	*Lord Tweedmouth (unpaid)	*The Prime Minister (unpaid)
7 CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.	*Rt. Hon. Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, M.P., d.	*Rt. Hon. Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, M.P., d.
8 SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPT.	*Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P.
9 SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.	*Earl of Kimberley, K.G., d.	*Earl of Rosebery, K.G.
10 SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.	*Marquis of Ripon, K.G.	*Marquis of Ripon, K.G.
11 SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.	*Rt. Hon. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, G.C.B., M.P.	*Rt. Hon. (Sir) H. Campbell-Bannerman, G.C.B., M.P.
12 SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.	*Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. Fowler, G.C.S.I., M.P.	*Earl of Kimberley, K.G., d.
13 FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.	*Earl Spencer, K.G.	*Earl Spencer, K.G.
14 LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.	Lord Houghton (Earl of Crewe)	Lord Houghton (Earl of Crewe) ..
15 CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.	*Rt. Hon. John Morley, M.P. ..	*Rt. Hon. John Morley, M.P.
16 SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND	*Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bart., M.P.	*Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bart., M.P.
17 CHANCELLOR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.	*Rt. Hon. J. Bryce, M.P., March-May, 1894. *Lord Tweedmouth, May, 1894—June, 1895.	*Rt. Hon. J. Bryce, M.P.
18 PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.	*Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., d., March-May, 1894. *Rt. Hon. J. Bryce, M.P., May, 1894—June, 1895.	*Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., d.
19 PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.	*Rt. Hon. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. (Sir) H. H. Fowler, M.P.
20 PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.	Rt. Hon. Herbert Gardner, M.P. (Lord Burghclere).	Rt. Hon. Herbert Gardner, M.P. (Lord Burghclere).

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

II.—LIBERAL ADMINISTRATIONS, 1868-1895.

3RD GLADSTONE MINISTRY, JAN.-JULY, 1886.	2ND GLADSTONE MINISTRY, APRIL, 1880—JUNE, 1885.	1ST GLADSTONE MINISTRY, DEC., 1868—FEB., 1874.
1) *Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, 2) M.P., d.	*Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., d.	*Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. d.
3 *Lord Herschell, G.C.B., d.	*Earl of Selborne, d.	*Lord Hatherley, d., 1868-72. *Lord (Earl of) Selborne, d., 1872-4. Rt. Hon. T. (Lord) O'Hagan, d.
4 Rt. Hon. J. Naish, d.	Lord O'Hagan, d., 1880-1 Rt. Hon. Hugh Law, d., 1881-4 Rt. Hon. Sir E. Sullivan, Bt., d., 1884-5. Rt. Hon. J. Naish, d., 1885.	
5 *Earl Spencer, K.G.	*Earl Spencer, K.G., 1880-3 *Lord Carlingford, d., 1883-5	*Earl (Marq.) of Ripon, 1868-73. *Lord Aberdare, d., 1873-4.
6 *The Prime Minister (unpaid).	*Duke of Argyll, K.G., d., 1880-1 *Lord Carlingford, d., 1881-5 *Earl of Rosebery, K.G., 1885	*Earl of Kimberley, d., 1868-70. *Viscount Halifax, d., 1870-4.
7. *Rt. Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt, M.P., d.	*The Prime Minister, 1880-2 *Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., d., 1882-5.	*Rt. Hon. R. Lowe (Visc. Sherbrooke), d., 1868-73. *The Prime Minister, 1872-4.
8 *Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., d.	*Rt. Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt, M.P., d.	*Rt. Hon. H. A. Bruce (Ld. Aberdare) d., 1868-73. *Rt. Hon. R. Lowe (Visc. Sherbrooke) d., 1873-4.
9 *Earl of Rosebery, K.T.	*Earl Granville, K.G., d.	*Earl of Clarendon, d., 1868-70. *Earl Granville, d., 1870-4.
10 *Earl Granville, K.G., d.	*Earl of Kimberley, K.G., d., 1880-2. *Earl of Derby, K.G., d., 1882-5.	*Earl Granville, d., 1868-70. *Earl of Kimberley, d., 1870-4.
11 *Rt. Hon. (Sir) H. Campbell- Bannerman, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., d., 1880-2. *Mq. of Hartington (D. of Devonshire), 1882-5.	*Rt. Hon. E. (Visc.) Cardwell, M.P., d.
12 *Earl of Kimberley, K.G., d. ...	*Mq. of Hartington (D. of Devonshire), 1880-2. *Earl of Kimberley, K.G., d., 1882-5.	*Duke of Argyll, K.G., d.
13 *Marquis of Ripon, K.G.	*Earl of Northbrook, K.G., d. ...	
14 Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.	Earl Cowper, K.G., d., 1880-2. *Earl Spencer, K.G., 1882-5.	*Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., d. 1868-71. *Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P. (Visc. Goschen), 1871-4. Earl Spencer, K.G.
15 *Rt. Hon. J. Morley, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., d., 1880-2. Rt. Hon. Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., d., 1882. Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bt., M.P., 1882-4. Rt. Hon. (Sir) H. Campbell- Bannerman, M.P., 1884-5. (Office not established.)	*Rt. Hon. C. Fortescue, M.P. (Lord Carlingford), d., 1868-70. *Marq. of Hartington, M.P. (Duke of Devonshire), 1870-4.
16 *Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bart., M.P., Jan.-March. Earl of Dalhousie, K.T., d., March-July.		(Office not established.)
17 Rt. Hon. E. (Lord) Heneage, M.P., January-March. Rt. Hon. Sir U. Kay-Shuttle- worth, Bart., M.P. (Lord Shuttleworth) March-July.	*Rt. Hon. J. Bright, M.P., d., 1880-2. *Rt. Hon. J. G. Dodson (Lord Monk Bretton), d., 1882-4. *Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bt., M.P., 1884-5.	Earl (Marq.) of Dufferin, d., 1868-72. *Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, d., 1872-4.
18 *Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P. d.	*Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. J. Bright, M.P., d. 1868-70. *Rt. Hon. C. Fortescue, M.P., (Lord Carlingford), d., 1870-4.
19 *Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P., January-March. Rt. Hon. (Sir) J. Stansfeld, M.P., d., March-July.	*Rt. Hon. J. G. Dodson (Lord Monk Bretton), d., 1880-2. *Rt. Hon. Sir C. Dilke, Bt., M.P., 1882-5. (Office not established.)	*Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P. (Visc. Goschen), 1868-71. *Rt. Hon. (Sir) J. Stansfeld, d., 1871-4.
20 (Office not established.)		(Office not established.)

OFFICE.	ROSEBURY MINISTRY, MARCH, 1894—JUNE, 1895.	4TH GLADSTONE MINISTRY, AUG., 1892—MARCH, 1894.
1 POSTMASTER-GENERAL	*Rt. Hon. Arnold Morley, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. Arnold Morley, M.P. ..
2 VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.	*Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland M.P. ..
3 FIRST COMMISSIONER OF WORKS.	Rt. Hon. H. J. Gladstone, M.P.	*Rt. Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P. ..
4 PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.	Thomas E. Ellis, M.P., d	Rt. Hon. E. Marjoribanks, M.P. (Lord Tweedmouth).
5 FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY.	Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Hibbert, K.C.B., M.P.	. Hon. Sir J. T. Hibbert, K.C.B., M.P.
6 LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE TREASURY.	W. A. McArthur, M.P. R. K. Causton, M.P. R. C. Munro-Ferguson, M.P.	T. E. Ellis, M.P., d .. R. K. Causton, M.P. W. A. McArthur, M.P.
7 PAYMASTER-GENERAL	Rt. Hon. C. Seale-Hayne, M.P., d.	Rt. Hon. C. Seale-Hayne, M.P., d.
8 LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.	Adm. Sir F. W. Richards, G.C.B. (1st Naval Lord). V.-Adm. Lord Walter Kerr (2nd Naval Lord). V.-Adm. Sir J. A. Fisher, K.C.B. (Controller). Capt. Sir G. H. U. Noel, C.B. (Jun. Naval Lord). E. Robertson, Q.C., M.P. (Civil Lord).	Adm. Sir F. W. Richards, K.C.B. (1st Naval Lord). E.-Adm. (Sir) J. A. Fisher, C.B. (2nd N. Lord). E.-Adm. Lord W. Kerr, K.C.B. (Controller). Capt. (Sir) G. H. U. Noel, C.B. (Jun. N. Lord). E. Robertson, M.P. (Civil Lord). Adm. Sir A. Hoskins, G.C.B., d., 1892-3.
9 PARLIAMENTARY AND FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY.	Rt. Hon. Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttle- worth, Bt., M.P. (Ld. Shuttle- worth).	Rt. Hon. Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttle- worth, Bt., M.P. (Ld. Shuttle- worth).
10 PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF TRADE.	Thomas Burt, M.P.	Thomas Burt, M.P.
11 PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE LOCAL GOVERN- MENT BOARD.	Sir B. W. Foster, M.P.	Sir B. W. Foster, M.P.
12 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.	G. W. E. Russell, M.P.	(Rt. Hon.) Herbert Gladstone, M.P.
13 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.	(Rt. Hon.) Sir Edward Grey, Bt., M.P.	(Rt. Hon.) Sir Edward Grey, Bt., M.P.

3RD GLADSTONE MINISTRY, JAN.-JULY, 1886.	2ND GLADSTONE MINISTRY, APRIL, 1880—JUNE, 1885.	1ST GLADSTONE MINISTRY, DEC. 1868—FEB., 1874.
1 Lord Wolverton, <i>d.</i>	Rt. Hon. H. Fawcett, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1880-4. Rt. Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., 1884-5.	*Mq. of Hartington (Duke of Devon- shire), 1868-71. *Rt. Hon. W. Monsell (Lord Emly), <i>d.</i> , 1871-3. *Rt. Hon. Sir L. (Ld.) Playfair, <i>d.</i> , 1873-4. *Rt. Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P., <i>d.</i>
2 Rt. Hon. Sir Lyon (Lord) Playfair, K.C.B., M.P., <i>d.</i>	Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., <i>d.</i>	Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. Layard, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1868-9. Rt. Hon. A. S. Ayrton, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1869-73. Rt. Hon. Sir W. Adam, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1873-4.
3 Earl of Morley, <i>d.</i> , Jan.-Mar. Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, March-July.	Rt. Hon. Sir W. Adam, <i>d.</i> , 1880- Rt. Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., 1880-4. *Earl of Rosebery, 1884-5.	Rt. Hon. Sir A. S. Ayrton, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1869-73. Rt. Hon. Sir W. Adam, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1873-4. Hon. G. Glyn, M.P. (Lord Wolver- ton), <i>d.</i> , 1868-73. Rt. Hon. A. W. (Visct.) Peel, M.P., 1873-4.
4 (Rt. Hon.) Arnold Morley, M.P.	Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P. (Lord Stalbridge).	Rt. Hon. A. S. Ayrton, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1869-73. Rt. Hon. (Sir) J. Stansfeld, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1869-71. Rt. Hon. W. E. Baxter, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1871-3. Rt. Hon. J. G. Dodson, (Lord Monk Bretton), <i>d.</i> , 1873-4. Rt. Hon. (Sir) J. Stansfeld, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1868-9.
5 Rt. Hon. (Sir) H. H. Fowler, M.P.	Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1880-2. (Rt. Hon.) L. H. Courtney, M.P., 1882-4. (Rt. Hon. Sir) J. T. Hibbert, M.P., 1884-5.	Rt. Hon. A. S. Ayrton, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1869-73. Rt. Hon. (Sir) J. Stansfeld, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1869-71. Rt. Hon. W. E. Baxter, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1871-3. Rt. Hon. J. G. Dodson, (Lord Monk Bretton), <i>d.</i> , 1873-4. Rt. Hon. (Sir) J. Stansfeld, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1868-9.
6 Cyril Flower, M.P. (Lord Battersea). G. Leveson-Gower, M.P. Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B., M.P.	C. C. Cotes, M.P., <i>d.</i>	Marq. of Lansdowne, 1869-72. (Sir) W. P. Adam, <i>d.</i> , 1869-73. Hon. J. C. Vivian, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1868-72. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1871-4. Hon. A. F. (Lord) Greville, M.P., 1873-4.
7 Lord Thurlow	J. Holms, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1880-2. (Rt. Hon.) Sir A. Hayter, Bt., M.P., 1880-2. (Rt. Hon.) H. J. Gladstone, M.P., 1882-5. (Rt. Hon. Sir) E. W. Duff, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1882-5. Lord Wolverton, <i>d.</i>	Earl (Marq.) of Dufferin, <i>d.</i> , 1868-72. Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1872-3. Rt. Hon. Sir W. Adam, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1873-4.
8 Admiral Lord J. Hay, G.C.B. Vice-Admiral Sir A. H. Hoekins, K.C.B., <i>d.</i> Vice-Adm. (Sir) W. Graham. Admiral (Sir J. E.) Erskine. (Rt. Hon. Sir) E. W. Duff, M.P., <i>d.</i> (Civil Lord).	Adm. Sir A. C. Key, <i>d.</i>	Vice-Ad. Sir S. C. Dares, K.C.B., <i>d.</i> Adm. Sir A. Milne, G.C.B., <i>d.</i> Sir B. Seymour (Lord Alcester), <i>d.</i> Adm. Sir W. H. Stewart, <i>d.</i> , 1872-4. V.-Ad. Sir R. S. Robinson, K.C.B., <i>d.</i> Rear-Adm. J. W. Tarleton, C.B., <i>d.</i> Capt. Lord John Hay, C.B. (Rt. Hon. Sir) G. O. Trevelyan, M.P. (Civil), 1868-71. Earl of Camperdown (Civil), 1871-4.
9 (Rt. Hon.) Sir J. T. Hibbert, M.P.	Adm. Sir F. Richards, 1883-5. Adm. Sir W. H. Stewart, <i>d.</i> , 80-1. G. W. Rendel, <i>d.</i> , 1882-5. Sir T. (Lord) Brassey, K.C.B., M.P., 1880-4 (Civil). W. S. Caine, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1884-5 (Civil). Rt. Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., 1880. Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, M.P., 1880-2. (Rt. Hon. Sir) H. Campbell- Bannerman, M.P., 1882-4. Sir T. (Lord) Brassey, K.C.B., M.P., 1884-5.	(Rt. Hon.) W. E. Baxter, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1868-71. (Rt. Hon.) G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., 1871-4.
10 (Sir) C. T. Dyke-Acland, M.P.	(Rt. Hon.) E. Ashley, M.P., 1880-2. J. Holms, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1882-5. (Rt. Hon. Sir) J. T. Hibbert, M.P., 1880-3. G. W. E. Russell, M.P., 1883-5.	(Rt. Hon.) G. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., 1868-71. (Rt. Hon.) A. W. (Visc.) Peel, M.P., (Rt. Hon.) A. W. (Visc.) Peel, M.P., 1868-71. (Rt. Hon. Sir) J. T. Hibbert, M.P., 1871-4.
11 (Rt. Hon.) Jesse Collings, M.P. Jan.-March. W. C. Borlase, M.P., <i>d.</i> , March-July.	Rt. Hon. A. W. (Visct.) Peel, 1880. (Rt. Hon.) L. H. Courtney, M.P., 1880-1. Earl of Rosebery, 1881-3. (Rt. Hon. Sir) J. T. Hibbert, M.P., 1883-4. (Rt. Hon. Sir) H. H. Fowler, M.P., 1884-5.	Rt. Hon. E. Knatchbull-Hugessen, M.P. (Ld. Brabourne), <i>d.</i> , 1868-71. H. S. P. Winterbotham, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1871-4.
12 H. Broadhurst, M.P.	(Rt. Hon.) Sir C. Dilke, Bt., M.P., 1880-2. Lord E. Fitzmaurice, M.P., 1882-5.	(Rt. Hon. Sir) A. J. Otway, M.P., 1868-70. Visc. Enfield (Earl of Strafford), <i>d.</i> , 1870-4.
13 (Rt. Hon.) J. Bryce, M.P. ..		

OFFICE.	ROSEBURY MINISTRY, MARCH, 1894—JUNE, 1895.	4TH GLADSTONE MINISTRY, AUG., 1892—MARCH, 1894.
1 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES.	Sydney C. Burton, M.P.	Sydney C. Burton, M.P.
2 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR INDIA.	Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. .	G. W. E. Russell, M.P.
3 UNDER-SECRETARY FOR WAR.	Lord Sandhurst, 1894-5 Lord Monksweil, 1895.	Lord Sandhurst
4 FINANCIAL SECRETARY TO THE WAR OFFICE.	W. Woodall, M.P., <i>d.</i>	W. Woodall, M.P., <i>d.</i>
5 ATTORNEY-GENERAL	Sir J. (Ld. Justice) Rigby, Q.C., M.P., <i>d.</i> , May-Oct., 1894. Sir C. Russell, Q.C., G.C.M.G., M.P., <i>d.</i> (Ld. Russell of Killowen), March-May, 1894. Sir R. T. Reid, Q.C., G.C.M.G., M.P., Oct., 1894—July, 1895.	Sir C. Russell, G.C.M.G., Q.C., M.P. (Ld. Russell of Killowen), <i>d.</i>
6 SOLICITOR-GENERAL	Sir J. (Ld. Justice) Rigby, Q.C., M.P., <i>d.</i> , March-May, 1894. Sir R. T. Reid, Q.C., G.C.M.G., M.P., May-October, 1894. Sir F. Lockwood, Q.C., M.P., <i>d.</i> , Oct., 1894—July, 1895.	Sir John (Ld. Justice) Rigby, Q.C., M.P., <i>d.</i>
7 LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND.	Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour, Q.C., M.P. (Ld. Justice Genl. Ld. Kinross), <i>d.</i>	Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour, Q.C., M.P. (Ld. Justice Genl. Ld. Kinross), <i>d.</i>
8 SOLICITOR - GENERAL FOR SCOTLAND.	Thomas Shaw, Q.C., M.P.	A. Asher, Q.C., M.P., <i>d.</i>
9 ATTORNEY - GENERAL FOR IRELAND.	Rt. Hn. The MacDermot, Q.C., <i>d.</i>	Rt. Hon. The MacDermot, Q.C., <i>d.</i>
10 SOLICITOR - GENERAL FOR IRELAND.	Rt. Hon. C. H. Hemphill, Q.C., M.P.	(Rt. Hon.) C. H. Hemphill, Q.C., M.P.
11 LORD STEWARD	Marquis of Breadalbane, K.G.	Marquis of Breadalbane, K.G.
12 TREASURER OF THE HOUSEHOLD.	Hon. A. G. Brand, M.P.	Earl of Chesterfield
13 COMPTROLLER OF THE HOUSEHOLD.	G. W. Leveson-Gower, M.P. ..	G. W. Leveson-Gower, M.P.
14 LORD CHAMBERLAIN	Lord (Earl) Carrington, G.C.M.G.	Lord (Earl) Carrington, G.C.M.G. .
15 VICE-CHAMBERLAIN	Rt. Hon. C. R. Spencer, M.P. ..	Rt. Hon. C. R. Spencer, M.P.
16 CAPTAIN OF THE GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS	Earl of Chesterfield	Lord Vernon, <i>d.</i>
17 CAPTAIN OF THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.	Lord Kensington, <i>d.</i>	Lord Kensington, <i>d.</i>
18 MASTER OF THE HORSE	Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P., <i>d.</i>	Viscount Oxenbridge, <i>d.</i>
19 MASTER OF THE BUCKHOUNDS.	Lord Ribblesdale	Lord Ribblesdale

3RD GLADSTONE MINISTRY, JAN.-JULY, 1886.	2ND GLADSTONE MINISTRY, APRIL, 1880—JUNE, 1885.	1ST GLADSTONE MINISTRY, DEC., 1868—FEB., 1874.
1 Rt. Hon. (Sir) G. O. Morgan, Q.C., M.P., d.	Rt. Hon. (Sir) M. E. Grant Duff, M.P., 1880-1. (Rt. Hon.) L. H. Courtney, M.P., 1881-2. (Rt. Hon.) E. Ashley, M.P., 1882-5.	Rt. Hon. W. Monnell (Lord Emly) d.
2 (Rt. Hon.) Sir U. Kay-Shuttle- worth, M.P. (Ld. Shuttle- worth), Jan.-March. E. S. Howard, M.P., March- July. Lord Sandhurst	Marquis of Lansdowne, 1880. Viscount Enfield, (Earl of Straff- ord), d., 1880-8. J. K. Cross, M.P., d., 1883-5. Earl of Morley, d.	(Rt. Hon. Sir) M. E. Grant-Duff, M.P. Lord (Earl of) Northbrook, d., 1868-72. Hon. J. C. Vivian, M.P., d., 1872-4. (Rt. Hon. Sir) H. Campbell-Banner- man, M.P., 1871-4.
4 (Rt. Hon.) H. J. Gladstone, M.P.	(Rt. Hon. Sir) H. Campbell- Bannerman, M.P., 1881-2. (Rt. Hon.) Sir A. D. Hayter, Bart., M.P., 1882-5.	Sir H. James, M.P. (Lord James of Hereford), 1873-4. Sir J. D. (Lord) Coleridge, d., 1871-3. Sir R. P. Collier (Lord Monkswell), d., 1868-71.
5 Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., M.P. (Ld. Russell of Killowen), d.	Rt. Hon. Sir H. James, Q.C., M.P. (Lord James of Here- ford).	Sir W. V. Harcourt, M.P., d., 1873-4. Sir H. (Lord) James, M.P., 1873. Sir G. Jessel, M.P., d., 1871-8. Sir J. D. (Lord) Coleridge, M.P. d., 1868-71.
6 Sir Horace (Lord) Davey, Q.C.	Sir F. (Lord) Herschell, Q.C., M.P., d.	Rt. Hon. G. (Lord) Young, 1869-74. Rt. Hon. J. (Lord) Moncrieff, d., 1868-9.
7 Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour, Q.C., M.P. (Ld. Justice Genl. Ld. Kinross), d.	Rt. Hon. J. (Lord) McLaren, M.P., 1880-1. Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour, Q.C., M.P., 1881-5 (Ld. Kinross), d.	Rt. Hon. G. (Lord) Young, 1868-9. A. (Ld.) Rutherford Clark, d., 1869-74.
8 A. Asher, Q.C., M.P., d.....	Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour, Q.C., M.P., 1880-1 (Ld. Kinross), d. A. Asher, Q.C., M.P., d., 1881-5.	Rt. Hon. E. Sullivan, d., 1868-9. Rt. Hon. C. R. (Ld. Justice) Barry, d., 1869-72.
9 Right Hon. S. (Ld. Justice) Walker, Q.C.	Rt. Hon. H. Law, M.P., d., 1880-1. Rt. Hon. W. M. (Justice) John- son, 1881-3. Rt. Hon. Sir A. M. Porter, M.P., 1883-4. Rt. Hon. J. Naish, Q.C., d., 1884-5. Rt. Hon. S. (Lord Justice) Wal- ker, 1885.	Rt. Hon. E. (Bar.) Dowse, d., 1872-3. Rt. Hon. C. (Ld. Ch. Baron) Palles, 1873-4.
10 (Rt. Hon.) The MacDermot, Q.C., d.	W. M. (Justice) Johnson, M.P., 1880-1. (Rt. Hon. Sir) A. M. Porter, Q.C., M.P., 1881-3. J. Naish, Q.C., d., 1883-4. S. (Lord Justice) Walker, 1884-5. The MacDermot, d., Q.C., 1885.	C. R. (Ld. Jus.) Barry, d., 1868-9. R. Dowse, Q.C., M.P., d., 1869-72. (Lord Ch. Bar.) C. Palles, 1872-3. (Rt. Hon.) Hugh Law, d., 1873-4.
11 Earl Sydney, G.C.B., d.	Earl Sydney, G.C.B., d.	Earl of Beesborough, d.
12 Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.	Earl (Marquis) of Breadalbane.	Lord de Tabley, d., 1868-72. Lord Poltimore, 1872-3. Lord Monson (Visc. Oxenbridge), d., 1873-4. Lord Otho Fitzgerald, M.P., d.
13 Rt. Hon. E. Majoribanks, M.P. (Lord Tweedmouth).	Rt. Hon. Lord Kensington, M.P. d.	Viscount (Earl) Sydney, d.
14 Earl of Kenmare, K.P., d. ..	Earl of Kenmare, K.P., d.	Viscount Castlerosse, M.P. (Earl of Kenmare), d., 1868-72. Lord R. Grosvenor (Lord Stalbridge), 1872-4.
15 Rt. Hon. Visc. Kilcourseie, (Earl of Cavan), M.P., d.	Rt. Hon. Ld. C. Bruce, M.P., d.	Lord Foley, d., 1868-9. Marquis of Normanby, d., 1869-72. Earl Cowper, d., 1871-3. Duke of St. Albans, d.
16 Lord Sudeley	Earl (Duke) of Fife, 1880-1. Lord (Earl) Carrington, 1881-5.	Marquis of Ailesbury, K.G., d
17 Lord Monson (Visc. Oxen- bridge), d.	Lord Monson (Viscount Oxen- bridge), d.	Duke of Cork and Orrery, K.P., d.
18 Earl of Cork and Orrery, d.	Duke of Westminster, K.G., d.	
19 Lord Suffield, K.C.B.	Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P. d.	

OFFICE.	ROSEBERRY MINISTRY, MARCH, 1894—JUNE, 1895.	4TH GLADSTONE MINISTRY, AUG., 1892—MARCH, 1894.
1 LORDS-IN-WAITING.....	Earl of Buckinghamshire. Earl Granville. Lord Acton, K.C.V.O., <i>d.</i> Lord Camoys, <i>d.</i> Lord Hawkesbury. Lord Playfair, G.C.B., <i>d.</i> Viscount Bridport, <i>d.</i> Lord Hamilton of Dalsell, <i>d.</i> , 1894 Lord Brassey, K.C.B., 1894-5. Viscount Drumlanrig, <i>d.</i> 1894. Lord Monkswell, 1894-5.	Viscount Drumlanrig, <i>d.</i> Lord Acton, K.C.V.O., <i>d.</i> Lord Brassey, K.C.B. Lord Camoys, <i>d.</i> Lord Monkswell. Lord Hamilton of Dalsell, <i>d.</i> Lord Playfair, G.C.B., <i>d.</i> Viscount Bridport, <i>d.</i> Lord Wolverton, 1892-3.
2 MISTRESS OF THE ROBES (discontinued as a political office, 1892-5).	————— —————	—————
3 JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL (formerly £2,000; office made non-political and salary abolished in 1892).	Rt. Hon. Sir F. H. Jeune, K.C.B. (Ld. St. Hélier), <i>d.</i>	Rt. Hon. Sir F. H. Jeune, K.C.B. (Ld. St. Hélier), <i>d.</i>
4 SURVEYOR - GENERAL OF ORDNANCE. (Office abol- ished in 1887.)	—————	—————
5 PARLIAMENTARY GROOM-IN- WAITING (office discon- tinued in 1892).	—————	—————

3RD GLADSTONE MINISTRY, JAN.-JULY, 1868.	2ND GLADSTONE MINISTRY, APRIL, 1869—JUNE 1868.	1ST GLADSTONE MINISTRY, DEC., 1868—FEB., 1874.
1 Lord Methuen, <i>d.</i> Lord Kensington, <i>d.</i> Lord Hothfield. Lord Houghton (E. of Crewe) Lord Camoys, <i>d.</i> Lord Ribblesdale. Lord Thurlow. Viscount Bridport, <i>d.</i>	Earl of Dalhousie, <i>d.</i> Lord Methuen, <i>d.</i> Lord Ribblesdale. Lord Sudely. Lord Thurlow. Lord Sandhurst. Lord Wrottesley. Lord Sackville, <i>d.</i> Viscount Bridport, <i>d.</i> Earl of Listowel, 1880-1. Earl (Mq.) of Zetland, 1880-1. Viscount Enfield (Earl of Strafford), <i>d.</i> , 1880. Viscount Torrington, <i>d.</i> , 1880-4.	Earl of Camperdown, 1868-71. Marquis of Breadalbane, 1873-4. Marquis of Huntly, 1870-3. Earl of Kenmare, <i>d.</i> , 1872-4. Earl of Morley, <i>d.</i> , 1869-74. Lord Suffolk, 1869-72. Lord Wrottesley, 1869-74. (And others.)
2 Vacant	Duchess of Bedford, <i>d.</i> , 1880-3. Duchess of Roxburghe, <i>d.</i> , '83-5.	Duchess of Argyll, <i>d.</i> , 1868-9. Duchess of Sutherland, <i>d.</i> , 1869.
3 Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor, Q.C., M.P.	Rt. Hon. (Sir) G. O. Morgan, Q.C., M.P., <i>d.</i>	Rt. Hon. Sir C. O'Loughlin, M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1868-71. Rt. Hon. J. R. Davison, Q.C., M.P., <i>d.</i> , 1871-2.
4 W. Woodall, M.P., <i>d.</i>	Gen. Sir J. M. Adye, 1880-3., <i>d.</i> Hon. H. R. Brand, M.P. (Visc. Hampden), 1883-5.	Sir R. J. Phillimore, Bt., <i>d.</i> , 1872-4. Gen. Sir H. Storks, G.C.B., M.P., <i>d.</i>
5 (Rt.) Hon. C. R. Spencer, M.P.	Col. Hon. (Sir) W. Carlington, M.P., 1880-3. W. H. Grenfell, 1883. Col. (Sir) Gerard Smith, M.P., 1883-5.	Hon. A. F. Greville, M.P. (Lord Greville), 1869-73.

TABLE OF ADMINISTRATIONS

OF THE LAST HUNDRED YEARS.

Year.	PRIME MINISTER.	PARTY.	LORD CHANCELLOR.	CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.	HOME SECRETARY.	FOREIGN SECRETARY.	COLONIAL AND WAR SECRETARY.	SECRETARY AT WAR.	PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF CONTROL. (INDIA.)	PEACE OR WAR
1805	William Pitt.	T.	L. Eldon	William Pitt	Lord Hawkesbury	Lord Mulgrave	Visc. Castlereagh	H. Dundas	V. Castlereagh	W.
1806	Ld. Grenville.	W.	L. Erskine	Lord H. Petty	Earl Spencer	C. J. Fox	W. Windham	R. Fitzpatrick	Lord Minto	W.
1807	D. of Portland	T.	L. Eldon	S. Perceval	Lord Hawkesbury	Lord Howick	Visc. Castlereagh	J. M. Pulteney	G. Tierney	W.
1808	"	"	"	"	Rd. Ryder	G. Canning	Earl of Liverpool	Granville	H. Dundas	W.
1809	S. Perceval	"	"	"	"	Earl Bathurst	Earl of Liverpool	V. Palmerston.	"	W.
1810	"	"	"	"	"	Marquis Wellesley.	"	"	"	W.
1811	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.
1812	E. of Liverpool	"	"	N. Vansittart	Viscount Sidmouth	V. Castlereagh	Earl Bathurst	"	Earl of Bucking- hamshire	W. w.
1813	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. w.
1814	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.
1815	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.
1816	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.
1817	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.
1818	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.
1819	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.
1820	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.
1821	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.
1822	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.
1823	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.
1824-6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.
1827	G. Canning	"	Ld. Lyndhurst	J. Robinson	"	G. Canning	"	"	"	W.
1828	V. Goderich	"	"	G. Canning	Sturges Bourne	Visc. Dudley	Visc. Goderich	"	"	W.
1829	D. of Wellington	"	"	J. C. Herries	Lord Lansdowne	Earl of Aberdeen	W. Huskisson	"	"	W.
1830	Earl Grey	L.	Ld. Brougham	H. Goulburn	Sir R. Peel	V. Palmerston	Sir G. Murray	Sir H. Hardinge	Earl Bathurst	P.
1831	"	"	"	Lord Althorp	Visc. Melbourne	"	Visc. Goderich	Leveson-Gower	Chas. Wynn	P.
1832	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.
1833	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.
1834	V. Melbourne	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	P.
1835	Sir R. Peel	C.	Ld. Lyndhurst	Sir R. Peel	H. Goulburn	"	"	"	"	P.
1836	V. Melbourne	"	L. Cottenham	Spring Rice	Lord J. Russell	D. of Wellington	Lord Stanley	Herries	E. of Ellenborough	P.
1837	"	"	"	"	"	V. Palmerston	Lord Glenelg	Visc. Howick	C. P. Thomson	P.
1838	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Sir J. C. Hobhouse	P.
1839	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	W.

Note.—(W) denotes a war with a European power; (w) an Indian, Colonial or minor war; (P) peace.

ADMINISTRATIONS, 1805-1905—continued.

Year	PRIME MINISTER.	LORD CHANCELLOR.	CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.	HOME SECRETARY.	FOREIGN SECRETARY.	COLONIAL AND WAR SECRETARY.	SECRETARY AT WAR.	PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF CONTROL. (INDIA.)	WAR OFFICE	INCOME TAX
1809	V. Melbourn	L. Cottenham	F. T. Baring	Marq. of Normanby	V. Palmerston	Marq. of Normanby Lord J. Russell.	T. B. Macaulay	Sir J. C. Hobhouse	w.w.	
1840	Sir E. Peel	"	"	Sir Jas. Graham	Earl of Aberdeen	Lord Stanley	Sir H. Hardinge	E. of Ellenborough Lord Fitzgerald.	w.w.	
1842	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Earl of Ripon	w.w.	7d.
1843	"	"	"	"	"	"	T. F. Fremantle	"	w.w.	7d.
1844	"	"	"	"	"	W. E. Gladstone	Sidney Herbert	"	w.	7d.
1845	Ld J. Russell	"	"	"	"	Earl Grey	Fox Maule	Sir J. C. Hobhouse	w.	7d.
1846	"	L. Cottenham	Sir C. Wood	Sir Geo. Grey	V. Palmerston	"	"	"	w.	7d.
1847	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.	7d.
1848	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.	7d.
1849	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.	7d.
1850	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.	7d.
1851	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.	7d.
1852	Earl of Derby	L. St. Leonards	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole	Earl Granville	Sir J. Pakington	W. Bouverie	J. C. Herries	w.	7d.
"	E. of Aberdeen	L. Cranworth	W. E. Gladstone	V. Palmerston	Earl of Malmesbury Lord J. Russell	D. of Newcastle	Sidney Herbert Sec. of War.	Sir C. Wood.	w.	7d.
1853	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.	7d.
1854	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.	7d.
1855	V. Palmerston	"	Sir G. C. Lewis.	Sir Geo. Grey	"	Sir Geo. Grey COLONIAL SECRETARY. Sidney Herbert. Lord J. Russell. Sir W. Molesworth H. Labouchere.	Lord Panmure	R. Vernon Smith.	w.	14d.
1856	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.w.	16d.
1857	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.w.	16d.
1858	Earl of Derby	L. Chelmsford	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole	Earl of Malmesbury	Lord Stanley	General J. Peel	E. of Ellenborough Lord Stanley.	w.w.	7d.
1859	V. Palmerston	L. Campbell	W. E. Gladstone	T. H. S. Esdcourt.	Lord J. Russell	D. of Newcastle	Sidney Herbert	"	w.	9d.
1860	"	"	"	Sir G. C. Lewis	"	"	"	"	w.	9d.
1861	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.	9d.
1862	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.	9d.
1863	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.	9d.
1864	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.	9d.
1865	Earl Russell	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.	9d.
1866	Earl of Derby	L. Cranworth	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole	Earl of Clarendon	E. of Carnarvon D. of Buckingham.	M. of Hartington. General J. Peel. Sir J. Pakington	Earl de Grey Visct. Cranborne	w.	9d.

(W) denotes a war with a European power; (w) an Indian, Colonial or minor war; (P) peace.

(*) For rates of Income Tax since 1805 see Statistical Tables.

ADMINISTRATIONS, 1805-1905—continued.

Year	Prime Minister.	Parl.	Lord Chancellor.	Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Home Secretary.	Foreign Secretary.	Colonial Secretary.	Secretary of State for War.	Indian Secretary.	War on Peace.
1807	Earl of Derby	C.	L. Chelmsford . . .	B. Disraeli	Gathorne Hardy . .	Lord Stanley	D. of Buckingham	Sir J. Pakington	Sir S. Northcote	w.
1808	B. Disraeli	"	L. Cairns	G. Ward Hunt . . .	H. A. Bruce	Earl of Charendon . .	Earl Granville . .	Ed. Cardwell	Duke of Argyll . .	w.
1809	W. E. Gladstone . .	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.
1870-1	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.
1872	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.
1873	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.
1874	B. Disraeli	C.	L. Selborne	W. E. Gladstone . .	R. Lowe	Earl of Derby	E. of Carnarvon	Gathorne Hardy	Mq. of Salisbury	w.
1875	E. Beaconsfield . . .	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.
1876-7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.
1878	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.
1879	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.
1880	W. E. Gladstone . .	L.	E. of Selborne . .	W. E. Gladstone . .	Sir W. Harcourt . .	Marq. of Salisbury	Sir M. H. Beach	Col. F. A. Stanley	Vicq. Cranbrook	w.
1881	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	H. C. E. Childers	M. of Hartington	w.
1882	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.
1883	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.
1885	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.
1886	Mq. of Salisbury . .	C.	L. Halsbury	Sir M. H. Beach . .	Sir R. A. Cross . . .	Marq. of Salisbury . .	Col. F. A. Stanley	W. H. Smith	Lord R. Churchill	w.
1887	W. E. Gladstone . .	L.	L. Herschell	Sir W. Harcourt . .	H. C. E. Childers . .	Earl of Rosebery . .	Earl Granville . .	Vicq. Cranbrook	E. of Kimberley	w.
1888	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	H. C. Bannerman	"	w.
1889	Mq. of Salisbury . .	C.	L. Halsbury	Lord R. Churchill . .	H. Matthews	Earl of Idlesleigh . .	Ed. Stanhope . . .	W. H. Smith	Viscount Cross . .	w.
1887	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Ed. Stanhope	"	w.
1890	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.
1892	W. E. Gladstone . .	L.	L. Herschell	Sir W. Harcourt . .	H. H. Asquith . . .	Earl of Rosebery . .	Marquis of Ripon . .	H. C. Bannerman	E. of Kimberley	w.
1893	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.
1894	Earl of Rosebery . .	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.
1895	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.
1896	Mq. of Salisbury . .	U.	E. of Halsbury . .	Sir M. H. Beach . .	Sir M. W. Ridley . .	Marq. of Salisbury . .	J. Chamberlain . .	Mq. of Lansdowne	Lord G. Hamilton	w.
1897	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.
1898	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.
1899	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.
1900	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.
1901	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.
1902	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.
1903	A. J. Balfour	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.
1904	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.
1905	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	w.

(W) denotes a war with a European power, (w) an Indian, Colonial, or minor war; (P) peace.

(1) The Marquis of Salisbury was First Lord of the Treasury, 1886-7; the Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith from 1887 to 1891; and the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour in 1891-2 and since 1895.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

[The following pages describe the main functions exercised by the principal Departments and Officers of the Executive Government. Several Offices are included which, though not, strictly speaking, Government Departments, are intimately connected with them. In modern times, if a Department is represented in Parliament by two officials, one, as a rule, is in each House. The Home Office is generally an exception (both Secretary of State and Under Secretary being in the House of Commons), and occasionally the Board of Trade and the Local Government Board. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, and usually the heads of the great spending Departments are in the House of Commons. The Lord Chancellor, the Lord President of the Council, and the great Officers of the Household, are always Peers.]

ADMIRALTY (Whitehall, S.W.), is under a Board, who, since the reign of Queen Anne, have been appointed as "Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." The Board consists of eight members, viz.: the First Lord of the Admiralty, the First and Second Sea Lords; the Third Sea Lord, who is also Controller of the Navy; the Fourth Sea Lord, the Civil Lord, the Parliamentary Secretary, and the Permanent Secretary.

The First Lord of the Admiralty is responsible for the general direction and supervision of all business relating to the Navy. He also deals personally with all matters relating to promotions and removals from the Service of naval and marine officers; honours and rewards; Royal Yachts, including appointment of all officers; appointment of Admirals and officers in command, including Engineer Rear Admirals, Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Hospitals and Staff Appointments of Royal Marines; Chaplain of the Fleet, appointment of, and entry of naval chaplains and instructors; Civil appointments and promotions, except as provided under Controller and Civil Lord; nomination to Naval Cadetships and to Assistant Clerkships, R.N.

The First Sea Lord advises the First Lord on preparation for War, and on all large questions of naval policy and maritime warfare. He is responsible for the fighting and sea-going efficiency of the Fleet, its organisation and mobilisation; the distribution and movements of all ships in commission or in Fleet Reserve; the control of the Intelligence, Hydrographical and Naval Ordnance Departments. Questions of importance relating to discipline are also referred to the First Sea Lord.

The Second Sea Lord is similarly responsible for the manning and training of the Fleet, which includes complements, barracks, training and educational establishments, also all mobilisation regulations for the *Personnel*; service and appointments of officers of all branches (except as reserved to First Lord); Royal Marines; Coastguard and Reserve Forces; hospitals; discipline and signals.

The Third Sea Lord and Controller of the Navy answers for the entire administration of the Dockyards and Dockyard Reserve,

Dockyard Craft, the Departments of the Director of Naval Construction, Engineer-in-Chief, Director of Dockyards, Superintendent of Contract Work, Naval Stores and Expense Accounts; also the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, and of all dockyard foremen, inspectors, subordinate officers and workmen (except promotion of officers above the rank of constructor); naval and technical inspecting staff at contractors' works; naval ordnance questions affecting construction of ships or involving structural alterations in weights, &c.; purchase, disposal, salvage or loan of vessels, and engagement and fitting of armed merchant cruisers; inventions relating to ships, machinery, &c.; electric lighting and machinery of all departments, &c., other than those controlled by Fourth Sea Lord; naval stores for building and repairing of ships and for maintenance of dockyards, including moorings.

The Fourth Sea Lord is responsible for matters connected with the transport service, including hired auxiliary vessels other than armed merchant cruisers; passages; the entire control of Fleet coaling and victualling services; naval stores for the Fleet and for all other purposes, and all questions relating thereto (except as provided for under Controller); ordnance and medical stores, &c., and all questions relating thereto; full and half pay; allowances and compensations, including table money; prize questions; pilotage and surveying; pay and freight of treasure and all extra payments; debts of officers and men, naval and marine pensions and widows' pensions; character, conduct and badge questions; naval savings banks; medals; uniform regulations; naval prisons; deserters—rewards for apprehension; removals of "R."; general salvage money questions and money demands for salvage of naval stores; collisions.

The Civil Lord has charge of works and buildings, including contracts and purchases of stores and land; coast guard buildings, sites and leases; civil staff of naval establishments, including classification, appointment, promotion, pay, allowances and pension (except in London establishment, and of professional officers of Controller's department at the dockyards and medical and nursing staff of naval hospitals); dockyard police; Greenwich Hospital business, including

ADMIRALTY—continued.

appointments (except of naval chaplains to livings, superintendent of the Royal Hospital school, curator of the Painted Hall, and appointments to Greenwich Hospital pensions); charitable fund, compassionate allowances, subscriptions, &c., and allowances to ministers of religion and grants in aid of churches and schools; marine and dockyard schools and civil appointments connected therewith; special questions affecting retirement and pay of naval and marine officers and men, when discretionary power is specifically provided for by Order in Council.

The Parliamentary Secretary deals with finance, estimates and expenditure generally; and all proposals for new and unusual expenditure; accounts—cash, store and dockyard expense; purchase and sale of ships and of stores generally; payment of hire of ships as armed merchant cruisers, troop ships, colliers, freight ships, &c.; questions involving reference to the Treasury financially, except as provided for under Civil Lord; questions connected with exchequer and audit department.

The Permanent Secretary has control of the discipline of the various Departments of the Admiralty; recommendations for appointments and promotions in the Admiralty office; correspondence; communications with foreign naval *attachés*; communications with ministers of religion (other than Church of England); appointment of messengers.

In any matter of great importance the First Sea Lord is always consulted by the other Sea Lords, the Civil Lord, and the Parliamentary or Permanent Secretary, and refers to the First Lord for any further action considered necessary. All members of the Board communicate direct with the First Lord, in accordance with immemorial custom, whenever they wish to do so.

FIRST LORDS SINCE 1867.

Rt. Hon. H. T. Lowry-Corry, <i>d.</i>	1867
Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, <i>d.</i>	1868
Rt. Hon. George J. (Visc.) Goschen	1871
Rt. Hon. George Ward Hunt, <i>d.</i>	1874
Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, <i>d.</i>	1877
Earl of Northbrook, <i>d.</i>	1880
Rt. Hon. Lord G. Hamilton	1885
Marquis of Ripon, K.G.	1886
Rt. Hon. Lord G. Hamilton	1886
Earl Spencer, K.G.	1892
Rt. Hon. G. J. (Visc.) Goschen	1895
Earl of Selborne	1900
Earl Cawdor	1905

PERMANENT SECRETARY—Sir Evan Macgregor, K.C.B., I.S.O.

For names of Parliamentary Secretaries and Lords of the Admiralty, see under Executive Government, *ante*.

ADVOCATE, THE LORD.—See under Scotland, *post*.

AGRICULTURE and FISHERIES, BOARD OF (4, Whitehall Place, S.W.). This Department, established by an Act of 1889, consists nominally of the Lord President of the Council, the principal Secretaries of State, the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Secretary for Scotland, and such other persons as His Majesty may appoint. The President is a Privy Councillor, and a member of the Ministry for the time being; and if a member of the House of Commons, has to undergo re-election on appointment. The Board has control over the administration of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, and the Destructive Insects Acts, formerly exercised by the Privy Council. It superseded the Land Commission, taking over their functions in regard to the Tithe Rent-charge, Copyhold, Inclosure of Commons, and Allotment Acts, as well as their general duties connected with the drainage and improvement of land, agricultural holdings, glebe and settled lands. The powers and duties of the Commissioners of Works under the Survey Act, 1870, were vested in the Board of Agriculture; and the collection and preparation of agricultural and forest statistics, as well as the inspection and assistance of technical agricultural schools, were also transferred to it. It has power to make, and assist, enquiries and experiments for the promotion of agriculture and forestry; to prescribe rules for preventing rabies in dogs, and to regulate the seizure, detention, and disposal of stray dogs.

The control of the Fisheries was transferred from the Board of Trade, and that of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew from the Office of Works, in 1903.

PRESIDENTS SINCE 1889.

Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin	1889
Rt. Hn. H. Gardner (Ld. Burghclere)	1892
Rt. Hon. W. H. Long	1895
Rt. Hon. R. W. Hanbury, <i>d.</i>	1900
Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.	1903
Rt. Hon. A. E. Fellowes	1905

SECRETARY—Sir T. H. Elliott, K.C.B.

AGRICULTURE—See also under Ireland.

ARMY COUNCIL (Pall Mall).—The Army Council was constituted in 1904 under His Majesty's Letters Patent. It is composed of seven members, whose functions were defined by Order in Council of August 10th, 1904, as follows:

The Secretary of State is to be responsible to His Majesty and Parliament for all the business of the Army Council.

All business, other than business which

ARMY COUNCIL—continued.

the Secretary of State specially reserves to himself, is to be transacted in the following principal divisions:—

(a.) The First Military member of the Army Council (the Chief of the General Staff), the Second Military member of the Army Council (The Adjutant-General), the Third Military member of the Army Council (the Quartermaster-General), and the Fourth Military member of the Army Council (the Master-General of Ordnance), to be responsible to the Secretary of State for the administration of so much of the business relating to the organisation, disposition, personnel, armament and maintenance of the Army as shall be assigned to them or each of them from time to time by the Secretary of State.

(b.) The Finance member of the Army Council to be responsible to the Secretary of State for the finance of the Army, and for so much of the other business of the Army Council as may be assigned to him from time to time by the Secretary of State.

(c.) The Civil member of the Army Council to be responsible to the Secretary of State for the non-effective votes, and for so much of the other business of the Army Council as may be assigned to him from time to time by the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of the War Office will act as Secretary of the Army Council, and will be charged with the interior economy of the War Office, and the preparation of all official communications of the Council, and with such other duties as the Secretary of State may from time to time assign to him.

SECRETARIES OF STATE FOR WAR
SINCE 1867.

Sir J. Pakington (Lt. Hampton), <i>d.</i>	1867
E. (Viscount) Cardwell, <i>d.</i>	1868
G. Hardy (Earl of Cranbrook)	1874
Col. F. A. Stanley (Earl of Derby)	1878
Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, <i>d.</i>	1880
M. of Hartington (D. of Devonshire)	1882
Right Hon. W. H. Smith, <i>d.</i>	1885
(Sir) H. Campbell-Bannerman	1886
Right Hon. W. H. Smith, <i>d.</i>	1886
Right Hon. E. Stanhope, <i>d.</i>	1887
Rt. Hon. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman	1892
Marquis of Lansdowne	1895
Right Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick	1900
Rt. Hon. H. O. Arnold-Forster	1908

At the same time the Office of Commander-in-Chief was abolished, and an Inspector-General of the Forces appointed, whose duties were thus defined:—

The duties of the Inspector-General of the Forces are, under the orders and direction of the Army Council, to review generally, and to report to the Army Council on, the practical results of the policy of that Council, and for that purpose to inspect and report upon the

training and efficiency of all troops under the control of the Home Government, on the suitability of their armament and equipment, on the condition of fortifications and defences, and generally on the readiness and fitness of the Army for war.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

Duke of Wellington, K.G., <i>d.</i>	1827
Viscount Hill, <i>d.</i>	1828
Duke of Wellington, K.G., <i>d.</i>	1842
Viscount Hardinge, <i>d.</i>	1852
H. R. H. Duke of Cambridge, K.G., <i>d.</i>	1856
Viscount Wolsley, K.P.	1895
Earl Roberts, K.G.	1900

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE FORCES.

Field Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.1904

SECRETARY OF THE WAR OFFICE.

Col. Sir E. W. D. Warle, K.C.B.

(For names of the Army Council, see under Executive Government, *ante*.)

ATTORNEY-GENERAL. THE

(543, Royal Courts, W.C.), is the chief Law Officer of the Crown, and is appointed by letters patent under the Great Seal. He is a member of the Government, and almost necessarily must be in the House of Commons. He represents the Crown in the courts of law, prosecutes by himself or by his nominee in criminal cases, exhibits informations in revenue cases in the Exchequer, and takes proceedings on behalf of those who come under the protection of the Crown as *parens patriæ*, such as lunatics, or the objects of a charitable trust. Legal questions are constantly referred for his opinion by the different Government offices. When the House of Lords is sitting as a Committee of privileges in peerage cases, he is present in a judicial capacity to express the views of the Crown on any point which may arise. Letters patent for inventions are considered to be issued under his general superintendence, and under the patent laws appeals from the Comptroller may in certain cases be brought to him. He is the official head of the Bar, and to him all questions of professional etiquette are referred.

Under an arrangement made in 1895, the Law Officers are precluded from appearing on behalf of private clients, and a clerical staff is assigned to them.

ATTORNEY-GENERALS SINCE 1867.

Sir J. B. Karlake, <i>d.</i>	1867
Sir R. P. Collier (Lt. Monkswell), <i>d.</i>	1868
Sir J. D. (Lord) Coleridge, <i>d.</i>	1871
Sir Henry (Lord) James	1873
Sir J. B. Karlake, <i>d.</i>	1874
Sir E. (Lt. Justice) Baggallay, <i>d.</i>	1874
Sir J. (Lt. Justice) Holker, <i>d.</i>	1875
Right Hon. Sir E. (Lord) James	1880
Sir E. E. Webster (Lt. Alverstone)	1886
Sir Charles (Lord) Russell, <i>d.</i>	1886
Sir E. E. Webster (Lt. Alverstone)	1886
Sir C. (Lt.) Russell, G.C.M.G., <i>d.</i>	1892

ATTORNEY-GENERAL—*continued*.
ATTORNEY-GENERALS SINCE 1867—*cont.*
 Sir John (Ld. Justice) Rigby, *d.*...1894
 Sir Robert T. Reid...1894
 Sir R. E. Webster (Ld. Alverstone) 1895
 Rt. Hon. Sir R. B. Finlay, G. C. M. G. 1900

AUDIT OFFICE.—See Exchequer and Audit Department.

BOUNDARY SURVEY.—See under Ireland.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—See under Museums.

CHAMBERLAIN, LORD.—The office of the Lord Chamberlain (St. James' Palace, S.W.), is a department of His Majesty's Household, and its head, who is always a Peer of high rank and a Privy Councillor, is a member of the Ministry for the time being. He superintends all the officers and servants of the Household *above* stairs (see Lord Steward *below*), the department of the Wardrobe, the Jewel House at the Tower of London, and the licensing of plays in the metropolis north of the Thames. He has the direction of the details of State functions such as coronations, Royal marriages, public entries, and funerals. In his department are the Royal Physicians, the Chaplains, the Chapels Royal, the Sergeants-at-Arms in Parliament, and the care of the Royal swans on the Thames. His Deputy, the Vice-Chamberlain, is usually a member of the House of Commons, and until recently has also been a Privy Councillor.

LORD CHAMBERLAINS SINCE 1867.

Earl of Bradford, *d.* 1867
 Visct. (Earl) Sydney, G.C.B., *d.*...1868
 Marquis of Hertford, K.G., *d.*... 1874
 Earl of Mount Edgumbe, G.C.V.O. 1879
 Earl of Kenmare, K.P., *d.* 1880
 Earl of Lathom, G.C.B., *d.* 1885
 Earl of Kenmare, K.P., *d.* 1886
 Earl of Lathom, G.C.B., *d.* 1886
 Lord (Earl) Carrington, G.C.M.G. 1892
 Earl of Lathom, G.C.B. G.C.V.O., *d.* 1895
 Earl of Hopetoun (M. of Linlithgow) 1898
 Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B. 1900

COMPTROLLER—Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur Ellis, G.C.V.O., C.S.I.

CHAMBERLAIN, THE LORD GREAT (House of Lords, S.W.).—This is an hereditary office, at present held by the Marquess of Cholmondeley as the delegate of the joint heirs, who were declared in 1902 to be the Earl of Ancaster, Earl Carrington, and himself. Admission to the House of Lords when Parliament is not sitting is granted to strangers under regulations made by the Lord Great Chamberlain. On all State occasions he has the charge of Westminster Hall, as when it is used for a trial or a coronation. At a coronation he has functions of a numerous and varied character. When

the Sovereign goes to Parliament, this officer walks on the right of the Sword of State, next to the Royal Person.

CHANCELLOR—THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR of GREAT BRITAIN is the highest judicial officer in the Kingdom, and ranks next to the Sovereign. He is ordinarily appointed by the delivery of the Great Seal into his custody. He is keeper of the Royal conscience, custodian of the Great Seal, visitor in right of the Crown of all hospitals and colleges of Royal foundation, and patron of between 600 and 700 Crown livings and twelve canonries. Representing the Sovereign as *pater patriæ*, he has the general superintendence of all charitable trusts, and he is the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics. As a judge, he is president of the High Court of Justice, and of the Court of Appeal, besides presiding, if present, when the House of Lords is exercising its appellate jurisdiction. He is a Cabinet Minister and a Privy Councillor, and is usually, though not necessarily, a Peer. He presides on the woolsack as Speaker (or Prolocutor) of the House of Lords, and when in office takes precedence of every temporal lord. When Royal Commissions are issued for opening the Session, for giving the Royal Assent to Bills, or for proroguing Parliament, the Lord Chancellor is always a Commissioner, and reads the King's Speech. He appoints the justices of the peace in every county, usually, though not necessarily, on the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant; and directly in every Borough (except in Lancashire, where the Chancellor of the Duchy exercises the patronage). The Lord Chancellor nominates to many important offices connected with the administration of justice. Letters Patent under the Great Seal are passed by him, and all writs for the commencement of civil proceedings in the courts of law are "tested" or witnessed in his name. The Lord Chancellor's jurisdiction is confined to Great Britain.

LORD CHANCELLORS SINCE 1867.

Lord Chelmsford, *d.* 1867
 Lord Cairns, *d.* 1868
 Lord Hatherley, *d.* 1868
 Lord Selborne, *d.* 1872
 Lord (Earl) Cairns, *d.* 1874
 Lord (Earl of) Selborne, *d.* 1880
 Lord Halsbury 1885
 Lord Herschell, *d.* 1886
 Lord Halsbury 1886
 Lord Herschell, G.C.B., *d.* 1892
 Lord (Earl of) Halsbury 1895

PERMANENT SECRETARY—Sir K. Muir-Mackenzie, K.C.B., K.C.

CHARITY COMMISSION (Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.) is

CHARITY COMMISSION—*cont.*
superintended by a Chief Commissioner, a permanent official appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury, assisted by three other commissioners, one of whom is a member of the House of Commons, and represents the Commission in Parliament. Their duties are to superintend the preparation of schemes for the general administration of charities, and also of Endowed Schools and the City of London Charities, under special Acts of Parliament. Under the Board of Education Act, 1839, some of the duties of the Commission in regard to educational charities have been transferred to that Board.

COMMISSIONERS—Sir George Young, Bt. (Chief); D. R. Fearon, C.B. (Second); C. A. Cook (Third); A. S. G. Boscawen, M.P. (Fourth, unpaid).

SECRETARY—R. Durnford.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
(Burlington Gardens, W.) is administered by two permanent Commissioners, appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury.

Their duty is to examine all candidates for the Civil Service in respect of age, health and character; they also make arrangements for all literary examinations for the Home Civil Service, for the Indian Civil Service, and for the admission of candidates to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich and the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

COMMISSIONERS.—W. J. Courthope, C.B. (First); Lord Francis Hervey (Second).

SECRETARY—S. M. Leathes.

COLLEGE OF ARMS, OR HERALDS' COLLEGE (Queen Victoria Street, E.C.), not strictly a Government Department, is presided over by the Hereditary Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk). Its officers carry out Royal proclamations, grant coats of arms, direct public funerals, and transact genealogical and similar business. Attached to the Department are three Kings of Arms, bearing respectively the titles of Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy; six Heralds (Chester, York, Windsor, Somerset, Lancaster, and Richmond), four Pursuivants, and a Registrar.
GARTER KING OF ARMS—Sir A. S. Scott-Gatty, Kt.

COLONIAL OFFICE (Downing Street, S.W.) is presided over by a Secretary of State (changing with the Ministry), assisted by one Permanent, one Parliamentary, and four Assistant Under-Secretaries. In the Colonies having responsible Government, the Colonial Secretary recommends the Governors to the Crown for appointment, and has power to advise the disallowance of laws passed by Colonial Legislatures, where they conflict with Imperial legislation or touch on Imperial interests, but otherwise

exercises little interference. In the Crown Colonies, on the other hand, he exercises direct executive action, and all important officers are appointed by the Crown on his recommendation. Their legislation is subject to revision, and the Colonial Secretary exercises considerable control over their expenditure.

COLONIAL SECRETARIES SINCE 1867.

Duke of Buckingham, <i>d.</i>	1867
Earl of Granville, <i>d.</i>	1868
Earl of Kimberley, <i>d.</i>	1870
Earl of Carnarvon, <i>d.</i>	1874
Rt. Hon. Sir M. H. Beach, Bt.	1878
Earl of Kimberley, <i>d.</i>	1880
Earl of Derby, <i>d.</i>	1882
Col. Hn. F. Stanley (E. of Derby)	1885
Earl Granville, <i>d.</i>	1886
Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, <i>d.</i>	1886
Sir H. Holland (V. Knutsford)	1887
Marquis of Ripon	1892
Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain	1895
Rt. Hon. A. Lyttelton	1903

PARL. UNDER-SECRETARY.—Duke of Marlborough, K.G.

PERM. UNDER-SECRETARY.—Sir M. F. O'Mannney, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES (Whitehall Gardens, S.W., and 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.).—These officials, three in number, are appointed by the Secretary of State, and transact under his supervision all the financial, commercial, emigration, and other business in this country on behalf of such of the Colonial Governments as are not represented by Agents-General, together with that of certain Protectorates under the Foreign Office. In the case of the Colonies having responsible Government this work is done by the Agents-General, who are appointed by the several Colonial Governments (see page 33). The Crown Agents' salaries and expenses are defrayed from a fund derived from the Governments for whom they act, the scale of charges being fixed by the Colonial Secretary. The office is thus self-supporting.

CROWN AGENTS.—Sir E. E. Blake, K.C.M.G.; Major M. A. Cameron, C.M.G.; W. H. Mercer, C.M.G.

AN EMIGRANTS' INFORMATION OFFICE (31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.) was organised by the late Mr. E. Stanhope when Colonial Secretary in 1886. Its duty is to collect and circulate the latest and most useful and accurate information respecting the Colonies, for the guidance of intending emigrants, and to answer personal enquiries (which average about 6,000 per annum), but it does not promote or discourage emigration, nor is it responsible for advising emigrants in the selection of their destination.

COMPANIES, REGISTRATION OF.—See under Inland Revenue.

CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARDS.—See under Ireland and Scotland.

CORNWALL (DUCHY OF) OFFICE (Buckingham Gate, S.W.) is presided over by the Lord Warden of the Stannaries and a Council; it is charged with the management of the estates belonging to the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall. The jurisdiction and powers of the Stannaries Court were transferred to the County Courts of Cornwall in 1896.

LORD WARDEN.—Earl of Ducie.

SEC.—Sir M. Holzmann, K.C.V.O., C.B., I.S.O.

COURTS OF JUSTICE, THE ROYAL (Strand, W.C.)—The Courts of Justice, though not, strictly speaking, part of the Executive Government, are now maintained out of the Imperial funds, and may properly be noticed here. The Supreme Court of Judicature for England was constituted by the Act 37 and 38 Vict., cap. 66. It consists of two permanent divisions, "His Majesty's High Court of Justice," with both original and appellate jurisdiction, and "His Majesty's Court of Appeal," mainly exercising appellate jurisdiction. The High Court of Justice is divided into three divisions, and now consist of (1) The Lord Chancellor and six Justices of the **Chancery** Division, (2) The Lord Chief Justice of England, and fourteen Justices of the **King's Bench** Division, and (3) the President and one Justice of the **Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty** Division. The Court of Appeal consists of four *ex-officio* Judges, viz., the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, the President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division; and five Lords Justices of Appeal, who are all Privy Counsellors. The various offices of the Courts were amalgamated in 1879 and a "Central Office" was constituted, under the superintendence of the Masters of the Supreme Court, now seven in number. In its various departments is transacted the general business of litigation leading up to the hearing of cases in Court, including the machinery for recording the Orders of the Courts. The six Chancery Judges, working in pairs, have, in addition, sets of Chambers, and four Chancery Masters are assigned to each pair for dealing with questions affecting property, &c., over which the Chancery Division has jurisdiction. There are also eleven Taxing Masters, whose duties are to tax the costs of solicitors. The salaries of all the officers of the Courts are defrayed from moneys voted by Parliament, with the exception of the Judges, whose salaries are charged upon the

Consolidated Fund. (See under Paymaster-General, *post*.)

The following is a list of H.M. Judges in England, and the dates of appointment.

H.M. COURT OF APPEAL.

The Lord Chancellor (President)...	1895
Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G. (Lord Chief Justice of England).....	1900
Rt. Hon. Sir R. Henn Collins (Master of the Rolls).....	1901
Rt. Hon. Sir J. Gorell Barnes (President of Probate, &c., Division) ...	1905

Lords Justices.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Vaughan Williams	1897
Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Romer, G.C.B.	1899
Rt. Hon. Sir James Stirling	1900
Rt. Hon. Sir J. C. Mathew	1901
Rt. Hon. Sir H. Cozens-Hardy	1901

H.M. HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Chancery Division.

The Lord Chancellor (President)	
Hon. Sir A. Kekewich.....	1886
Hon. Sir G. Farwell.....	1899
Hon. Sir H. B. Buckley	1900
Hon. Sir M. Ingle Joyce.....	1900
Hon. Sir C. Swinfen Eady	1901
Hon. Sir T. R. Warrington	1904

King's Bench Division.

The Lord Chief Justice of England (Pres.)	
Hon. Sir Alfred Wills	1884
Hon. Sir W. Grantham	1886
Hon. Sir J. C. Lawrence	1890
Hon. Sir W. R. Kennedy	1892
Hon. Sir E. Ridley	1897
Hon. Sir J. C. Bigham	1897
Hon. Sir C. J. Darling	1897
Hon. Sir A. M. Channell	1897
Hon. Sir W. G. F. Phillimore, Bt.	1897
Hon. Sir T. T. Bucknill	1899
Hon. Sir J. Walton	1901
Hon. Sir A. R. Jelf	1901
Hon. Sir R. Bray	1904
Hon. Sir A. T. Lawrence	1904

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Div.

Rt. Hon. Sir J. Gorell Barnes (Pres.)	1905
Hon. Sir H. Bargrave Deane	1905

(Other departments of the Judiciary are referred to under House of Lords, Lord Chancellor, Privy Council, Railway Commission, &c.)

CROFTERS COMMISSION.—See under Scotland.

CUSTOMS. (Lower Thames Street, E.C.) The Customs Establishment is administered by three permanent Commissioners, appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury. It has charge of the collection of all customs duties at the ports of the United Kingdom. For this department the Treasury is responsible in Parliament.

COMMISSIONERS.—Sir T. J. Pittar, K.C.B., C.M.G. (Chairman), F.S. Parry, C.B. (Deputy Chairman), and R. F. Crawford.

SECRETARY.—R. Henderson, C.B.

DEFENCE, COUNCIL OF IMPERIAL (Whitehall Gardens, S.W.).—

This body was organised on its present basis in 1904, and consists of the Prime Minister (who is the Chairman), Earl Roberts, the Secretaries of State for War and India, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Chief of the General Staff, the First Sea Lord and the Directors of Naval and Military Intelligence. Other high Imperial and Colonial officials are invited to attend as members when occasion requires. (See also p. 20.)

SECRETARY.—Maj.-Gen. Sir George S. Clarke, K.C.M.G.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSION (10, Whitehall Place, S.W.) This

Office, not strictly a Government Department, is administered by a body consisting of the archbishops, bishops, three deans, and twenty eminent laymen. The principal duties are discharged by the Church Estates Commissioners, the chief of whom, always a Peer, is nominated by the First Lord of the Treasury, one other is commissioned by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and one is ordinarily a member or supporter of the Government for the time being. They administer the large estates vested in them, and apply the proceeds in promoting the work and efficiency of the Church of England, and increasing its endowments. They have also power, under Acts of Parliament, to create new ecclesiastical districts. An annual report is made to the Home Secretary. It has been proposed to unite Queen Anne's Bounty Board (q.v.) with this Commission.

CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS.—Sir L. T. Dibdin, K.C. (Chairman); Sir Lees Knowles, Bart, M.P., and Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, K.C., C.B., M.P.

SECRETARY.—Sir A. de B. Porter, K.C.B.

EDUCATION, BOARD OF.—By an Act passed in 1899, the Board of Education was established, and is charged with the superintendence of matters relating to Education. The Board consists of a President, and of the Lord President of the Council (unless he shall be appointed President), the Principal Secretaries of State, the First Lord of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education was, up to 1902, a member of the Board, and responsible for the Department in the House of Commons, but in that year the office was abolished and a Parliamentary Secretary substituted. The Board takes the place of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education (including the Department of Science and Art) and also under Order in

Council has taken over some of the powers of the Charity Commissioners and the Board of Agriculture in relation to education. It may also inspect or superintend the inspection of secondary schools in England, desiring to be inspected. The Act also created a Consultative Committee, upon which sit representatives of the Universities and other bodies interested in education, and questions may be referred to them by the Board. The Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Hart Dyke, M.P., is the Chairman of this Committee. The supervision of the Museums at South Kensington and Bethnal Green, and of the Geological Museum in Jernyn Street, rests with the Board; also the direction of the Geological Survey. An Educational Library open to the public, is established at St. Stephen's House, Cannon Row, S.W.

PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Duke of Devonshire, K.G. 1900
Marquis of Londonderry, K.G. 1902

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY.—

Sir W. R. Anson, Bt., M.P. 1902
SECRETARY.—R. L. Morant, C.B.

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL, 1867-1902.

Lord Robert Montagu, *d.* 1867
Right Hon. W. E. Forster, *d.* ... 1868
Visc. Sandon (E. of Harrowby), *d.* 1874
Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton 1878
Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, *d.* ... 1880
Right Hon. E. Stanhope, *d.* 1885
Sir H. T. Holland (V. Knutsford) 1885
Rt. Hon. Sir L. (1d.) Playfair, *d.* 1886
Sir H. T. Holland (V. Knutsford) 1886
Rt. Hon. Sir W. Hart Dyke, Bt. 1887
Right Hon. A. H. Dyke Acland 1892
Right Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst 1895
See also under Scotland and Ireland.

EMIGRATION.—See Colonial Office and Board of Trade.

EXCHEQUER, CHANCELLOR OF.—See under Treasury.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT (Victoria Embankment, E.C.), under the Comptroller and Auditor-General, has the duty of auditing all public accounts. He reports to the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons, a body of fifteen members, nominated at the commencement of every Session "for examination of the accounts showing the expenditure of the sums granted by Parliament to meet the public expenditure," and any matters so reported are investigated by them. The Comptroller and Auditor-General has a high degree of independence in relation to other Government Departments, and his salary is, like those of the Judges, charged upon the Consolidated Fund.

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL.—J. A. Kempster, C.B.

FOREIGN OFFICE (Downing Street, S.W.) is presided over by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who changes with the Government, assisted by a Parliamentary and a Permanent Under-Secretary of State, with three Assistant Under-Secretaries. All negotiations with, and despatches to and from foreign Powers pass through this Office; and all diplomatic and consular representatives abroad are appointed by, and report to, the Foreign Secretary. A very important branch of work is transacted in the Commercial Department, which collects, through our Consuls abroad, information likely to be of use to the commercial community in this country, and circulates it among Chambers of Commerce, &c. Commercial agents, distinct from Consuls, have been appointed in some few countries for the purpose of promoting British trade interests.

FOREIGN SECRETARIES SINCE 1868.

Earl of Clarendon, <i>d.</i>	1868
Earl Granville, <i>d.</i>	1870
Earl of Derby, <i>d.</i>	1874
Marquis of Salisbury, <i>d.</i>	1878
Earl Granville, <i>d.</i>	1880
Marquis of Salisbury, <i>d.</i>	1885
Earl of Rosebery	1886
Earl of Iddesleigh, <i>d.</i>	1886
Marquis of Salisbury, <i>d.</i>	1887
Earl of Rosebery	1892
Earl of Kimberley, <i>d.</i>	1894
Marquis of Salisbury, <i>d.</i>	1895
Marquis of Lansdowne	1900

PARLIAMENTARY UNDER-SECRETARY.—Earl Percy, M.P.

PERMANENT UNDER-SECRETARY.—Sir T. H. Sanderson, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTRY (28, Abingdon St., S.W.) is managed by a permanent Chief Registrar, appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury. This officer exercises all the statutory powers of supervision over the Friendly and Building Societies of the country. These powers, however, are very limited and do not make him in any way responsible for the management or solvency of any society.

The Friendly Societies Acts were consolidated in 1896.

Under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1897, the Registrar has the duty of certifying the soundness of societies for mutual insurance against accidents.

CHIEF REGISTRAR.—J. D. Stuart Sim.

HERALDS' COLLEGE.—See College of Arms.

HOME OFFICE (Whitehall, S.W.) is presided over by the Secretary of State for the Home Department (changing with

the Ministry, but always in the House of Commons), assisted by one Permanent and one Assistant Under-Secretary, and one Parliamentary Under-Secretary. This department is charged generally with the maintenance of order and the repression of crime in Great Britain. It has complete control over the Metropolitan Police (outside the City), but only certain statutory financial powers over the provincial police. It controls all prisons, whether convict prisons or those transferred from local authorities under the Prisons Act, 1877, and is in this work assisted by Boards of Visitors appointed locally. The prerogative of mercy vested in the Crown is exercised upon the advice of the Home Secretary, except as to Ireland and Scotland, where it is exercised by the Lord Lieutenant and the Secretary for Scotland respectively. The direction of Public Prosecutions is an important branch of the Home Office work, but is transacted at the Treasury by the Solicitor to that Department. Amongst other duties of the Home Office are the inspection of reformatory and industrial schools, of coal and metalliferous mines, of quarries, of explosives, and of factories and workshops. It administers the Burial Acts, the Inebriates Acts, the Vivisection Act, the Cruelty to Animals Act, the Housing Acts (in London), and other statutes. The Home Office also prepares the Criminal and Judicial Statistics for England and Wales, and the Mineral Statistics for the United Kingdom.

HOME SECRETARIES SINCE 1867.

Rt. Hon. G. Hardy (E. of Cranbrook) 1867	
H. A. Bruce (Lord Aberdare), <i>d.</i> 1868	
R. Lowe (Visc. Sherbrooke), <i>d.</i> 1873	
Rt. Hon. R. A. Cross (Visc. Cross) 1874	
Rt. Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt, <i>d.</i> 1880	
Rt. Hon. R. A. Cross (Visc. Cross) 1885	
Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, <i>d.</i> ... 1886	
H. Matthews (Visc. Llandaff) ... 1886	
Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith	1892
Sir M. W. Ridley (Visc. Ridley) <i>d.</i> 1895	
Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie	1900
Rt. Hon. A. Akers-Douglas	1902

PARL. UNDER-SECRETARY.—Hon. T. H. Cochrane, M.P.

PERM. UNDER-SECRETARY.—M. D. Chalmers, C.B., C.S.I.

HORSE, MASTER OF THE.—(Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, S.W.) This official, who is a peer, and changes with the Government, has charge of all His Majesty's stables and horses. In his department are the Royal equerries, pages of honour, footmen, &c., and tradesmen supplying the stables. He has the privilege of applying to his own use one coachman, four footmen, and six grooms, in the King's pay, and wearing the King's

HORSE, MASTER OF THE—*continued.*

livery. In any public procession he rides next behind the King.

MASTER OF THE HORSE.—Duke of Portland, K.G., G.C.V.O.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—See under Museums.

INDIA OFFICE (Downing Street, S.W.) is presided over by a Secretary of State (changing with the Ministry) assisted by one Permanent and one Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and by a Council composed originally of fifteen members having Indian experience; the number, however, is now eleven, and will be reduced to ten on the occurrence of a vacancy. The members of Council are appointed by the Secretary of State, are ineligible to be elected to Parliament, and hold office for ten years, but a member may for special reasons be continued in office for a further period of five years. The major part of them must consist of persons who have resided in India at least ten years, and who have not left India more than ten years previously to their appointment. The "Secretary of State in Council" is charged with such superintendence of the Government of India as is entrusted to him by the Government of India Act of 1858. The precise relations between the India Office and the Governor-General of India, and between the Secretary of State and his Council, are somewhat difficult to explain, being regulated by the Act of 1858 before-mentioned, which transferred the Government of India to the Crown, and vested the powers of the old Court of Directors of the East India Company in the Secretary of State for India in Council.

GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA SINCE 1856.

Viscount Canning, <i>d.</i>	1856
Earl of Elgin, <i>d.</i>	1862
Sir John (Lord) Lawrence, <i>d.</i>	1864
Earl of Mayo, <i>d.</i>	1869
Lord (Earl of) Northbrook, <i>d.</i> ...	1872
Lord (Earl of) Lytton, <i>d.</i>	1876
Marquis of Ripon	1880
Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, <i>d.</i> ...	1884
Marquis of Lansdowne	1888
Earl of Elgin and Kincardine	1893
Lord Curzon of Kedleston	1898
Lord Ampthill (Acting)	1904
Lord Curzon of Kedleston	1904
Earl of Minto	1905

SECRETARIES OF STATE SINCE 1867.

Sir S. Northcote (E. of Iddesleigh), <i>d.</i>	1867
Duke of Argyll, <i>d.</i>	1868
Marquis of Salisbury, <i>d.</i>	1874
Viscount (Earl of) Cranbrook	1878
M. of Hartington (D. of Devonshire)	1880
Earl of Kimberley, <i>d.</i>	1882
Lord R. Churchill, <i>d.</i>	1885

SECRETARIES OF STATE SINCE 1867.—*continued.*

Earl of Kimberley, <i>d.</i>	1866
Viscount Cross, G.C.B.	1866
Earl of Kimberley, <i>d.</i>	1862
Rt Hon. Sir H. H. Fowler, G.C.S.I.	1894
Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I. ...	1895
Rt. Hon. W. St. John Brodrick ...	1908

PARL. UNDER-SECRETARY.—Marquis of Bath.

PERM. UNDER-SECRETARY.—Sir J. A. Godley, K.C.B.

INLAND REVENUE OFFICE

(Somerset House) is administered by a Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and two Commissioners, all permanent, and appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury. This Office is charged with the collection of the Imperial Taxes and of the Estate and the Stamp Duties. It also has many important duties in connection with the Registration of Joint Stock Companies and Newspapers, the collection of Bank Returns and the redemption of Land Tax. The Treasury is responsible for it in Parliament. A Government Laboratory is attached to the Department.

COMMISSIONERS.—Sir H. W. Primrose, K.C.B., C.S.I., I.S.O. (Chairman), Sir L. N. Guillemaud, K.C.B., (Deputy Chairman), B. Mallet, and E. E. N. Bower.

SECRETARIES.—E. E. Stoodley (Stamps and Taxes); J. B. Meers, C.B. (Excise); E. Freeth (Estate Duty).

IRELAND:—

IRISH OFFICE (36, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.).—This is a branch of the office of the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland. It is presided over by the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant (a member of the House of Commons, changing with the Ministry), and assists him in carrying on the Parliamentary business of the department, for which he is the responsible Minister.

LOURS LIEUTENANT SINCE 1866.

Marquis (Duke) of Abercorn, <i>d.</i> ...	1866
Earl Spencer	1868
Duke of Abercorn, <i>d.</i>	1874
Duke of Marlborough, <i>d.</i>	1876
Earl Cowper, <i>d.</i>	1880
Earl Spencer	1882
Earl of Carnarvon, <i>d.</i>	1885
Earl of Aberdeen	1886
Marquis of Londonderry	1886
Earl (Marquis) of Zetland	1889
Lord Moughton (Earl of Crewe) ...	1892
Earl Cadogan	1895
Earl of Dudley	1902

CHIEF SECRETARIES SINCE 1866.

Lord Naas (Earl of Mayo), <i>d.</i>	1866
Col. Patten (Lt. Winmarleigh), <i>d.</i>	1868
C. Fortescue (Lord Carlingford), <i>d.</i>	1868
M. of Hartington (D. of Devonshire)	1870
Right Hon. Sir M. H. Beach, Bt. ...	1874

IRELAND—continued.
IRISH OFFICE—continued.

CHIEF SECRETARIES SINCE 1866—*cont.*
 Right Hon. J. Lowther, *d.* 1878
 Right Hon. W. E. Forster, *d.* 1880
 Lord F. Cavendish, *d.* 1882
 Right Hon. (Sir) G. O. Trevelyan... 1882
 Rt. Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman... 1884
 Right Hon. Sir W. Hart Dyke, Bt.... 1885
 Right Hon. W. H. Smith, *d.* 1886
 Right Hon. John Morley 1886
 Right Hon. Sir M. H. Beach, Bt.... 1886
 Right Hon. A. J. Balfour 1887
 Rt. Hn. W. L. Jackson (Id. Allerton)... 1891
 Right Hon. John Morley 1892
 Right Hon. G. W. Balfour 1893
 Right Hon. G. Wyndham 1900
 Right Hon. W. H. Long 1905
 UNDER-SECRETARY.—Rt. Hon. Sir
 Antony McDonnell, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.

AGRICULTURE and TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION, DEPARTMENT OF (Upper Merrion Street, Dublin).—Under an Act of 1899, a Department with this title was created for Ireland, having as President the Chief Secretary, and a Parliamentary Vice-President. Its powers and duties include all matters relating to Agriculture and Fisheries in Ireland, as well as the administration of the grants for Science, Art, and Technical Instruction. It is assisted by a Council of Agriculture, a consultative body formed of local representatives; an Agricultural Board, and a Board of Technical Instruction, who advise on matters submitted to them by the Department. Funds are placed at the disposal of the Department to be applied in promoting various objects of national interest defined in the Act, which include the aiding, improving, and developing of Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry, Dairying, Cattle-Breeding, Flax-growing, Sea and Inland Fisheries, &c.

VICE-PRESIDENT.—Rt. Hon. Sir H. C. Plunkett, Kt., K.C.V.O.

SECRETARY.—T. P. Gill.

IRISH LAND COMMISSION (24, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin) is appointed to administer the Irish Land Acts and the Land Purchase Acts 1885 to 1903. The Commissioners are aided in the work of fixing judicial rents by Assistant Commissioners and skilled valuers, and the hearing of appeals from the decisions of these officers is the principal duty of the Chief Commissioners. The Land Commission is constituted as a judicial body, and the Church Temporalities Commission, appointed under the Irish Church Act, 1869, is merged in it.

COMMISSIONERS.—Hon. Justice Meredith (Judicial Commr.), Hon. Gerald Fitzgerald, K.C., Rt. Hon. F. S. Wrench, and S. J. Lynch

ESTATES COMMISSIONERS.—(Under the Act of 1903).—Rt. Hon. F. S. Wrench, M. Finucane, and W. F. Bailey.

SECRETARY.—Sir. J. H. Franks, Kt., C.B.

IRISH CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD (23, Rutland Square, Dublin).—Established by the Irish Land Purchase Act of 1891, for the purpose of developing the resources of the poorer districts of the West of Ireland. It consists of the Chief Secretary, the Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture, one Land Commissioner, and five members nominated by the Lord Lieutenant. With funds provided out of the Church Surplus and from other sources, the Board is enabled to aid the migration or emigration of occupiers of small holdings, or to amalgamate such holdings; also to encourage suitable industries in the congested districts. An Annual Report is presented to Parliament.

SECRETARY.—F. W. D. Mitchell, I.S.O.

IRISH NATIONAL EDUCATION, COMMISSIONERS OF (Marlboro' Street, Dublin).—The Board consists, when complete, of twenty unpaid Commissioners (ten Protestant and ten Roman Catholic), one of whom is a paid Resident Commissioner, and all are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant. It was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1845, for administering the funds placed at its disposal by Parliament for the purposes of National Education.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER.—W. J. M. Starkie, Litt.D.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS COMMISSION, IRELAND (23, Nassau Street, Dublin), for the regulation of certain Endowed Schools, consists of ten *ex-officio* Commissioners, and ten appointed by the Government.

SECRETARY.—N. D. Murphy.

EDUCATION, BOARD OF INTERMEDIATE (1, Hume Street, Dublin), was established under the Act 41 and 42 Vict., c. 66, and consists of twelve unpaid Commissioners, and two paid Assistant Commissioners (one Protestant and one Roman Catholic) appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.—T. J. B. Brady, LL.D., and S. P. Johnston.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND (Custom House, Dublin), established under 35 and 36 Vict., c. 69, for administering the Poor Law and Medical Charities Acts. Its President is the Chief Secretary for the time being, and the permanent Under-Secretary is an *ex-officio* member. It consists, in addition, of a Vice-President and three Commissioners, one of whom belongs to the medical profession.

IRELAND—continued.
LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD
FOR IRELAND—continued.

VICE-PRESIDENT.—Rt. Hon. Sir H. A. Robinson, K.C.B.

SECRETARY.—A. R. Barlas.
IRISH PUBLIC WORKS, BOARD OF (Custom House, Dublin). This Department, under three Commissioners, is controlled by the Treasury in London, and is not under the Irish Government. It has extensive functions relating to the administration of public loans for various purposes, such as the drainage of rivers, reclamation of land, construction of railways, control of Harbour Works, &c.

CHAIRMAN.—G. C. V. Holmes.

VALUATION OF IRELAND (General) AND BOUNDARY SURVEY (6, Ely Place, Dublin).—This Department, established by 17 Vict., c. 17, under a Commissioner, deals with the valuation, for rating purposes, of lands and premises throughout Ireland, and has extensive duties relating to the registration of voters, the fixing of polling places, and kindred subjects. A large staff of professional valuers is attached to the office.

COMMISSIONER.—Sir J. G. Barton, Kt., C.B.

JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL (7, Victoria Street, S.W.).—The "Advocate-General, or Judge-Martial of his Majesty's Forces," as he was officially designated, was usually, up to 1892, a member of the House of Commons, changing with the Ministry. He submitted the proceedings of General Courts-Martial at home directly to the Sovereign (being for that purpose always a Privy Councillor) and was the legal adviser of the War Office and the military authorities in all matters not falling within the province of their solicitor. The salary of the office, formerly £2,000 a year, was reduced in 1888 and subsequently abolished, the office being made non-political and conferred upon one of H.M. Judges. It was decided in 1905 to appoint to the post a barrister, who would be a salaried Civil servant, and give his whole time to the work of the Department. The principal duty consists in revising the judgments of Army Courts-Martial and advising as to their legality. He is assisted by a permanent Legal Deputy and two Military Deputy Judge-Advocates.

JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.—T. Milvain, K.C.

LANCASTER, OFFICE OF THE DUCHY OF (Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.), is presided over by a Chancellor (changing with the Ministry) and a Council, whose duties are nominal. The

Office manages all the estates of the Duchy. The Chancellor has the appointment to forty-one livings in various parts of the country, and of all borough magistrates in the county of Lancashire.

CHANCELLORS OF THE DUCHY SINCE 1867.

Col. Patten (L. Winmarleigh), <i>d.</i>	1867
Col. Right Hon. T. E. Taylor, <i>d.</i>	1868
Earl (Marquis) of Dufferin, <i>d.</i>	1868
Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, <i>d.</i>	1872
Right Hon. J. Bright, <i>d.</i>	1873
Col. Right Hon. T. E. Taylor, <i>d.</i>	1874
Right Hon. J. Bright, <i>d.</i>	1880
J. G. Dodson (Ld. Monk Bretton), <i>d.</i>	1883
Right Hon. H. Chaplin	1885
Right Hon. E. (Lord) Heneage	1886
Rt. Hon. Sir U. K. (Ld.) Shuttleworth	1886
Lord J. Manners (D. of Rutland)	1846
Right Hon. J. Bryce	1902
Lord Tweedmouth	1894
Lord James of Hereford, G.C.V.O.	1895
Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Walrod, Bt.	1902

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL.—W. Rose Smith.

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE (Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.), established under the Act 25 and 26 Vict., c. 53, and subsequent Land Transfer Acts, for registering freehold and leasehold estates, with the object of facilitating proof of title, and rendering the dealing with land more safe, simple, and economical.

REGISTRAR.—C. Fortescue Brickdale.

LIGHT RAILWAYS COMMISSION.—See under Railways (*post*).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (Whitehall, S.W.), formerly the Poor Law Board, is administered by a President (who is always a member of the Legislature, and changes with the Ministry) assisted by one Permanent and one Parliamentary Secretary. It is charged with multifarious duties, of which the chief relate to the Poor Law and Public Health. Among questions under the former head are the inspection of workhouses, pauper schools, boarded-out children, pauper lunatic asylums, the administration of the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, and various duties as to vagrancy, &c. Besides carrying out the Local Government and Public Health Acts, the Board has to administer the Baths and Washhouses Acts, the Housing Acts (except in London), and other legislation for local improvements, the Canal Boats Act, the Allotments Acts, the Alkali Acts, the Metropolis Water Act, the Motor Car Act, and to sanction the grant of borrowing powers to local authorities. In addition, functions of great importance and of vast detail arise in connection with the Turnpike and Highway Acts, the Vaccination Acts, local taxation, the division of parishes, and the audit of local accounts. A Government

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD*—continued.*

Bill was introduced in 1905 to raise the status of the President to that of a Secretary of State.

PRESIDENTS SINCE 1867.

Earl of Devon, <i>d.</i>	1867
Right Hon. G. J. (Visc.) Goschen, 1868	
Right Hon. (Sir) J. Stansfeld, <i>d.</i> 1871	
G. Selater-Booth (Ld. Basing), <i>d.</i> 1874	
J. G. Dodson (Ld. Monk Bretton), <i>d.</i> 1880	
Right Hon. Sir C. Dilke, <i>Bt.</i>	1882
Right Hon. A. J. Balfour	1885
Right Hon. J. Chamberlain	1886
Right Hon. (Sir) J. Stansfeld, <i>d.</i> 1886	
Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie	1886
Right Hon. (Sir) H. H. Fowler... 1892	
Right Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre..... 1894	
Right Hon. Henry Chaplin	1895
Right Hon. W. H. Long.....	1900
Right Hon. G. W. Balfour.....	1905

PARL. SECRETARY.—Right Hon. A. F. Jeffreys, M.P.

SECRETARY.—Sir S. B. Provis, K.C.B. See also under Ireland and Scotland.

LORD ADVOCATE.—See under Scotland.

LUNACY COMMISSION (66, Victoria Street, S.W.) consists of an unpaid Chairman and six Commissioners in Lunacy (three of whom are honorary), appointed under 53 and 54 Vict., c. 5, for the regulation and care of lunatics and idiots. They have extensive powers of inspection of public or private asylums, gaols, and workhouses, and for the prosecution of offences. Licences are granted by them to keepers of private asylums. Periodical reports are made to the Lord Chancellor and are laid before Parliament.

CHAIRMAN.—Earl Waldegrave.

SECRETARY.—A. H. Trevor.

MINT, THE ROYAL (Little Tower Hill, E.C.), is nominally presided over by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as "Master and Worker of the Mint," but is actually managed by the Deputy Master, a permanent official, appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury. It manufactures the coinage and medals of the country, and also supplies silver and bronze coin to certain colonies. The work of this Department, according to ancient custom, is annually tested by the "trial of the pyx," when specimens of the coinage of the year are carefully examined by a jury of experts, presided over by the King's Remembrancer, with the assistance of the officers of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

DEP. MASTER.—Bt. Hon. W. G. E. Macartney.

MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

BRITISH MUSEUM (Great Russell Street, W.C.).—Is managed by a Board of

Trustees, some of whom are official, some serve in right of their relationship to families who have made large bequests to the Museum, and the rest are nominated by the First Lord of the Treasury. They elect from themselves a Standing Committee, in whom the real power is vested. The chief management under them is entrusted to the Director and Principal Librarian. Under the charge of this body are placed all the collections in the British Museum itself, and in the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. An annual grant is made for the purchase and acquisition of new objects of interest, besides which special purchases are occasionally authorised.

The British Museum is open to the public from 10 a.m. till dusk, Sundays 2 p.m. till dusk. The British and Mediæval antiquities are closed on Tuesday and Thursday. The Reading Room is open daily to readers from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. throughout the year. Reading tickets are granted on application, stating age (not under 21), abode, business or profession, and object of application; and a recommendation from a householder of recognised position, or some well-known person, must accompany it.

DIRECTOR AND PRINCIPAL LIBRARIAN.—Sir E. Maunde-Thompson, K.C.B., I.S.O.

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM.—A branch of the Victoria and Albert Museum. Open free on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Tuesday and Friday from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m.; on Wednesdays at similar hours, admission 6d. Sundays, 2 p.m. till dusk.

GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, Jermyn Street (under the Board of Education), open every week-day, except Friday, free, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in the winter months, and 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at other times. Monday and Saturday, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Closed August 10th to September 10th.

DIRECTOR.—J. J. H. Teall, F.R.S.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, South Kensington. This Institute, erected as a memorial of Queen Victoria's Jubilee, is under the management of the Board of Trade. It is open to the public at the same hours as the other Museums.

INDIAN MUSEUM, South Kensington (under the Board of Education). It is open on every week-day, free, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Sundays, 2 p.m. till dusk.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square, is managed by a Board of unpaid trustees appointed by the Prime Minister, and a responsible Director. The national collection of pictures, established by Lord Liverpool's administration in 1824, is entrusted to them, as well as the purchase of additions (subject to the sanction

MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES—*continued.*

of the Treasury). Open to the public free from 10 a.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday; on Sundays, April to September, from 2 p.m. till dusk; and on Thursday and Friday, after 11 a.m., admission 6d.

DIRECTOR.—Vacant.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART, Millbank, S.W., a gift to the nation by the late Sir Henry Tate, who also presented many valuable pictures, was opened in 1897. Open free on Monday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday; and Sunday afternoon. Tuesday and Wednesday, 6d.

KEEPER.—Sir C. Holroyd, Kt.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, South Kensington.—A branch of the British Museum. It is open daily from 10 a.m. till dusk; Monday and Saturday, from May 1st till July 15th, till 8 p.m., and thence till August 31st, till 7 p.m. Sundays, 2 p.m. till dusk.

DIRECTOR.—Prof. E. Ray Lankester, LL.D., F.R.S.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, St. Martin's Place, W.C., founded at the instance of the late Earl Stanhope in 1869, is vested in a Board of unpaid trustees appointed by the Prime Minister. The national collection of portraits is under their charge, and they are responsible for all fresh purchases, a small grant being annually made by Parliament. The chief executive duties are vested in the director. The present building, adjoining the National Gallery, was erected under an Act passed in 1889, at the cost of the late Mr. W. L. Alexander. Open on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., free; Thursday and Friday, 6d.; Sunday, 2.30 to 5.30 p.m., April to October.

DIRECTOR.—Lionel H. Cust, M.V.O.

PATENT MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, South Kensington, under the direction of the Patent Office. Open daily free from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., according to the season.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington, is under the control of the Board of Education. It is open daily. Free from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday; Sundays 2 p.m. till dusk; on other days from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., admission 6d.

WALLACE COLLECTION, Hertford House, Manchester Square, a gift to the nation of the art treasures of the late Sir Richard Wallace. Open daily, free, except Tuesday and Friday, 6d.; Sunday, 2 p.m. till dusk.

KEEPER.—C. Phillips.

NATIONAL DEBT AND LIFE ANNUITY OFFICE (Old Jewry, E.C.), presided over by Commissioners

ex-officio, viz., the Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Paymaster-General, and the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. The duties of the department include all the transactions for carrying out the Acts of Parliament which regulate the reduction of the National Debt, the creation and cancellation of Terminable Annuities, the investment of Government funds, &c.

SECRETARY AND COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.—G. W. Hervey, C.B.

ORDNANCE SURVEY OFFICE

(Southampton), presided over by a Director-General, carries on the survey of the United Kingdom. Reports are made to the President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

DIRECTOR-GEN.—Col. R. C. Hellard.

PATENT OFFICE (Southampton Buildings, W.C.).—The Patent Office, under the superintendence of the Board of Trade, is charged with the duty of granting and registering patents, and registering designs and trade marks, subject to appeal to the Law Officers of the Crown. It publishes a periodical journal, containing information as to the various inventions which are brought under its jurisdiction. The Patent Museum at South Kensington is under the control of this office.

COMPTROLLER-GEN.—C. N. Dalton, C.B.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL

(Whitehall, S.W.) is an unpaid official, a Privy Councillor, and a member of the Government of the day. The post has sometimes been held together with that of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, or of Judge Advocate-General. The duties of the Paymaster-General consist in the payment of all salaries, wages, and pensions in the public service, and are performed under delegation by an Assistant Paymaster-General (appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury).

ASST. PAYMASTER-GENERAL.—C. J. Maude.

THE SUPREME COURT PAY OFFICE (45, Royal Courts, W.C.), a separate Department, is also under the Paymaster-General, the duties being delegated to the "Assistant Paymaster-General for Supreme Court business," who is appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury. This officer has charge, under the directions of the Court, of the receipt and payment of all funds in the Chancery and other Divisions of the High Court. The

PAYMASTER-GENERAL—*continued.*

Parliamentary vote for the Supreme Court of Judicature is also accounted for by him. The amount of cash and securities in Court, 1905, was nearly £55,000,000.

ASST. PAYMASTER-GENERAL.—W. H. Rowe.

PAYMASTERS-GENERAL SINCE 1867.

Rt. Hon. S. Cave, <i>d.</i>	1867
Earl (Marq.) of Dufferin, K.P., <i>d.</i> ..	1868
Rt. Hon. H. C. E. Childers, <i>d.</i> ...	1872
Rt. Hon. Sir W. P. Adam, <i>d.</i> ...	1873
Rt. Hon. S. Cave, <i>d.</i>	1874
Rt. Hon. D. Plunket (Ld. Rathmore)	1890
Lord Wolverton, <i>d.</i>	1880
Earl Beauchamp, <i>d.</i>	1885
Lord Thurlow	1886
Earl Beauchamp, <i>d.</i>	1886
Earl Brownlow	1887
Earl of Jersey, G.C.B.	1890
Lord Windsor (E. of Plymouth)..	1891
Rt. Hon. C. Seale-Hayne, <i>d.</i>	1892
E. of Hopetoun (M. of Linlithgow)	1895
Duke of Marlborough, K.G.	1899
Rt. Hon. Sir S. B. Crossley, Bt., M.P.	1902

POST OFFICE (St. Martin's-le-Grand).—The General Post Office is presided over by the Postmaster-General (who changes with the Government), assisted by three permanent secretaries. It has charge of the Postal system of the United Kingdom, of all the Post Office telegraphs, has a royalty on all telephones, and manages the Post Office Savings Banks, Money Order and Postal Order Offices, besides being a medium for the issue of Inland Revenue licences and stamps to the public. The number of letters dealt with in 1904-5 was 2,624 millions; of other postal missives, 1,855 million; and of telegrams nearly 89 millions. In the Post Office Savings Bank there were 9,674,000 depositors' accounts, and £148,339,000 stood on deposit. The total number of officers was 192,454, of whom 40,189 were females.

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL SINCE 1866.

Duke of Montrose, <i>d.</i>	1866
M. of Hartington (D. of Devonshire)	1868
Rt. Hon. W. Monsell (L. Emly), <i>d.</i> ..	1871
Rt. Hon. Sir L. (Ld.) Playfair, <i>d.</i> ..	1873
Lord J. Manners (D. of Rutland)	1874
Right Hon. Henry Fawcett, <i>d.</i> ...	1880
Right Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre	1884
Lord J. Manners (D. of Rutland)	1885
Lord Wolverton, <i>d.</i>	1886
Right Hon. H. C. Raikes, <i>d.</i>	1886
Right Hon. Sir J. Fergusson, Bt., <i>d.</i> ..	1891
Right Hon. Arnold Morley	1892
Duke of Norfolk, K.G.	1895
Marquess of Londonderry, K.G.	1903
Rt. Hon. J. Austen Chamberlain.	1902
Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley, K.C.V.O.	1903

SECRETARY.—H. Babington-Smith, C.B.; C.S.I.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

(Downing Street, S.W.) is presided over by the Lord President, who changes with the Ministry. There are nominally two Parliamentary Vice-Presidents, one of whom is the Secretary for Scotland, and one is President of the Board of Agriculture.

The granting of Charters, and the promulgation of Orders in Council, on the recommendation of other Departments are among the duties of the Privy Council Office.

LORD PRESIDENTS SINCE 1867.

Duke of Marlborough, <i>d.</i>	1867
Earl (Marquis) of Ripon	1868
Lord Aberdeen, <i>d.</i>	1873
Duke of Richmond & Gordon, <i>d.</i> ..	1874
Earl Spencer	1880
Lord Carlisle, <i>d.</i>	1883
Visc. (Earl of) Cranbrook	1885
Earl Spencer	1886
Visc. (Earl of) Cranbrook	1886
Earl of Kimberley, <i>d.</i>	1892
Earl of Rosebery	1894
Duke of Devonshire	1895
Marquis of Londonderry	1903

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL.—Almeric W. FitzRoy, C.V.O.

The Committees of Privy Council are:—

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL consists mainly of legal peers and ex-judges, three of whom are paid. They hear judicial appeals from India and the Colonies, from the Admiralty Division of the High Court, and also when sitting with certain ecclesiastical assessors, appeals in ecclesiastical causes. Appeals against the decision of the Charity Commissioners under the Endowed Schools Acts, and for prolongation of patents, are also heard by this Committee.

The members attending the Judicial Committee, other than legal peers and ex-judges of the High Court, are—

Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. Way, Bt.	
„ Sir J. H. de Villiers, K.C.M.G.	
„ Sir S. H. Strong, Kt.	
„ Sir A. R. Scoble, K.C.S.I.	
„ Sir J. W. Bonser, Kt.	
„ Sir A. Wilson, K.C.I.E.	
„ Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G.	
„ Sir H. E. Taschereau, Kt.	

REGISTRAR.—E. S. Hope, C.B.

THE UNIVERSITIES COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, appointed under the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877, has power to review the Statutes made for either University.

THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND. (See under SCOTLAND, *post.*)

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE—*continued.*

THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL FOR TRADE is now called the BOARD OF TRADE (which see), and is an independent office.

THE COMMITTEES OF COUNCIL ON AGRICULTURE and on EDUCATION for England have been similarly merged in the BOARDS OF AGRICULTURE and EDUCATION, respectively.

PRIVY SEAL, LORD (Downing St., S.W.)—The post of Lord Privy Seal is an ancient office conferring high precedence, but having merely nominal functions, and is vacated on a change of Ministry. The duties formerly assigned to this department were abolished by the Act 47 and 48 Vict. c. 30, but the Lord Privy Seal has often been entrusted with the discharge of important work which for any special reason requires the attention of a minister in Parliament. The office, which is often an honorary one, has usually carried with it a seat in the Cabinet, and is so held at present.

LORDS PRIVY SEAL SINCE 1867.

Earl of Malmesbury, <i>d.</i>	1867
Earl of Kimberley, <i>d.</i>	1868
Viscount Halifax, <i>d.</i>	1870
Earl of Malmesbury, <i>d.</i>	1874
*Earl of Beaconsfield, <i>d.</i>	1876
Duke of Northumberland, <i>d.</i> ...	1878
Duke of Argyll, <i>d.</i>	1880
Lord Carlingford, <i>d.</i>	1881
Earl of Rosebery.....	1884
Earl of Harrowby, <i>d.</i>	1885
*Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, <i>d.</i> ...	1886
Earl Cadogan.....	1886
*Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, <i>d.</i> ...	1892
Lord Tweedmouth.....	1894
Viscount Cross.....	1895
*Marquis of Salisbury, <i>d.</i>	1900
*Right Hon. A. J. Balfour.....	1902
Marquis of Salisbury.....	1903

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN

COMMISSION (Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.), appointed under 38 and 39 Vict., c. 89, and 63 and 64 Vict., c. 36, consists of a body of eighteen unpaid Commissioners, chiefly eminent merchants and bankers, appointed every five years, who are empowered to authorise loans out of public funds for harbours, docks, artisans' dwellings, waterworks, school buildings and other public works.

CHAIRMAN.—Sir Herbert Barnard, Kt.

SECRETARY.—R. Philpot.

See also under Ireland.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.

(3 Dean's Yard, S.W.)—A Board of "Governors," instituted in 1704, and regulated by Royal Charter and Acts

of Parliament. It receives the revenue of first-fruits and tenths of benefices, which are invested to form a perpetual fund, called Queen Anne's Bounty, for the augmentation of poor livings. It has been proposed to amalgamate this Board with the Ecclesiastical Commission.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—W. R. Le Fanu.

RAILWAYS.—RAILWAY AND CANAL TRAFFIC COMMISSION

(10¹, Royal Courts, W.C.) appointed under the Railways and Canal Traffic Act, 1888. It consists of two permanent commissioners, appointed on the recommendation of the President of the Board of Trade (one being skilled in Railway management), and three *ex-officio* Commissioners, the latter being judges of the superior Courts in England, Ireland and Scotland respectively, holding office for five years. They are a judicial body, constituted with the powers of a Court of Record to hear complaints from traders and others as to unfair rates, undue preference, illegal charges, &c. They also have power to decide disputes referred to them by railway companies, to confirm working agreements, order traffic facilities, prescribe hours of labour under the Act of 1893, to review rules for the prevention of accidents under the Act of 1900, and to deal with other matters.

Under the Metropolis Water Act, 1897, the Commissioners were given certain powers to hear complaints and order remedies in regard to the water supply of London.

COMMISSIONERS.—Hon. Justice Bigham (England), Hon. Lord Stormonth Darling (Scotland), Rt. Hon. Justice Madden (Ireland), Right Hon. Sir F. Peel, K.C.M.G., Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy, K.C.

REGISTRAR.—Master W. H. Macnamara.

LIGHT RAILWAY COMMISSION

(54, Parliament Street, S.W.)—This Commission was constituted under the Light Railways Act of 1896, and consists of three members; the Chairman being honorary. They are appointed by the President of the Board of Trade, to consider and sanction schemes for the establishment of Light Railways under the Act.

COMMISSIONERS.—Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy, K.C. (Chairman), General G. F. O. Boughiey, C.S.I., and H. A. H. Steward.

SECRETARY.—A. D. Erskine.

RECORD OFFICE (Chancery Lane, W.C.), is presided over by the Master of the Rolls, assisted by a permanent Deputy Keeper, and has charge of all the public records of the country. Under its

* Also Prime Minister.

RECORD OFFICE—*continued.*

direction are prepared the Calendars of State Papers, and publications connected with the history of England are issued under its supervision. Investigations are also occasionally made in foreign countries. The work of the Historical Manuscripts Commission is carried on in this Department. (See p. 78.)

DEPUTY KEEPER.—Sir H. Maxwell Lyte, K.C.B.

REGISTER OFFICE (General)

Somerset House, W.C., presided over by a permanent Registrar-General, appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury. It has charge of the registration of births, marriages, and deaths and its functions include the taking of the general decennial Census, and the quinquennial Census of London

REGISTRAR GENL.—Sir W. C. Dunbar, Bt., C.B.

REGISTER OFFICE (for Seamen, &c.).—See Board of Trade.

SCOTLAND:**SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND**

(Dover House, Whitehall, and Parliament Sq., Edinburgh).—The Office of Secretary for Scotland was created by Act of Parliament in 1885.† It is a political appointment, the holder changing with the Government, and may be held by a member of either House of Parliament. The powers formerly vested in the Home Office (except such as relate to Factories and Workshops, Mines, Explosives and Vivisection; the Privy Council (except the Science and Art Department of the Board of Education); the Local Government Board; the Board of Trade; and the Treasury, are transferred, so far as regards Scotland, to the Secretary for Scotland. They include practically most of the administrative branches of the Government in Scotland, embracing Law and Justice, Education, the Poor Law, Public Health, Prisons, Police, Reformatories, Fisheries, Valuation, Artisans' Dwellings, Loans for Public Works, and many other Departments.

SECRETARIES FOR SCOTLAND.

Duke of Richmond and Gordon, d.	1885
Right Hon. (Sir) G. O. Trevelyan	1886
Earl of Dalhousie, K.T., d.	1886
Right Hon. A. J. Balfour	1886
Marquis of Lothian, K.T., d.	1887
Rt. Hon. Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bt.	1892
Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.	1895
Rt. Hon. A. G. Murray (Lord Dundedin)	1903
Marquis of Linlithgow, K.T.	1905

UNDER SECRETARY.—Sir Reginald MacLeod, K.C.B.

† There was a Secretary of State for Scottish affairs from 1708 to 1746.

EDUCATION, SCOTLAND.—The

Committee of the Privy Council for Education in Scotland (55, Parliament Street, S.W.) has generally consisted of six to nine members, and is presided over by the Secretary for Scotland, as Scotch Vice-President of the Council. It exercises in regard to Scotland control over the public elementary education of the country.

SECRETARY.—J. Struthers, C.B.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

FOR SCOTLAND (125, George Street, Edinburgh).—Established by the Scotch Local Government Act of 1894 to take over all the powers and duties formerly exercised by the Board of Supervision, in relation to the Poor Law and Public Health, and to perform duties in relation to Local Government analogous to those of the Local Government Board in England. The Board consists of the Secretary for Scotland (President), the Solicitor-General for Scotland, and the Under Secretary for Scotland, together with three members (appointed on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland), one of whom is Vice-President and Chairman, the second and third being legal and medical members respectively.

CHAIRMAN.—J. P. Macdougall.

LORD-ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND (Dover House, Whitehall).—The

Lord-Advocateship of Scotland is an ancient Office of State which is held direct from the Crown, and the holder changes with the Government. He is Public Prosecutor for Scotland, and in his duties as such is assisted by the Solicitor-General for Scotland, four principal Advocates Depute, and one Assistant Depute. His political functions in the management of Scottish affairs are of importance, many discretionary powers and a considerable amount of patronage being entrusted to him. Prior to the Union, he held a seat *ex-officio* in the Parliament of Scotland, and the Office has still the title of Right Honourable attached to it, in respect of its holder being *ex-officio* a member of the ancient Scottish Privy Council. Since the Union he has almost invariably had a seat in the House of Commons, where he answers questions relating to the legal business of Scotland, and assists in conducting Scotch legislation, the Government Bills being drafted under his superintendence. The Lord-Advocate is counsel for the Crown in all Crown civil cases, and also practises ordinarily in the Scottish Courts, having the privilege of sitting on the right of the table within the bar. He is usually appointed a Privy Councillor and a King's Counsel. The

SCOTLAND—continued.**LORD-ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND—continued.**

Lord-Advocate's Office was formerly intimately connected with the Home Office, but it is now limited in that respect to matters relating to law and justice.

LORD-ADVOCATES SINCE 1867.

Right Hon. E. S. (Lord) Gordon, <i>d.</i>	1867
Right Hon. J. (Lord) Moncrieff, <i>d.</i>	1868
Right Hon. G. (Lord) Young, <i>.....</i>	1869
Rt. Hon. E. S. (Lord) Gordon, <i>d.</i>	1874
Right Hon. W. (Lord) Watson, <i>d.</i>	1876
Right Hon. J. (Lord) M'Laren, <i>....</i>	1880
Right Hon. J. B. Balfour (Lord Justice General Ld. Kinross), <i>d.</i>	1881
Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, K.C.B. (Lord Kingsburgh) ...	1885
Right Hon. J. B. Balfour (Lord Justice General Ld. Kinross), <i>d.</i>	1886
Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, K.C.B. (Lord Kingsburgh) ...	1886
Rt. Hon. J. P. B. (Lord) Robertson	1888
Rt. Hon. Sir C. (Lord) Pearson	1891
Right Hon. J. B. Balfour (Lord Justice General Ld. Kinross), <i>d.</i>	1892
Rt. Hon. Sir C. (Lord) Pearson, <i>....</i>	1895
Rt. Hon. A. G. Murray (Lord Dunedin)	1896
Rt. Hon. C. Scott Dickson, <i>.....</i>	1908

CROFTERS COMMISSION,

SCOTLAND (Office: 6, Parliament Square, Edinburgh).—This body, consisting of one Chief and two Sub-Commissioners, was appointed in 1886 to carry out the provisions of the Crofters (Scotland) Act, a measure similar in some respects to the Irish Land Act of 1881.

The Congested Districts Board, on which the Commission is represented, carries out duties similar to those performed by the Irish Board (see *ante*).

CHAIRMAN.—Sheriff D. Brand.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL, THE

(Royal Courts, W.C.). is the second law officer of the Crown in England, and is appointed by letters patent under the Great Seal. He is a member of the Government, and usually has a seat in the House of Commons. He is the Deputy of the Attorney-General, and appears with him in court to represent the Crown in all cases of importance. He also in many cases advises the public officers jointly with the Attorney-General (*q. v. ante*).

SOLICITORS-GENERAL SINCE 1867.

Sir C. J. (Ld. Justice) Selwyn, <i>d.</i>	1867
Sir W. B. Brett (Visc. Esher), <i>d.</i>	1868
Sir R. (Ld. Justice) Baggallay, <i>d.</i>	1868
Sir J. D. (Lord) Coleridge, <i>d.</i> ...	1868
Sir G. Jessel (M. of Rolls), <i>d.</i> ...	1871
Sir Henry (Lord) James, <i>.....</i>	1873

SOLICITORS-GENERAL SINCE 1867.—cont.

Sir W. V. Harcourt, <i>d.</i>	1873
Sir R. (Lord Justice) Baggallay, <i>d.</i>	1874
Sir J. (Ld. Justice) Hoiker, <i>d.</i> ...	1874
Sir H. S. Giffard (E. of Halsbury)	1875
Sir F. (Lord) Herschell, <i>d.</i>	1880
Sir J. E. Gorst, <i>.....</i>	1885
Sir Horace (Lord) Davey, <i>.....</i>	1886
Sir Edward Clarke, <i>.....</i>	1886
Sir John (Ld. Justice) Rigby, <i>d.</i>	1892
Sir R. T. Reid, <i>.....</i>	1894
Sir Frank Lockwood, <i>d.</i>	1894
Sir R. B. Finlay, <i>.....</i>	1895
Rt. Hon. Sir E. H. Carson, <i>.....</i>	1900

STATIONERY OFFICE (Princes

Street, Westminster, S.W.) is administered by a permanent Controller, appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury. It has charge of the supply of printing, stationery, and books for the home and foreign departments of the Government, and of the printing for the Houses of Parliament. The Controller is the "King's Printer," and the copyright of Government publications is vested in him.

CONTROLLER.—R. Bailey, M.V.O.

STEWARD, LORD, always a Peer of high rank and a Privy Councillor, changing with the Government, is head of the Board of Green Cloth, and has precedence of all dukes not of the blood Royal. He has the sole direction of the Royal Household *below* stairs (see Lord Chamberlain *for above*), his authority extending over all the officers and servants of the Household, except those of the King's chapel, chambers, and stable. He usually bears a white staff on State occasions, and at the funeral of a Sovereign breaks it over the Royal coffin. The Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household (until of late years usually Privy Councillors) are subordinate political officers in this department. (Office—Buckingham Palace, S.W.)

LORD STEWARDS SINCE 1867.

Earl of Tankerville, <i>d.</i>	1867
Earl of Bessborough, <i>d.</i>	1868
Earl Beauchamp, <i>d.</i>	1874
Earl Sydney, G.C.B., <i>d.</i>	1880
Earl of Mount Edgumbe, <i>.....</i>	1885
Earl Sydney, G.C.B., <i>d.</i>	1886
Earl of Mount Edgumbe, <i>....</i> ...	1886
Marquis of Breadalbane, K.G. ...	1892
Earl of Pembroke & Montgomery.	1895

STEWARD, LORD HIGH, is an officer appointed only for a specific purpose, as for a coronation, when he walks next before the Sovereign, bearing the crown of St. Edward, or at the trial of a peer for high treason or felony, when he presides. In the latter case modern custom usually assigns this office to the Lord Chancellor.

SUPREME COURT PAY OFFICE.

See under Paymaster-General.

TRADE, THE BOARD OF (Whitehall Gardens, S.W.).—The Board is merely a nominal body, entitled the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, and has not met for many years. It is administered by a President, who changes with the Government, and is assisted by a Parliamentary and a Permanent Secretary. A Government Bill, introduced in 1905, proposed to raise the status of the President to that of a Secretary of State. All matters relating to trade and commerce fall to its charge, except certain functions exercised by the Home Office and the Commercial Department of the Foreign Office.

Under the Conciliation Act of 1896 the Board has powers of intervention, inquiry, and arbitration in trade disputes, which have been frequently exercised with great benefit.

The powers of the former Commissioners of Emigration are now vested in the Board of Trade. (See also under Colonial Office.)

The various departments of the Board of Trade are:—

MARINE (54, Victoria Street, S.W.).—Under the Merchant Shipping Acts the powers of the Board include the survey and detention of unseaworthy or over-laden ships, the provision of local Mercantile Marine offices for the engagement and discharge of seamen, the inspection of boilers, the conduct of inquiries into shipping disasters, and the supervision of expenditure out of the Lighthouse Fund.

The General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen (Carlisle Place, Westminster, S.W.) is also a branch of the Board of Trade.

RAILWAYS.—With regard to Railways, many duties are imposed upon the Board by the Railway and Canal Traffic Act of 1888, and subsequent statutes, such as the Hours of Railway Workmen Act, 1894, the Light Railways Act of 1896, and the Prevention of Accidents Act, 1900. Its powers of inspection are also in all respects very wide. No line can be opened without a certificate from the Board, cases of accident are investigated, and all bye-laws are submitted for the Board's approval.

HARBOURS.—The control and supervision of Harbours, and the protection of the rights of the Crown in foreshores, are under the Board of Trade.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.—The Electric Lighting Acts give great powers to the Board as to granting licences and provisional orders for the supply of electricity, and as to inserting conditions for the public safety.

BANKRUPTCY (1, Horse Guards' Avenue, S.W.) and **COMPANIES** (8, Delehay Street, S.W.).—The Bankruptcy and Companies' Winding-up Acts also give large powers to the Board, involving practically the supervision of every bankrupt estate or company in England and Wales, and the appointment of all the official receivers.

COMMERCIAL, LABOUR & STATISTICAL (Commercial Department, 7, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.; Commercial Intelligence Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.; Labour Department, 44 and 50, Parliament Street, S.W.; Statistical Department, 1, Whitehall, S.W.).—A "Labour Bureau" was organized by the late Mr. Mundella in 1885, the object being the collection and dissemination of statistical and other information as to the rate of wages, the cost of manufacture, and the selling prices of produce at home and abroad. This work was further developed in 1893, when a separate department was organized, entitled the "Labour Department," having distinct offices and a special staff. The Labour Department has a staff of correspondents in the larger towns, whose duty it is to inform the central office of important events affecting labour in their districts, and to conduct local investigations. The *Labour Gazette* (monthly, 1d.) is issued by this Department for supplying information on subjects of special interest to workmen and workwomen, such as trade disputes, important industrial negotiations, sliding scales, &c. The Department also publishes digests of reports of the inspectors of mines and factories, of proceedings under the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Acts, of action taken by local authorities with regard to the sanitary condition of workshops, the housing of the poor, the provision of allotments, &c. Important meetings and conferences are noticed, and statistics are given of pauperism, immigration, savings banks, education (especially in its industrial aspects), exports and imports, and the prices of the chief articles of consumption by workmen, as well as comparative tables of wholesale prices of leading articles in the chief markets of the world. A large number of copies is gratuitously distributed to Free Libraries, workmen's organisations, Mechanics' Institutes, Chambers of Commerce, and other institutions. An annual report is issued. The *Board of Trade Journal* (weekly, 1d.) is issued by the Commercial Department, and sets forth tariff changes, movements in foreign markets, foreign commercial legislation, port and harbour regulations, &c.

STANDARDS (7, Old Palace Yard, S.W.).—The custody of the primary standards of

TRADE, THE BOARD OF—*cont'd.*

length and weight, and the duty of verifying local standards, devolve upon the Board of Trade. The Permanent Secretary is the "Warden of the Standards."

MISCELLANEOUS.—Important functions relating to gas and water companies, tramways, assurance and other companies, also devolve upon the Board; and it has the main charge of the collection of our national statistics, the management of the Imperial Institute (*q.v.*), the superintendence of the Patent Office (*q.v.*), and the financial control of Trinity House (*q.v.*).

PRESIDENTS SINCE 1867.

Duke of Richmond, <i>d.</i>	1867
Right Hon. John Bright, <i>d.</i>	1868
C. Fortescue (Ld. Carlingford) <i>d.</i> ..	1870
Rt. Hon. Sir C. Adderley (L. Norton), <i>d.</i> ..	1874
Visc. Sandon (E. of Harrowby) <i>d.</i> ..	1878
Right Hon. J. Chamberlain	1880
Duke of Richmond and Gordon, <i>d.</i> ..	1885
Right Hon. E. Stanhope, <i>d.</i>	1885
Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, <i>d.</i> ...	1886
Ld. Stanley of Preston (E. of Derby) ..	1886
Right Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach	1888
Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, <i>d.</i> ...	1892
Right Hon. J. Bryce	1894
Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie	1895
Rt. Hon. G. W. Balfour	1900
Marquis of Salisbury	1905

PARL. SEC.—A. Bonar Law, M.P.

PERM. SEC.—Sir F. J. S. Hopwood, K.C.B., C.M.G.

TREASURY, THE (Whitehall).

"The Commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland" are a body comprising the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and three members of the Government, usually called Lords of the Treasury, all changing with the Ministry. The Treasury is the highest financial Department of the State. It is charged with the preparation of all financial measures, and the provision of money to meet the requirements of the Imperial service throughout the world. It is entrusted, in the interest of sound finance, with a power of check over the public expenditure, and its assent is, for that object, required for all measures increasing, or tending to increase, the public expenditure. This power of check has from time immemorial been given to the Treasury, and it is in the possession of this power that the Chancellor of the Exchequer differs generally from foreign Ministers of Finance. The Board very seldom meets, and the real work of the Treasury is done by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who introduces the Budget, and exercises a supreme supervision over questions affecting the public Revenue

and Expenditure; but for the details the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, with his colleagues, the Permanent Secretaries, are responsible. These officers practically control the financial affairs of the country, with the occasional assistance of one or other of the Lords. The First Lord is usually the Prime Minister, but in recent years the custom has been frequently departed from. Unless he is also Chancellor of the Exchequer he does not ordinarily take much part in the management of the department, of which, however, he is the supreme head. He acts rather as final arbiter between the different Departments of the Government, and is occupied chiefly in the direction of the general policy of the Government, and in exercising the large and varied powers of patronage which are vested in the office. The Parliamentary or Patronage Secretary to the Treasury, with two of the Lords, and sometimes the Paymaster-General, Vice-Chamberlain, Treasurer, or Comptroller of the Household, act as "whips" of the Party in office, and manage its affairs in and out of Parliament.

The Financial Secretary, besides his business at the office, is also responsible for the arrangement of the business of the House of Commons. The Treasury controls the Revenue departments, and is responsible for them to Parliament (the Post Office excepted, when represented by a Minister in the House of Commons). The control of the Treasury over expenditure in Ireland is represented by the Treasury Remembrancer at Dublin Castle, and in Scotland by the King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer (Exchequer Office, Edinburgh).

The Solicitor to the Treasury has the direction, under the Home Secretary, of Government prosecutions, and acts as Public Prosecutor, as Crown Nominor for intestates' estates, as King's Proctor in the Divorce Court, and legal adviser to the Treasury and other Departments.

FIRST LORDS OF THE TREASURY SINCE 1868.

*Right Hon. B. Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield), <i>d.</i>	1868
*Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, <i>d.</i> ..	1868
*Right Hon. B. Disraeli (Earl of Beaconsfield), <i>d.</i>	1874
*Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, <i>d.</i> ..	1880
Earl of Iddesleigh, <i>d.</i>	1885
*Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, <i>d.</i> ..	1886
*Marquis of Salisbury, <i>d.</i>	1886
Right Hon. W. H. Smith, <i>d.</i>	1887
Right Hon. A. J. Balfour	1891
*Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, <i>d.</i> ..	1892
*Earl of Rosebery	1894
†Right Hon. A. J. Balfour	1895

* Prime Minister. † Prime Minister since 1902.

TREASURY, THE—continued.**CHANCELLORS OF THE EXCHEQUER.**

Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt, <i>d.</i>	1868
R. Lowe (Viscount Sherbrooke), <i>d.</i>	1868
*Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, <i>d.</i>	1873
Sir S. Northcote (E. of Iddesleigh), <i>d.</i>	1874
*Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, <i>d.</i>	1880
Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, <i>d.</i>	1882
Right Hon. Sir M. H. Beach	1885
Right Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt, <i>d.</i>	1886
Lord R. Churchill, <i>d.</i>	1886
Rt. Hon. G. J. (Viscount) Goschen	1887
Right Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt, <i>d.</i>	1892
Right Hon. Sir M. H. Beach	1895
Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie.....	1902
Rt. Hon. J. Austen Chamberlain.....	1908

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES.

Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt, <i>d.</i>	1867
Right Hon. A. S. Ayton, <i>d.</i>	1868
Right Hon. (Sir) J. Stansfeld, <i>d.</i>	1869
Right Hon. W. E. Baxter, <i>d.</i>	1871
J. G. Dodson (Ld. Monk Bretton), <i>d.</i>	1873
Right Hon. W. H. Smith, <i>d.</i>	1874
Rt. Hon. F. Stanley (E. of Derby),	1877
Sir H. Ibbetson (Ld. Rookwood), <i>d.</i>	1878
Right Hon. Lord F. Cavendish, <i>d.</i>	1880
Right Hon. L. H. Courtney.....	1882
Right Hon. (Sir) J. T. Hibbert ...	1884
Sir H. T. Holland (V. Knutsford),	1885
Rt. Hn. Sir M. W. (Vice.) Ridley, <i>d.</i>	1885
Rt. Hn. W. L. Jackson (Ld. Allerton)	1886
Right Hon. (Sir) H. H. Fowler ...	1886
Rt. Hn. W. L. Jackson (Ld. Allerton)	1886
Right Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst	1891
Right Hon. Sir J. T. Hibbert	1892
Right Hon. R. W. Hanbury, <i>d.</i>	1895
Rt. Hon. J. Austen Chamberlain.....	1900
W. Hayes Fisher	1902
Hon. A. R. D. Elliot	1903
V. C. W. Cavendish	1903

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES.

Col. Right Hon. T. F. Taylor, <i>d.</i>	1867
Right Hon. G. J. Noel	1868
Hon. G. Glyn (Ld. Wolverton), <i>d.</i>	1868
Right Hon. A. W. (Visc.) Peel... ..	1873
Right Hon. Sir W. Hart Dyke, Bt.	1874
Ld. R. Grosvenor (Ld. Stalbridge)	1880
Right Hon. A. Akers-Douglas.....	1885
Right Hon. Arnold Morley	1886
Right Hon. A. Akers-Douglas.....	1886
E. Marjoribanks (Ld. Tweedmouth)	1892
T. E. Ellis, <i>d.</i>	1894
Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Walrond, Bt.	1895
Rt. Hon. Sir A. Acland-Hood, Bt.	1902.

PERMANENT SECRETARIES.

Sir Edward W. Hamilton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Sir George H. Murray, K.C.B., I.S.O.

TRINITY HOUSE, THE (Trinity Square, E.C.).—This ancient Corporation, which is self-elected, consists of a Master

(unpaid), a Deputy-Master, twenty-s'x Elder Brethren (thirteen of whom are honorary, two being Royal Naval, and eleven Merchant Service officers), and some Junior Brethren. It is entrusted with the control of all lighthouses, buoys, and beacons, and the examination of masters and pilots. In Scotland and Ireland other bodies of Commissioners work under the supervision of the Trinity House for this purpose. Financial control is vested in the Board of Trade, the funds being mainly derived from tolls.

MASTER.—Vice-Admiral H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

DEPUTY.—Sir G. R. Vyvyan, K.C.M.G.

VALUATION BOARD.—See under Ireland.

WAR OFFICE.—See under Army Council.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES COMMISSION (1, Whitehall Place, S.W.) consists of two permanent members, appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury. They administer the hereditary landed property of His Majesty, which was at his accession assigned to the nation in exchange for the fixed Civil List then guaranteed to him during his reign. (See under "The Crown.")

COMMISSIONERS.—E. Stafford Howard, C.B.; J. F. F. Horner.

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS COMMISSION (Storey's Gate, S.W.), presided over by a Parliamentary First Commissioner, changing with the Government, and nominally composed, in addition, of the Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade. It has charge of all Government works and public buildings occupied by the Civil Departments in Great Britain; and the "Royal" parks in and near London are also under its charge.

FIRST COMMISSIONERS SINCE 1867.

Right Hon. Sir A. H. Layard, <i>d.</i>	1868
Right Hon. A. S. Ayrton, <i>d.</i>	1869
Right Hon. Sir W. P. Adam, <i>d.</i>	1873
Lord H. Lennox, <i>d.</i>	1874
Right Hon. G. J. Noel	1876
Right Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre	1880
Earl of Rosebery	1884
Rt. Hn. D. Plunket (Ld. Rathmore)	1885
Earl of Morley, <i>d.</i>	1886
Earl of Elgin and Kincardine	1886
Rt. Hn. D. Plunket (Ld. Rathmore)	1886
Right Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre	1892
Right Hon. Herbert J. Gladstone	1894
Right Hon. A. Akers-Douglas	1895
Lord Windsor (E. of Plymouth).....	1902

SECRETARY.—Hon. Sir Schomburg K. McDonnell, K.C.B., C.V.O.

ROYAL COMMISSIONS.

ROYAL COMMISSIONS, as the Commissions of Enquiry instituted under the authority of the Crown are commonly designated, are constituted either by Special Act of Parliament, by an instrument under the Great Seal, or by Warrant under the Sign Manual. They have power to examine witnesses, and to send for persons, papers, and records, but in ordinary cases have not powers of commitment or indemnity. A Special Act of Parliament is necessary if it is desired to confer unusual powers. Ordinary Commissions now almost invariably issue under the Sign Manual. In Ireland, Commissions are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, on behalf of His Majesty.

The Reports of Royal Commissions are forwarded to the Secretary of State to be laid before the Sovereign, by whose command they are subsequently presented to Parliament.

The powers of Commissions expire with the presentation of their Final Report, unless subsequently continued by authority. In addition to Commissions of Enquiry there are others of a more or less permanent nature, such as the Royal Commissions for the Exhibition of 1851, Army Purchase, Horse Breeding, the Universities, and for various home, foreign, and colonial Exhibitions. Others again, such as those for the Irish Land Acts, Lunacy, Public Works Loans, Railway and Canal Traffic, Light Railways, &c., &c., are virtually Departments of the Government or of the Judicature, and are noticed *ante*.

The following Temporary Commissions are at present in existence:—

SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL.

Earl of Iddesleigh, C.B. (Chairman).	Maj.-Gen. C. P. Carey, C.B.
Sir M. Foster, K.C.B., M.P.	J. B. Russell, M.D.
W. H. Power, C.B., F.R.S.	Col. T. W. Harding.
Prof. Sir W. Ramsay, K.C.B., F.R.S.	T. J. Stafford, F.R.C.S.I.

Secretary—F. J. Willis, 5, Old Palace Yard, S.W.

TREATMENT OF IDIOTS, EPILEPTICS, &c.

Earl of Radnor (Chairman).	H. D. Greene, K.C., M.P.
Rev. H. N. Burden.	C. E. H. Chadwyck Healey, K.C.
W. P. Byrne, C.B.	C. Hobhouse, M.P.
W. H. Dickinson.	C. S. Loch.
H. B. Donkin, M.D.	F. Needham, M.D.
J. C. Dunlop, M.D.	Mrs. Pinsent.

Secretary—H. B. N. Mothersole, 5, Old Palace Yard, S.W.

MOTOR CAR ACT.

Viscount Selby (Chairman).	Sir William B. Forwood.
Marquis of Winchester.	E. R. Henry, C.S.I.
Rt. Hon. Sir David Harrel, K.C.B.,	W. J. Mure, C.B.
K.C.V.O.	H. C. Monro, C.B.

Secretary—Capt. C. C. Bigham, 1, Chapel Place, S.W.

TRADE DISPUTES.

Lord Dunedin (Chairman).	Sir Godfrey Lushington, G.C.M.G.
Sir W. T. Lewis, Bt.	K.C.B.
Rt. Hon. Arthur Cohen, K.C.	Sidney Webb.

Secretary—H. B. N. Mothersole, 5, Old Palace Yard, S.W.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Sir M. Foster, K.C.B., M.P. (Chairman).	Prof. J. MacFadyean.
Prof. G. S. Woodhead, M.D.	Prof. R. W. Boyce.
Prof. S. H. C. Martin, M.D., F.R.S.	

Secretary—E. J. Steegmann, M.B., 1, Chapel Place, Delahay Street, S.W.

ECCLESIASTICAL DISCIPLINE.

Rt. Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach, Bt., M.P. (Chairman). Archbishop of Canterbury. Marquis of Northampton. Bishop of Oxford. Bishop of Gloucester. Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G.	Rt. Hon. Sir John H. Kennaway, Bt C.B., M.P. Rt. Hon. J. G. Talbot, M.P. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt., M.P. Sir Edward Clarke, K.C. Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, K.C. Rev. T. W. Drury. G. Harwood, M.P.
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Secretary—E. P. Charlewood, 5, Old Palace Yard, S.W.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS.

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Henn Collins, Master of the Rol's (Chairman). Marquis of Ripon, K.G. Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T. Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. Earl of Dartmouth. Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G.	Lord Hawkesbury. Lord Lindley. Lord Stanmore, G.C.M.G. Rt. Hon. Sir E. Fry. Lord Edmund Petty-Fitzmaurice, M.P. Sir H. C. Maxwell Lyte, K.C.B.
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Secretary—R. A. Roberts, Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR CONTRACTS, &c.

Hon. Sir G. Farwell (Chairman). Rt. Hon. Sir G. T. Goldie, K.C.M.G. F.M. Sir George S. White, G.C.B.	Sir Francis Mowatt, G.C.B. S. Hope Morley.
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Secretary—H. T. Baker, Thanet House, 231, Strand, W.C

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE PARLIAMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	Met.	Dissolved.	Durat'n			Met.	Dissolved.	Durat'n	
			Y.	D.				Y.	D.
1st	*22 Jan., 1801	29 June, 1802	1	158	15th	18 Nov., 1847	1 July, 1852	4	220
2nd	16 Nov., 1802	24 Oct., 1806	3	342	16th	4 Nov., 1852	21 March, 1857	4	187
3rd	15 Dec., 1806	29 April, 1837	—	135	17th	1 April, 1857	23 April, 1860	2	22
4th	22 June, 1807	29 Sept., 1812	4	99	18th	31 May, 1859	6 July, 1865	6	36
5th	24 Nov., 1812	10 June, 1818	5	198	19th	1 Feb., 1866	11 Nov., 1868	2	234
6th	14 Jan., 1819	29 Feb., 1820	1	46	20th	10 Dec., 1868	26 Jan., 1874	5	47
7th	21 April, 1820	2 June, 1826	6	42	21st	5 Mar., 1874	24 March, 1890	6	19
8th	14 Nov., 1826	24 July, 1830	3	252	22nd	29 April, 1880	18 Nov., 1885	5	202
9th	26 Oct., 1830	23 April, 1831	—	179	23rd	12 Jan., 1886	23 June, 1886	—	164
10th	14 June, 1831	3 Dec., 1832	1	172	24th	5 Aug., 1886	28 June, 1892	5	324
11th	29 Jan., 1833	30 Dec., 1834	1	334	25th	4 Aug., 1892	8 July, 1895	2	337
12th	19 Feb., 1835	17 July, 1837	2	148	26th	12 Aug., 1895	25 Sept., 1900	5	44
13th	15 Nov., 1837	23 June, 1841	3	189	27th	3 Dec., 1900			
14th	19 Aug., 1841	23 July, 1847	5	337					

* By proclamation, dated 5th November, 1800, the Members of the Parliament then sitting on the part of Great Britain (which had met in July, 1796), were declared to be Members of the First Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to meet on 22nd January, 1801.

RULES FOR PETITIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

EVERY Member presenting a Petition to the House must affix his name at the beginning thereof.

Every Petition must be written, and not printed or lithographed.

Every Petition must contain a Prayer.

Every Petition must be signed by at least one person on the skin or sheet on which the Petition is written.

Every person signing a petition must write his address after his signature, or his signature will not be counted.

Every Petition must be written in the English language, or be accompanied by a translation certified by the Member presenting it.

Every Petition must be signed by the parties whose names are appended thereto by their names or marks, and by no one else except in case of incapacity by sickness. Disregard of this rule may entail serious consequences.

No letters, affidavits, or other documents may be attached to any Petition.

No erasures or interlineations may be made in any Petition.

No reference may be made to any debate in Parliament.

No application may be made for any grant of public money, except with the consent of the Crown.

No application may be made for a charge upon the revenues of India, except with the consent of the Crown.

All Petitions, after they have been ordered to lie upon the Table, are referred to the Committee on Public Petitions, without any question being put; but if any such Petition relate to any matter or subject with respect to which the Member presenting it has given notice of a Motion, and the said Petition has not been ordered to be printed by the Committee, such Member may, after notice given, move that such Petition be printed with the Votes.

Petitions to the House of Lords should be headed—

“To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.”

Those to the House of Commons should be headed—

“To the Honourable the Commons of The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.”

A Petition should run as follows:—

“The humble Petition of” (the undersigned, or describe the body presenting it) sheweth: (Here set out the facts.)

“Your Petitioners therefore pray that (your Lordships, or your Honourable House) will be pleased to: (Here state the prayer.)

“And your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

“Signed Address.....”

A Petition, addressed to a Peer or a Member of Parliament at the House of Parliament, passes free through the Post. It should be enclosed in a cover open at the ends, and marked outside “Parliamentary Petition.” If sent through the letter post must not exceed 32 ounces in weight.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

ORIGIN.

The House of Lords is by far the more ancient of the two Houses of Parliament, being derived from the King's Great Council as it existed in the reigns immediately following the Conquest. Of this Council the constitution and powers seem not to have been precisely defined, and there is some difference of opinion as to what they really were in practice. It included magnates ecclesiastical and temporal, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, and apparently other persons of distinction, summoned by the king. In early times it seems likely that all tenants-in-chief of the king received the summons, which later was only issued directly to the greater tenants holding baronies, while the lesser, summoned through the sheriff of the county, and appearing by representation, were the germ of the knights of the shires in the Lower House. The creation of baronies by patent, apart from tenure, dates from the latter part of the fourteenth century. The effect of a summons by writ in creating a peerage in early times has been a matter of some question. It seems that some persons were summoned by writ for one parliament, and not again, others were summoned individually, but not their descendants. The same irregularity, however, is found in the issue of writs to boroughs for the election of members of the House of Commons for some time after the commencement of its existence, so that it is difficult to draw the line in this matter between constitutional and arbitrary exercises of prerogative. It was held in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in accordance with what had gradually become an established custom, that a writ of summons conveyed a hereditary peerage. Such a peerage is considered to descend to heirs general; it goes into abeyance in the case of a peer so created having several daughters, until it is called out of abeyance by the Crown as the descendants of all but one co-heiress are extinct. It thus differs from the usual rule of English patents descending to heirs male only, and from that of some Scotch peerages descending to an elder daughter. In the case of the Earl of Arundel, in 1626, it was decided by the House that every peer of full age is entitled to his summons, and that the House should refuse to proceed to business in case such summons to any peer is omitted. That the Crown no longer possesses the right of creating a life peerage, conferring a seat and vote in the

House, was decided in the well-known case of Lord Wensleydale in 1856. The only temporal lords sitting without hereditary peerages are the past and present Lords of Appeal created under the Acts regulating the appellate jurisdiction of the House, passed in 1876 and 1887. These lords hold the rank of Barons for life, and may sit and vote after resignation of their offices.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

The Appellate jurisdiction of the House has its origin in the practice of appealing for justice to the King in Parliament. Petitions of this kind were addressed to the King in the Great Council, but after the establishment of the Courts at Westminster, such petitions were ordinarily referred to the proper Court. The Lords and the Privy Council appear to have exercised certain judicial powers jointly. The Lords exercised a right of appellate jurisdiction down to the reign of Henry IV, and after some disuse, it was resumed in that of Elizabeth. In 1585, the establishment of the Court of Exchequer Chamber, as intermediate between the Common Law Courts and the House of Lords, definitely recognised its right to hear appeals from those Courts. The House of Lords in the following century claimed in some cases even an original jurisdiction. But two cases in the reign of Charles II, which created for the time a violent conflict between the Houses—those of *Skinner v. the East India Company* and *Shirley v. Sir John Fagg*—ended by the defeat in the first case of the claim to original jurisdiction, and the establishment in the second of the right to entertain appeals from Courts of Equity as well as of Common Law.

This jurisdiction, originally exercised by the whole House, or any members who chose to attend, has, since the case of *O'Connell's appeal* (1844), been left to the Law Lords—that is, the Chancellor and other peers holding, or having held, high legal positions. By the more recent Acts, as before mentioned, the Lords of Appeal are especially appointed to exercise this jurisdiction, under the presidency of the Lord Chancellor. But any other legal peer, and, theoretically, any peer whatever, retains the right to attend and deliver judgment.

THE LORDS SPIRITUAL.

Before the Reformation, the Lords Spiritual formed the larger part of the House. By the disappearance of the

mitred abbots under Henry VIII, they were reduced to the twenty-six bishops—being then a minority of the House, which about that time included fifty-nine temporal peers. Their number in the first Parliament of his predecessor had been only twenty-nine.

Under the Union with Ireland, the Irish bishops sat by rotation in the House, but they are now excluded by the Irish Church Act of 1869. At present, twenty-four English bishops sit as barons, the junior bishops above that number for the time being having no seats. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester are always members of the House. It has been supposed that the bishops' baronies arise from the tenure of their lands; the analogy, however, of other European kingdoms in early times favours the idea that the magnates of the Church were admitted to the national councils in virtue of their ecclesiastical dignities.

THE LORDS TEMPORAL.

The Lords Temporal comprise the dignities of duke, marquis, earl, viscount, and baron. The ducal title, although one of great importance in earlier times, was first recognized in England by the creation of the Black Prince as Duke of Cornwall by Edward III. The rank of marquess is originally derived from the office of governor and custodian of the *marches* or borders, and bears date as a title from the reign of Richard II. The earls derive their name from the Danish *eorle*, signifying "noble by birth" (*May*), which was used as a title of dignity prior to the Norman Conquest. After that date the alternative title of count came into use until the revival of the original title. The rank of viscount also dates back to remote times, and was used to distinguish the degree next subordinate to count. The title, however, was not conferred in England until the reign of Henry VI. The rank of baron is the oldest dignity in the peerage, as the title is to be found in the records of the Saxon dynasties. Under the feudal system following the Conquest, the barons became the tenants *in capite* of the King, and were so summoned, as before stated, to Parliament. The oldest English baronies now existent are those of de Ross and Le Despencer, both dating from December 24th, 1264; but an Irish barony, Kingsale, was conferred by Henry II in 1181, and confirmed by subsequent kings in 1223 and 1397.

THE HEREDITARY SYSTEM.

The unlimited power of the Crown to add to the House of Lords has at times been looked upon as dangerous to its inde-

pendence. As long, however, as a peerage is necessarily hereditary, the permanence of the creation and the necessary succession of an heir who will be wholly independent, would restrain a Sovereign or Minister from any very lavish exercise of this power. In the reign of Queen Anne, the Ministry of Harley and Bolingbroke created twelve peers at once, to overcome the opposition to the Government in the House of Lords. After the accession of the House of Hanover, this opposition became the dominant party, and proposed, by the Peerage Bill of 1719, to make such abuse of power impossible for the future, by prohibiting all future creations except on the extinction of existing peerages. This Bill was rejected by the House of Commons, as calculated to convert the House of Lords into a clan oligarchy, severed from the rest of the nation, and no similar proposal has ever been renewed. The action, however, against which it was directed has never been repented, though threats of the kind were thrown out at the time of the Reform struggle of 1832.

The House of Lords is sometimes rather invidiously referred to as consisting wholly of great landowners. They necessarily form its majority, and it is well that they should thus be secured an organ in the State. But among its most prominent and active members are many who have been themselves raised to the peerage for public services or professional eminence. Of its present members, about one-fourth have had experience as members of the House of Commons. It is constantly recruited from the ablest men of the time (as is shown by the fact that only about one-fourth of the existing peers sit by virtue of peerages dating before 1800), from the law, the army, the navy, and the professional and commercial classes; so that a seat in the House is a possible inheritance for the descendant of any English family. Its constitutional position was well understood by the member of the House of Commons who said, with reference to the Peerage Bill of 1719, that while he had himself no aspiration to a Peerage, he would never bar his remote posterity from the chance of attaining to it. Those who constantly protest against any exercise of its powers in rejecting or modifying the decisions of a majority of the House of Commons, may be fairly challenged, unless they advocate the unlimited power of a single Chamber, to produce a solution of that most difficult of political problems, how to create a new Upper Chamber for the first time. The late Lord Beaconsfield's speech at Manchester in 1872 well illustrates the advantages afforded by the House of Lords, as

it at present exists, and the difficulties which would attend any change. He said—"For a century, ever since the establishment of the Government of the United States, all great authorities—American, German, French, Italian—have agreed in this, that a Representative Government is impossible without a second Chamber. . . . However anxious foreign countries have been to enjoy this advantage, that anxiety has only been equalled by the difficulty which they have found in fulfilling their object. How is a second Chamber to be constituted? By nominees of the Sovereign power? What influence can be exercised by a Chamber of nominees? It is a proverb of general disrespect. Are they to be supplied by popular election? In what manner are they to be elected? If by the same constituency as the popular body, what claim have they, under such circumstances, to criticise or to control the decisions of that body? If they are to be elected by a more select body, qualified by a higher franchise, there immediately occurs the objection, why should the elected majority be governed by the elected minority? The United States of America were fortunate in finding a solution of this difficulty; but the United States of America had elements to deal with which never occurred before, and never probably will occur again, because they formed their illustrious Senate from the materials that were offered them by the 37 Sovereign States. We, gentlemen, have the House of Lords, an assembly which has historically developed itself in an ancient nation, and periodically adapted itself to the wants and necessities of the times."

PROCEDURE.

The usual hour of meeting of the House of Lords is at a quarter past four o'clock. It may proceed to business if at least three peers are present; but no question can be decided on a division unless thirty peers at least take part in the vote.

The stages through which a Bill has to pass in the House of Lords correspond with those in the House of Commons. But in the Upper House the first reading of a Bill is usually a matter of course; discussion is reserved for the second reading, when the principle of the Bill is decided upon. If the second reading be carried, it is not usual to raise the question again on going into committee, or by any amendment going to the root of the matter. But a Bill which has passed the House of Commons is often read a second time with the understanding that large alterations are to be made in Committee, limiting the scope of the Bill, though not defeating its

object. A Bill after passing the second reading, or after passing through Committee of the whole House, may be referred to a Standing Committee, as in the House of Commons. These Committees are composed of not more than 40 nor less than 20 peers, and all are nominated by the Committee of Selection. The quorum is twelve, and the procedure is the same as in a Select Committee. When a decisive majority has declared in favour of a Bill, the third reading is not often opposed, unless in consequence of something that has occurred in Committee or on the report of amendments. But if the majority has been so small as to leave the real opinion of the House uncertain, there is nothing irregular in a fresh trial of strength on the third reading, which sometimes results in the loss of the Bill.

The Lords' amendments on a House of Commons Bill, and *vice versa*, may be accepted, rejected, or modified by the other House. If the two Houses cannot agree, a Conference may be held between members on both sides. For many years, however, such Conferences have been wholly formal, no discussion taking place. Written reasons are delivered for the course adopted. The difference, therefore, must be settled by concession on one or both sides. If both parties persist in disagreement, the measure is dropped.

The Lord Chancellor (who is usually, but not of necessity, a peer) presides in debates as Speaker, but without the authority of the Speaker of the House of Commons as guardian of order. His position as a member of the Ministry of the day would be incompatible with that of an arbiter between parties, and as he is frequently a new member of the House, he would not necessarily have the experience of a Speaker of the House of Commons. Order is maintained by the House at large, which decides by acclamation, or, in extreme cases, by vote, as to which of two speakers be heard. Since 1889, peers have been at liberty to refer to each other in debate by name.

The Chairman of Committees, who is elected for each Parliament, exercises full authority on points of order in Committee. The Lord Chancellor has not a casting vote when the House is equally divided. His vote is taken first on every division, but if the numbers be equal, he declares that the "Not Contents" have it, the rule being "*Semper præsuntur pro negante*."

Though Bills granting money to the Crown, or imposing pecuniary liabilities, pass through the same stages as others, the privileges of the House of Commons, have been, since 1768, held to preclude their origination or amendment by the

Lords. The restriction has now been so fully established, that in 1865 a proposed alteration by the House of Lords in the local authority which under the Cattle Plague Bill was to have power to assign pecuniary compensation for Cattle slaughtered, was withdrawn on the ground of privilege. In 1891, also, an amendment to the Education Bill, which might indirectly have increased the rates, and in 1904 an amendment to the Licensing Bill, were objected to in the House of Commons. The abstract right of rejecting a money Bill* is admitted; but the rejection, in 1860, of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill by the House of Lords led next year to the inclusion of all the financial measures of the year in a single Bill, which could only be accepted or rejected *en bloc*. This practice has since prevailed.

The House of Commons has sometimes endeavoured to force measures upon the House of Lords by "tacking" extraneous matters upon a Bill of Supply, which, if rejected, would cause public inconvenience. This practice is admitted to be unconstitutional, but was successfully resorted to under William III., and was also attempted later with regard to an "Occasional Conformity Bill." To mitigate some practical inconveniences, Bills of a partly financial character are occasionally passed through the House of Lords with "red-letter clauses," explaining the money provisions intended. These are struck out before the Bill leaves the House, and are re-inserted in the Commons.

Private Bills, if opposed, are referred to committees of five members, nominated by a Committee of Selection, over which the Chairman of Committees presides. No peer is compelled to serve on such a committee, but if he consents to serve he must attend during the hearing of the whole case.

The House of Lords possesses, like the Lower House, power to commit for contempt of its authority, and to protect its officers from molestation in the execution of its orders. It has also power to punish by fine and imprisonment persons guilty of breach of privilege, or of libels upon the House or its members. In the exercise of these powers it claims all the authority of a Court of Record.

It exercises the right of deciding, by a Report to the Crown, on claims to sit or vote in the House, or to vote at the election of Scotch or Irish representative peers. The case, if disputed, is heard

before a Committee of Privileges, at which any peer may attend, and on which some non-legal peers have often sat. The judgment is usually delivered by the Law Lords and the Chairman of Committees alone, though sometimes a lay peer who has heard the whole case has also delivered his opinion. A Select Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the question of the succession of Lord Wolmer, M.P., to the Earldom of Selborne was referred in 1895, reported as follows:—

1st.—That the succession to a peerage of England, Great Britain, or the United Kingdom, disables the person so succeeding from sitting or voting in the House of Commons.

2nd.—That as the calling up to the House of Lords by writ of summons is the best and safest proof of his succession, the general practice of the House of Commons has been to abstain from declaring the seat of the new peer vacant. But as, in the case of a Scotch Peerage, the succession does not entitle the holder to a seat in the House of Lords, and there is, therefore, no writ of summons, the House of Commons has been in the habit, in such a case, of declaring the seat vacant, upon good and satisfactory evidence of the death of the predecessor and succession of the member affected.

3rd.—That when a member who has succeeded to a peerage entitling him to a seat in the House of Lords refuses or delays to apply for a writ of summons, the House of Commons may ascertain the fact of the succession by such inquiry or evidence as it considers necessary.

The peers of Scotland and Ireland, since the unions with the two kingdoms, sit only by representation, the Scotch having sixteen, the Irish twenty-eight representatives. The Scotch representative peers are chosen at the commencement of every new Parliament. The Irish representative peers are elected for life on the occurrence of vacancies. Many Scotch and Irish peers, however, sit by English titles. A Scotch peer, not a representative, cannot be elected to the House of Commons. An Irish peer may be elected for any constituency not in Ireland, but, like all other peers, is not entitled to be placed on the register of Parliamentary electors, or to vote at a Parliamentary election.

* As bearing on this point a debate in the House of Lords on the Finance Bill, July 26, 1894, may be referred to. "The legal right of the House of Lords, as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, to withhold their assent from any Bill whatsoever to which their concurrence is desired, is unquestionable."—*May's Parl. Practice*, p. 550.

PUBLIC SERVICES OF THE PEERS.

Service in the House of Commons	151
Service in Offices of State (exclusive of Royal Household)	102
*Navy, Service in	12
*Regular Army, "	179
*Yeomanry, "	146
*Militia, "	123
*Volunteers, "	95
Judges and eminent Lawyers	23
Colonial Governors and Ministers	39
Civil and Diplomatic Services	57
Clergy (exclusive of Bishops)	4
Mayors and County Councillors	140

NOTE.—Of the existing members of the House of Lords 109 owe their seats to personal services, or hold them in right of bishoprics, or by election, and not through hereditary title.

* Of the above, 103 have seen War Service, 62 having taken part in the South African War.

PEERAGES CREATED SINCE 1830.

The number of *additions* to the House of Lords made since 1830 is shown by the following table:—

UNDER LIBERAL MINISTRIES.	No.	UNDER CONSERVATIVE MINISTRIES	No.
Earl Grey, 1830-1834.....	37	Sir Robert Peel, 1834-1835	6
Viscount Melbourne, 1835-1841 ...	46	Sir Robert Peel, 1841-1846	6
Lord John Russell, 1846-1852	12	Earl of Derby, 1852	3
Earl of Aberdeen, 1853-1855.....	1	Earl of Derby, 1858-1859	10
Lord Palmerston, 1855-1858.....	12	Earl of Derby, 1866-1868	7
Lord Palmerston, 1859-1865	15	Mr Disraeli, 1868	9
Earl Russell, 1865-1866	8	Earl of Beaconsfield, 1874-1880 ...	29
Mr. Gladstone, 1868-1874	39	Marquis of Salisbury, 1885-6	11
Mr. Gladstone, 1880-1885	28	Marquis of Salisbury, 1886-1892 ..	38
Mr. Gladstone, 1886	8	Marquis of Salisbury, 1895-1902 ..	44
Mr. Gladstone, 1892-1894	11	Mr. Balfour, 1902-5	8
Earl of Rosebery, 1894-5	5		
Total created under Liberal		Total created under Conserva-	
Ministries (42 years) ...	222	tive Ministries (34 years) ...	171

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The following list contains, as regards all Peers entitled to sit in the House of Lords, their names; date of creation of the title; dates of birth and succession to the peerage; naval, military, and other public services; names of heirs; principal residences; and politics; in the order stated.

For Abbreviations of titles, &c., see after "Contents," p. viii. * Signifies a minor.

Abercorn, 2nd D. of (cr. 1868, *Ir.*) Hon. Col. James Hamilton, K.G., P.C., C.B.; b. 1838; suc. 1885; sits as M. of Abercorn (1790); *Ld.-Lt. Donegal*; Chn. of Tyrone Co. Council; Hon. Col. N. of Ireland Imp. Yeo.; Mil.; M.P. Donegal 1860-80; *H. Major M. of Hamilton, M.P., s.—Baron's Court, Newtown Stewart, Co. Tyrone.* C.

Abercromby, 4th Bar. (cr. 1801, U.K.) G. R. C. Abercromby; b. 1838; suc. 1852; *H. Hon. John Abercromby, br.—Fern Tower, Crieff, N.B.* L.

Aberdare, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1878). Hon. Col. H. C. Bruce, V.D.; b. 1851; suc. 1895; Vol.; *H. Hon. H. L. Bruce, s.—Duffryn, Mountain Ash, S. Wales.* L.

Aberdeen, 7th E. of (cr. 1682, *Scot.*) Hon. Col. J. C. Hamilton Gordon, P.C., G.C.M.G.; b. 1847; suc. 1870; sits as Visc. Gordon (1814); Vol.; *Ld.-Lt. of Aberdeenshire*; *Ld.-Lt. of Ireland, 1886*; Governor-Genl. of Canada 1893-8; *H. Ld. Haddo, s.—Haddo House, Aberdeen.* L.

Abergavenny, 1st M. of (cr. 1876). Col. Wm. Nevill, K.G.; b. 1826; suc. as Earl, 1868; Army; Impl. Yeo.; *Ld.-Lt. Sussex*; *H. E. of Lewes, s.—Eridge Castle, Sussex.* C.

Abingdon, 7th Earl of (cr. 1682). Col. M. A. Bertie; b. 1836; suc. 1884; Mil.; *H. Capt. Lord Norreys, s.—Wytham Abbey, Oxford.* C.

Abinger, 5th Bar. (cr. 1835). S. L. L. Scarlett; b. 1872; suc. 1903; Mil.; Dipl. Ser.; *H. R. B. C. Scarlett; br.—Boscombe Manor, Bournemouth.* C.

Acton, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1869). R. M. Dalberg-Acton, M.V.O.; b. 1870; suc. 1902; Dipl. Serv.—Br. Legation, Berne. L.

Addington, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1887). Egerton Hubbard, V.D.; b. 1842; suc. 1889; Merchant; Vol.; M.P. Buckingham, 1874-80; N. Bucks, 1886-9; *H. Hon. J. G. Hubbard, s.—Addington Manor, Winslow, Bucks.* C.

Ailesbury, 5th M. of (cr. 1821). Lt.-Col. H. A. Brudenell-Bruce; b. 1842; suc. 1894; Army; Mil.; M.P. N.W. Wilts, 1886-92; *H. Maj. E. of Cardigan, D.S.O., s.—Savernake, Marlborough, Wilts.* C.

Ailsa, 3rd M. of (cr. 1831). A. Kennedy; b. 1847; suc. 1870; Army; R.N. Art. Vol.; Hon. Lt. R.N. Reserve; *H. Capt. E. of Cassillis, s.—Culzean Castle, Maybole, N.B.* C.

Albany, 2nd D. of (cr. 1881). H.R.H. Leopold Charles Edward George Albert, K.G., G.C.V.O.; grandson of H.M. Queen Victoria; b. 19th July, 1884; succeeded as reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 1900. — Coburg, Germany. —

Albemarle, 8th E. of (cr. 1696). Col. A. A. C. Keppel, C.B., M.V.O., A.D.C.; b. 1858; suc. 1894; Army; Mil.; Vol. (S. Africa); M.P. Birkenhead, 1892-4; *H. Visc. Bury, s.—Quidenham Park, Attleborough.* C.

Aldenham, 1st Bar. (cr. 1896). H. Hucks Gibbs; b. 1819; Banker and Merchant; M.P. London, 1891-2; *H. Hon. A. G. H. Gibbs, M.P., s.—Aldenham, Herts.* C.

Alington, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1876). H. N. Sturt; b. 1859; suc. 1904; Yeo.; M.P. E. Dorset, 1891-04; *H.*Hon. G. P. M. N. Sturt, s.—Crichel, Wimborne, Dorset.* C.

Allerton, 1st Bar. (cr. 1902). W. L. Jackson, P.C.; b. 1840; Chn. G.N. Rly.; M.P. Leeds, 1880-5; N. Divn., 1885-02. Finl. Sec. Treasury, 1885-6, and 1886-91; Ch. Sec. for Ireland, 1891-2; *H. Hon. G.H. Jackson, s.—27, Cadogan Sq., S.W.* C.

Alverstone, 1st Bar. (cr. 1900). R. E. Webster, P.C., G.C.M.G.; b. 1842; M.P. Launceston, 1885; I. of Wight, 1885-00; Atty.-Genl., 1885-6, 1886-92, and 1895-00; Master of the Rolls, 1900; *Ld. Ch. Justice of England since 1900.—Hornton Lodge, Kensington, W.* C.

Amherst, 3rd E. (cr. 1826). W. A. Amherst; b. 1836; suc. 1826; Army (Crimes, wounded); Vol.; M. P. W. Kent 1859-68, Mid Kent 1868-80; called to H. of Lords, 1880; *H. Rev. Hon. P. A. Amherst, br.*—Montreal, Sevenoaks. **C.**

Amherst of Hackney, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). W. A. Tyssen-Amherst; b. 1835; M. P. W. Norfolk, 1880-5; S. W. Div., 1885-92; *H. Lady William Cecil, dau.* (by sp. remr.)—Didlington Hall, Brandon, Norfolk. **C.**

Amptbill, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1881). O. A. V. Russell, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; b. 1869; suc. 1884; Mil.; Yeo.; Govr. of Madras since 1900; Actg. Viceroy of India, 1904; *H. *Hon. J. H. Russell, s.*—Madras. **L. U.**

Ancastr, 1st Earl of (cr. 1892). G. H. Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, P.C.; b. 1840; suc. to Barony of Aveland, 1867; M. P. Boston, 1852-6; Rutland, 1856-67; Joint Hered. Ld. Great Chamberlain of England; *H. Ld. Willoughby de Eresby, M.P., s.*—Normanton Park, Stamford. **C.**

***Anglesey**, 6th M. of (cr. 1815). C. H. A. Paget; b. 1835; suc. 1905.—Pías Newydd, Anglesey. **—**

Annaly, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1863). Lt.-Col. Luke White; b. 1857; suc. 1888; Army (Egypt); Impl. Yeo.; *H. *Hon. L. H. White, s.*—Holdenby House, Northampton. **L.**

Annesley, 5th E. (cr. 1789), Ir. Rep. Peer. Lt.-Col. Hugh Annesley; b. 1831; suc. 1874; Army (Kaffir War, 1851-3, wounded; and Crimea, wounded); M. P. Cavan, 1857-74; *H. Visc. Glerawly, s.*—Castlewellan, Down. **C.**

Ardilaun, 1st Bar. (cr. 1880). A. E. Guinness; b. 1840; M. P. Dublin, 1868-9 and 1874-80.—St. Anne's, Clontarf, Dublin. **C.**

Argyll, 9th Duke of (c. 1701, Sco., 1892, U.K.). Col. J. D. S. Campbell, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., V.D.; b. 1845; suc. 1900; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Argyllshire; M. P. Argyllshire 1868-78, S. Manchester, 1895-00. Gov. Gen. of Canada 1874-83; Gov. of Windsor Castle since 1892; *H. Ld. A. Campbell, br.*—Kensington Palace, W. **L. U.**

Armstrong, 1st Bar. (cr. 1903). Maj. W. H. A. F. Watson-Armstrong; b. 1863; Impl. Yeo.; Director Armstrong & Co., Ltd., Engineers, &c.; *H. *Hon. W. J. M. Watson-Armstrong, s.*—Craggsdale, Rothbury, Northumberland. **C.**

Arran, 6th E. of (cr. 1762, Ir.). Lt.-Col. A. J. C. Gore; b. 1868; suc. 1901; Army (S. Africa); Vol.; sits as Bar. Sudley (1884); *H. *Visc. Sudley, s.*—Castle Gore, Ballina, Mayo. **L. U.**

Arundell of Wardour, 12th Bar. (cr. 1605). J. F. Arundell; b. 1831; suc. 1862; Yeo.; *H. Rev. Hon. E. A. G. Arundell, br.*—Wardour Castle, Tisbury, Wilts. **C.**

Ashbourne, 1st Bar. (cr. 1885), Edward Gibson, P.C.; b. 1837; Att.-Gen. Ireland, 1877-80; Ld. Chan. of Ireland, 1885-86, 1886-92, and since 1895; M. P. Dublin Univ., 1875-85; *H. Hon. W. Gibson, s.*—5, Grosvenor Crescent, S. W. **C.**

Ashburnham, 5th E. of (cr. 1730). B. Ashburnham; b. 1840; suc. 1878; *H. Hon. J. Ashburnham, br.*—Ashburnham Place, Battle, Sussex. **L.**

Ashburton, 5th Bar. (cr. 1835). F. D. E. Baring; b. 1866; suc. 1889; Impl. Yeo.; *H. *Hon. A. F. St. V. Baring, s.*—Grange, Alresford, Hants. **C.**

Ashcombe, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). G. Cubitt, P.C.; b. 1828; Vol.; Ch. Estates Commr., 1874-9; M. P. W. Surrey, 1860-85; Mid Surrey, 1885-92; *H. Lt.-Col. Hon. H. Cubitt, M.P., s.*—17, Princes Gate, S. W. **C.**

Ashton, 1st Bar. (cr. 1895). J. Williamson; b. 1842; Manufr.; M. P. Lancaster Div., 1886-95.—Alford House, Princes Gate, S. W. **L.**

Athlumney, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1863, Ir.). Major J. H. G. M. Somerville; b. 1865; suc. 1873; sits as Bar. Meredyth (1866); Army (Dongola Exdn.; S. Africa); Mil.—Somerville, Navan, Meath. **C.**

Atholl, 7th D. of (cr. 1703, Sco.). J. J. H. H. Stewart-Murray, K.T.; b. 1840; suc. 1864; sits as Earl Strange (1786); Ld.-Lt. of Perthshire; Army; *H. Major M. of Tullibardine, M.V.O., D.S.O., s.*—Blair Castle, Blair Atholl, Perthshire. **C.**

Auckland, 5th Bar. (cr. 1793). W. M. Eden; b. 1859; suc. 1890; Army; Mil.; *H. *Hon. W. A. M. Eden, s.*—Gravenhurst, Bolney, Sussex. **C.**

Avebury, 1st Bar. (cr. 1900). J. Lubbock, P.C.; b. 1834; Banker; M. P. Maidstone 1870-80; London Univ., 1880-1900; *H. Hon. J. B. Lubbock, s.*—High Elms, Farnborough, Kent. **L. U.**

Aylesford, 8th E. of (cr. 1714). Hon. Col. C. W. Finch; b. 1851; suc. 1885; Mil.; Yeo.; *H. Ld. Guernsey, s.*—Packington Hall, Coventry. **C.**

Bagot, 4th Bar. (cr. 1780). Lt.-Col. W. Bagot; b. 1856; suc. 1887; Mil.; Impl. Yeo.; Ld.-ln-Waiting, 1896-01; *H. Maj. Hon. W. L. Bagot, D.S.O., br.*—Blithfield, Rugeley. **C.**

Balfour of Burleigh, 6th Bar. (cr. 1607). *Scot. Rep. Peer.* A. H. Bruce, K.T., P.C.; b. 1849; suc. 1869; Mil.; Convener of Clackmannan; *Ld.-in-Waiting*, 1887-9; *Parl. Sec. to Bd. of Trade*, 1889-92; *Sec. for Scotland*, 1895-03; *H. Hon. R. Bruce*, Master of Burleigh, s.—*Kennet House*, Alloa, N.B. **C.**

Bandon, 4th Earl of (cr. 1800), *Ir. Rep. Peer.* Hon. Col. J. F. Bernard, K.P.; b. 1850; suc. 1877; *Ld.-Lt. Co. and City of Cork*; Mil.; *H. P. B. Bernard*, c.—*Castle Bernard*, Bandon, Co. Cork. **C.**

Bangor, 5th Visc. (cr. 1781), *Ir. Rep. Peer.* H. W. C. Ward; b. 1828; suc. 1881; *Army (Kaffir War, 1851-3)*; *H. Capt. Hon. M. R. C. Ward*, s.—*Castle Ward*, Downpatrick. **C.**

Bangor, 72nd Bp. of (516), W. H. Williams, D.D.; b. 1845; cons. 1899; *Vicar of Bodewyddlan*, 1872-92; *Archdn. and Canon of St. Asaph*, 1879-92; *Dean*, 1892-9.—*Pant Eidel*, Machynlleth. **C.**

Barnard, 9th Bar. (cr. 1698). *H. de Vere Vane*; b. 1854; suc. 1891; Mil.; *Civ. Serv.*; *H. Hon. H. C. Vane*, s.—*Raby Castle*, Darlington. **L.U.**

Barrington, 9th Visc. (cr. 1720, *Ir.*). W. B. Barrington; b. 1848; suc. 1901; sits as *Bar. Shute* (1880); *Army*; Mil.; *H. Capt. Hon. W. R. S. Barrington*, s.—*Beckett*, Shrivensham, Berks. **C.**

Barrymore, 1st Bar. (cr. 1902). A. H. Smith-Barry, P.C.; b. 1843; M.P. *Cork Co.* 1867-74, *S. Hunts* 1886-00.—20, Hill Street, W. **C.**

Basing, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1887). *Lt.-Col. G. L. Sclater-Booth*, C.B.; b. 1860; suc. 1894; *Army (S. Africa)*; *H. *Hon. J. L. R. Sclater-Booth*, s.—*Hoddington House*, Odiham, Hants. **C.**

Bateman, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1837). W. S. Bateman-Hanbury; b. 1856; suc. 1901; *Army (Egypt, 1882)*; *H. Maj. Hon. E. R. Bateman-Hanbury*, br.—*Shobdon Court*, R.S.O., Herefordshire. **C.**

Bath, 5th M. of (cr. 1789). *Hon. Lt.-Col. T. H. Thynne*; b. 1862; suc. 1896; *Impl. Yeo.*; M.P. *Frome Div.*, 1886-92 and 1895-6; *Ld.-Lt. Somerset*; *Under Sec. for India* since 1905; *H. *Visc. Weymouth*, s.—*Longleat*, Warminster. **C.**

Bath and Wells, 70th Bp. of (609). G. W. Kennion, D.D.; b. 1845; cons. 1882; *Vicar of St. Paul's, Sculcoates*, 1873-6; *All Saints', Bradford*, 1876-82; *Bp. of Adelaide* 1882-94; trans. 1894.—*The Palace*, Wells, Somerset. **—**

Bathurst, 7th E. (cr. 1772). *Hon. Col. S. H. Bathurst*, C.M.G.; b. 1864; suc. 1892; Mil. (*S. Africa*); *H. *Ld. Apsley*, s.—*Cirencester House*, Cirencester. **C.**

Battersea, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). *Cyril Flower*; b. 1843; *Yeo.*; *Ld. of Treasury*, 1886; M.P. *Co. Brecon* 1880-5, *S. Beds* 1885-92.—*Aston Clinton*, Tring. **L.**

Beauchamp, 7th E. (cr. 1815). *W. Lygon*, K.C.M.G.; b. 1872; suc. 1891; *Gov. of N. S. Wales*, 1899-01; *H. *Visc. Elmley*, s.—*Madresfield Court*, Malvern. **L.**

Beaufort, 9th D. of (cr. 1682). *Hon. Col. H. A. W. F. Somerset*, A.D.C.; b. 1847; suc. 1899; *Army*; *Imp. Yeo.*; *H. *M. of Worcester*, s.—*Badminton*, Chippenham. **C.**

Bedford, 11th D. of (cr. 1694). *Lt. Col. H. A. Russell*, K.G.; b. 1858; suc. 1893; *Army (Egypt)*; Mil.; Vol.; *Ld.-Lt. Middlesex*; *Chn. Beds. County Council*; *H. *M. of Tavistock*, s.—*Woburn Abbey*, Beds. **L.U.**

Belhaven and Stenton, 10th Bar. (cr. 1647). *Scot. Rep. Peer.* Col. A. C. Hamilton; b. 1840; suc. 1893; *Army (Zululand)*; Vol.; *H. Hon. R. G. A. Hamilton*, Master of Belhaven, s.—*Wishaw House*, Lanarkshire. **C.**

Bellew, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1848). *Ir. Rep. Peer.* C. B. Bellew; b. 1855; suc. 1895; Mil.; *Ld.-Lt. Louth*; *H. Maj. Hon. G. L. Bryan*, br.—*Barmeath Castle*, Dunleer, Louth. **C.**

Belmore, 4th E. of (cr. 1797). *Ir. Rep. Peer.* S. R. Lowry-Corry, P.C., G.C.M.G.; b. 1835; suc. 1845; Mil.; Vol.; *Ld.-Lt. Tyrone*; *Under-Sec. Home Dep.*, 1866-7; *Gov. of N. S. Wales*, 1868-72; *H. Visc. Corry*, s.—*Castle Coole*, Enniskillen. **C.**

Belper, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1856). *Hon. Col. H. Strutt*, P.C., A.D.C.; b. 1840; suc. 1880; *Imp. Yeo.*; *Chn. Notts County Council*; M.P. *E. Derbyshire* 1868-74, *Berwick* 1880; *Capt. Gentn. at-Arms* since 1895; *H. Hon. A. H. Strutt*, s.—*Kingston Hall*, Derby. **L.U.**

Berkeley, 8th E. of (cr. 1679). *R. T. M. Berkeley*; b. 1865; suc. 1888; *Royal Navy*.—*Foxcombe*, Wootton, Berks. **L.U.**

Berwick, 8th Bar. (cr. 1784). *T. H. Noel-Hill*; b. 1877; suc. 1897; *Imp. Yeo.*; *Dipl. Serv.*; *H. Rev. C. Noel-Hill*, c.—*British Embassy*, Paris. **C.**

Bessborough, 7th E. of (cr. 1739, *Ir.*) *Rev. W. W. B. Ponsonby*; b. 1825; suc. 1895; sits as *Bar. Ponsonby* (1749); late *Rector of Stutton*; *H. Visc. Duncannon*, C.B., C.V.O., s.—*Bessborough*, Piltown, Kilkenny. **L.U.**

Biddulph, 1st Bar. (cr. 1903). *M. Biddulph*; b. 1834; *Banker*; M.P. *Herefordshire* 1865-85, *S. Divn.* 1886-1900; *H. Hon. J. M. G. Biddulph*, s.—*The Park*, Ledbury, Herefordshire. **L.U.**

Birmingham, 1st Bp. of (1904). C. Gore, D.D.; b. 1853; cons. 1892; Vice-Prin. of Cuddesdon Coll, 1880-3; Vicar of Radley, 1893-4; Canon of Westminster, 1894-01; Bp. of Worcester 1902-4, of Birmingham since 1904.—Bishop's Croft, Birmingham. **L.**

Blythwood, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). Col. A. C. Campbell, A.D.C., V.D.; b. 1835; Army (Crimea, wounded); Yeo.; Mil.; Vol.; M.P. Renfrewshire 1873-4, W. Div. 1885-92; *H. Rev. S. D. Campbell-Douglas, br.* (in spl. remr.).—Blythwood House, Renfrew. **C.**

Bolton, 4th Bar. (cr. 1797). Lt.-Col. W. T. Orde-Powlett; b. 1815; suc. 1895; Imp. Yeo.; Vol.; *H. Maj. Hon. W. G. A. Orde-Powlett, s.*—Hackwood Park, Basingstoke. **C.**

Boston, 6th Bar. (cr. 1761). G. F. Irby; b. 1860; suc. 1877; Ld.-in-Waiting, 1885-6; *H. Capt. Hon. C. S. Irby, br.*—The Wharf, Hedsor, Maidenhead. **C.**

Boyne, 8th Visc. (cr. 1717, Ir.). G. R. Hamilton-Russell; b. 1830; suc. 1872; sits as Bar. Brancepeth (1866); *H. Capt. Hon. G. W. Hamilton-Russell, s.*—Brancepeth Castle, Durham. **C.**

Brabourne, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1880). E. Knatchbull-Hugessen; b. 1857; suc. 1893; Army; M.P. Rochester, 1889-92; *H. *Hon. W. W. Knatchbull-Hugessen, s.*—Hoath Cottage, Smeeth, Kent. **L.**

Bradford, 4th E. of (cr. 1815). G. C. O. Bridgeman; b. 1845; suc. 1898; Army; Yeo.; M.P. N. Salop, 1867-85; *H. Capt. Visc. Newport, s.*—Weston Park, Shifnal, Salop. **C.**

Brampton, 1st Bar. (cr. 1899). H. Hawkins, P.C.; b. 1817; Justice of High Court, Exchr. Divn., 1876-9; Queen's Bench Divn., 1879-99; Member of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council since 1899.—5, Tilney Street, W. **C.**

Brassey, 1st Bar. (cr. 1886). Hon. Col. T. Brassey, K.C.B.; b. 1836; R.N. Art. Vol.; Hon. Commr. R.N. Reserve Vol.; M.P. Devonport 1865, Hastings 1868-86. Civil Lt. of Admy., 1880-4; Sec. to Admy, 1884-5; Ld.-in-Waiting, 1893-5; Govr. of Victoria, 1895-1900; *H. Maj. Hon. T. A. Brassey, s.*—Normanhurst, Battle, Sussex. **L.**

Braybrooke, 7th Bar. (cr. 1788). H. Neville; b. 1855; suc. 1904; *H. Rev. Hon. G. Neville, br.*—Heydon Rectory, Royston, Herts. **C.**

Braye, 5th Bar. (cr. 1529). Lt.-Col. A. T. Verney-Cave; b. 1849; suc. 1879; Mil. (S. Africa); *H. Hon. A. V. Verney-Cave, s.*—Stanford Hall, Market Harborough. **L.U.**

Breadalbane, 1st M. of (cr. 1885). Col. G. Campbell, K.G., P.C., A.D.C.; b. 1851; suc. as Earl, 1871; Yeo.; Mil.; Vol.; Ld.-in-Waiting, 1873-4. Treas. of Household, 1880-5; Ld. Steward, 1892-5; *H. Capt. Hon. Ivan Campbell, br.* (to Earldom).—Taymouth Castle, Aberfeldy. **L.**

Bridport, 2nd Visc. (cr. 1868). Col. A. W. A. N. Hood, C.B.; D. of Bronte in Sicily; b. 1839; suc. 1904; Army; Yeo.; M.P. W. Somerset 1868-80; *H. Hon. M. H. N. Hood, s.*—Sudley Lodge, Bognor. **C.**

Bristol, 3rd M. of (cr. 1826). Hon. Col. F. W. J. Herve; b. 1834; suc. 1864; Ld.-Lt. Suffolk; Mil.; M.P. W. Suffolk, 1854-64; *H. Capt. F. W. F. Herve, R.N., n.*—19, Sussex Square, Brighton. **C.**

Bristol, 48th Bp. of (cr. 1542, revived 1857). G. F. Browne, D.D.; b. 1833; cons. 1895; Canon of St. Paul's, 1891-7; Bp. Suffr. of Stepney, 1895-7; tr. to Bristol, 1897.—Ridland Green, Bristol. **C.**

Brougham and Vaux, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1870). H. C. Brougham, K.C.V.O.; b. 1806; suc. 1886; Civil Service, 1857-70; *H. *Hon. H. Brougham, s.*—Brougham Hall, Penrith. **C.**

Brownlow, 3rd E. (cr. 1815). Col. A. W. B. Cust, P.C.; A.D.C., V.D.; b. 1844; suc. 1867; Army; Impl. Yeo.; Mil.; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Lincolnshire; M.P. N. Salop 1866-7. Parl. Sec. to Local Govt. Bd., 1885-6; Paymr.-Gen., 1887-89; Under Sec. for War, 1889-92; *H. (to Barony) H. J. Cockayne Cust, M.P., c.*—Ashridge, Berkhamstead, Herts. **C.**

Buccleuch, 6th D. of (cr. 1663, Sco.) and 8th D. of **Queensberry** (1684, Sco.). W. H. W. Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.G., K.T., P.C.; b. 1831; suc. 1884; sits as E. of Doncaster (1664); Yeo.; Ld.-Lt. Dumfries; M.P. Midlothian, 1853-68 and 1874-80; *H. E. of Dalkeith, M.P., s.*—Dalkeith Palace, Dalkeith. **C.**

Buckinghamshire, 7th E. of (cr. 1746). S. C. Hobart-Hampden-Mercer-Henderson; b. 1860; suc. 1885; Ld.-in-Waiting, 1895; *H. Capt. Hon. C. E. Hobart-Hampden, n.*—Hampden House, Gt. Misenden, Bucks. **L.**

Burghclere, 1st Bar. (cr. 1895). H. C. Gardner, P.C.; b. 1846; M.P. N. Essex 1885-95. Pres. of Bd. of Agriculture, 1892-5.—48, Charles Street, W. **L.**

Burnham, 1st Bar. (cr. 1903). E. Lawson, K.C.V.O.; b. 1833; Propr. of *Daily Telegraph*; *H. Lt.-Col. Hon. H. L. Lawson, M.P., s.*—Hall Barn, Beaconsfield. **L.U.**

Burton, 1st Bar. (cr. 1886). Hon. Col. M. A. Bass, K.C.V.O., V.D.; b. 1837; Vol.; M.P. Stafford 1865-68, E. Staffs. 1868-85, Burton Div. 1885-6. *H.* (by special remr.) Hon. Mrs. N. Baillie, *dau.*—Rangemore, Burton-on-Trent. **L.U.**

Bute, 4th M. of (cr. 1796). J. Crichton-Stuart; b. 1881; suc. 1900; Ld.-Lt. of Bute; *H.* Ld. N. E. Crichton-Stuart, *br.*—Mount Stuart, Rothesay, N.B. **C.**

Byron, 9th Bar. (cr. 1643). G. F. W. Byron; b. 1855; suc. 1870; Mil.; *H.* Rev. Hon. F. E. C. Byron, *br.*—Langford Grove, Maldon, Essex. **C.**

Cadogan, 5th E. (cr. 1800). Hon. Col. G. H. Cadogan, K.G., P.C.; b. 1840; suc. 1873; Mil.; Vol.; M.P. Bath 1873. Under-Sec. for War, 1875-8; Colonies, 1878-80; Ld. Privy Seal, 1886-92; Ld.-Lt. of Ireland, 1895-02; *H.* Visc. Chelsea, *s.*—Chelsea House, Cadogan Place, S.W. **C.**

Cairns, 4th E. (cr. 1878). Maj. W. D. Cairns; b. 1865; suc. 1905; Army; Mil.; *H.* Hon. D. H. Cairns, *br.*—Bradford Abbas, Sherborne, Dorset. —

Calthorpe, 6th Bar. (cr. 1796). A. C. Gough-Calthorpe; b. 1829; suc. 1898; Yeo.; *H.* Hon. W. Gough-Calthorpe, *s.*—Elvetham, Winchfield, Hants. **C.**

Camden, 4th M. (cr. 1812). Major J. C. Pratt; b. and suc. 1872; Ld.-Lt. of Kent; Impl. Yeo.; Mil.; *H.* *E. of Brecknock, *s.*—Bayham Abbey, Lamberhurst. **C.**

Camoye, 5th Bar. (cr. 1383). R. F. J. Stonor; b. 1884; suc. 18. 7; *H.* *Hon. E. M. Stonor, *br.*—Stonor Park, Henley-on-Thames. —

Camperdown, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). R. A. H. P. Haldane-Duncan; b. 1841; suc. 1867; Ld.-in-Waiting, 1868-71; Civil Ld. of Admiralty, 1870-4; Convener of Forfarsh.; *H.* Hon. G. A. P. H. Duncan, *br.*—Camperdown House, Dundee. **L.U.**

Canterbury, 94th Archbishop of (602). R. T. Davidson, D.D., P.C., G.C.V.O.; b. 1848; Cons. 1891; Dean of Windsor, 1888-90; Bp. of Rochester, 1891-5; Winchester, 1895-03; Abp. since 1903.—Lambeth Palace, S.E. **C.**

Canterbury, 4th Visc. (cr. 1835). H. C. Manners-Sutton; b. 1839; suc. 1877; *H.* Hon. H. F. W. Manners-Sutton, *s.*—Brooke House, Norwich. **L.**

Carew, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1838). R. S. G. J. Carew; b. 1860; suc. 1881; *H.* Hon. G. P. J. Carew, *br.*—Castlebore, Ennisceorthy, Wexford. **L.U.**

Carlisle, 9th E. of (cr. 1661). G. J. Howard; b. 1843; suc. 1889; Vol.; M.P. E. Cumberland, 1879-80 and 1881-85; *H.* Capt. Visc. Morpeth, M.P. *s.*—Naworth Castle, Brampton, Cumberland. **L.U.**

Carnarvon, 5th E. of (cr. 1798). G. E. S. M. Herbert; b. 1866; suc. 1890; *H.* *Ld. Porchester, *s.*—Highclere Castle, Newbury. **C.**

Carnwath, 12th E. of (cr. 1639); Sco. Rep. Peer. Lt.-Col. R. H. C. Dalzell; b. 1847; suc. 1887; Army; Vol.; *H.* Ld. Dalzell and Liberton, *s.*—Carnwath House, Fulham, S.W. **C.**

Carrington, 1st E. (cr. 1895). C. R. Wynn-Carrington, P.C., G.C.M.G.; b. 1843; suc. to Barony 1868; Army; Mil.; Joint Hered. Ld. Gt. Chamberlain of England; M.P. Wycombe, 1865-8; Capt. Genta-at-Arms, 1881-5; Gov. of N. S. Wales, 1885-90; Ld. Chamberlain, 1892-5; *H.* *Visc. Wenderover, *s.*—Gwydyr Castle, Llanrwst, N. Wales. **L.**

Carysfort, 5th E. of (cr. 1789, Ir.). W. Proby, K.P.; b. 1836; suc. 1872; sits as Bar. Carysfort (1801); Mil.; Ld.-Lt. Wicklow.—Elton Hall, Peterborough. **C.**

Castlemaine, 5th Bar. (cr. 1812). Ir. Rep. Peer. A. E. Handcock; b. 1863; suc. 1892; Ld.-Lt. Westmeath; Mil.; *H.* Hon. R. Handcock, *br.*—Moydrum Castle, Athlone. **C.**

Castletown, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1869). Lt.-Col. B. E. B. Fitzpatrick, C.M.G.; b. 1848; suc. 1883; Army; Mil. (Egypt; S. Africa); Yeo.; M.P. Portarlington, 1880-3.—Granston Manor, Abbeylisle, Queen's Co. **L.U.**

Cathcart, 4th E. (cr. 1814). A. Cathcart; b. 1856; suc. 1905; Army; *H.* Hon. G. Cathart, *br.*—Thornton-le-Street, Thirsk, Yorks. **C.**

Cawdor, 3rd E. (cr. 1827). Col. F. A. V. Campbell, P.C., A.D.C.; b. 1847; suc. 1898; Mil.; Ld.-Lt. Pembrokehire; First Ld. of the Admiralty since 1905; M.P. Carmarthenshire, 1874-85; *H.* Major Visc. Emlyn, *s.*—Admiralty, S.W. **C.**

Chelmsford, 3rd Bar. (c. 1858), F. J. N. Thesiger; b. 1868; suc. 1905; Barrister; Vol.; Govr. of Queensland since 1905; *H.* *Hon. P. Thesiger, *s.*—Brisbane, Queensland. **C.**

Chesham, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1858). Hon. Maj.-Gen. C. C. W. Cavendish, P.C., K.C.B., D.S.O.; b. 1850; suc. 1882; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Master of the Buckhounds, 1900-1; Ld. of the Bedchamber to the Pr. of Wales since 1901; Insp.-Genl. of Impl. Yeo., 1901-2; *H.* *Hon. J. C. Cavendish, *s.*—Latimer House, Chesham, Bucks. **L.U.**

Chester, 33rd Bp. of (cr. 1541). F. J. Jayne, D.D.; b. 1845; cons. 1889; Tutor Keble Coll., Oxon., 1871-7; Prin. of St. David's Coll., Lampeter, 1879-86; Vicar of Leeds, 1886-9.—The Palace, Chester. **C.**

Chesterfield, 10th E. of (cr. 1628). E. F. Scudamore-Stanhope, P.C.; b. 1854; suc. 1887; Mil.; Treas. of Household, 1892-4; Capt. of Genl. at Arms, 1894-5; *H. Comr.* Hon. H. A. Scudamore-Stanhope, R.N., *br.*—15, Upper Grosvenor Street, W. **L.**

Cheylesmore, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1887). Maj.-Gen. H. F. Eaton, C.V.O.; b. 1848; suc. 1902; Army; Mayor of Westminster since 1904; *H. *Hon. F. O. H. Eaton, s.*—16, Princes Gate, S.W. **C.**

Chichester, 6th E. of (cr. 1801). J. B. Pelham; b. 1871; suc. 1905; *H. Hon. H. G. G. Pelham, br.*—Stanmer Park, Lewes. **—**

Chichester, 93rd Bp. of (682). E. R. Wilberforce, D.D.; b. 1840; cons. 1882; Canon of Winchester, 1878-82; Bp. of Newcastle, 1882-95; tr. to Chichester, 1895.—The Palace, Chichester. **L.**

Cholmondeley, 4th M. of (cr. 1815). G. H. H. Cholmondeley, P.C.; b. 1858; suc. 1884; Yeo.; Joint Hered. Lord Gt. Chamberlain of England; *H. E. of Rock-savage, s.*—Cholmondeley Castle, Malpas, Cheshire. **C.**

Churchill, 1st Visc. (cr. 1902). V. A. F. C. Spencer, G.C.V.O.; b. 1864; suc. as 3rd Bar. 1886; Army; *Ld.-in-Waiting* 1889-92, and since 1895; *H. *Hon. V. A. Spencer, s.*—Rolleston, Leicester. **C.**

Churston, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1858). J. Yarde-Buller; b. 1846; suc. 1871; Army; Yeo.; Vol.; *H. Capt. Hon. J. R. L. Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., s.*—Lupton House, Brixham, S. Devon. **C.**

Clancarty, 5th E. of (cr. 1803, Ir.). W. F. Le Poer Trench; b. 1868; suc. 1891; sits as Visc. Clancarty (1823); Mil.; *H. *Ld. Kilconnel, s.*—Garbally Pk., Ballinasloe, Ireland. **C.**

Clanricarde, 2nd M. of (cr. 1825, Ir.). H. G. de Burch-Canning; b. 1882; suc. 1874; sits as Bar. Somerhill (1826); Dipl. Serv., 1852-63; M.P. Galway, 1867-71; *H. M. of Sligo, c. (to Earldom).*—c5, Albany, W. **L.U.**

Clanwilliam, 4th E. of (cr. 1776, Ir.). Adm. of the Fleet R. J. Meade, G.C.B.; K.C.M.G.; A.D.C.; b. 1832; suc. 1879; sits as Bar. Clanwilliam (1828); Navy (Baltic 1854-5; Canton 1857, wounded); *Ed. of Admy., 1874-80*; Commd. Flying Squadron, 1880-1; *Comr.-in-Chief N. America and W. Indies, 1885-6*; Portsmouth, 1891-4; *H. Capt. Hon. A. V. Meade, s.*—32, Belgrave Square, S.W. **C.**

Clarendon, 5th E. of (cr. 1776). Hon. Col. E. H. Villiers, P.C., G.C.B., A.D.C.; b. 1846; suc. 1870; Impl. Yeo.; M.P. Brecon, 1869-70; *Ld.-Lt. Herts*; *Lord-in-Waiting, 1895-00*; *Lt. Chamberlain* since 1900.—*H. Ld. Hyde, s.*—The Grove, Watford. **L.U.**

Clifden, 6th Visc. (cr. 1781, Ir.). T. C. Agar-Robartes; b. 1844; suc. 1899; sits as Bar. Mendip (1794); suc. as 2nd Bar. Robartes, 1882; M.P. E. Cornwall, 1880-2; *H. Hon. T. C. R. Agar-Robartes, s.*—Lanhydrock House, Bodmin. **L.U.**

Clifford of Chudleigh, 9th Bar. (cr. 1672). Col. L. H. H. Clifford, A.D.C., V.D.; b. 1851; suc. 1880; Barrister; Vol.; *H. Hon. W. H. Clifford, br.*—Ugbrooke Park, Chudleigh, Devon. **L.U.**

Clinton, 21st Bar. (cr. 1299). Maj. C. J. R. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis; b. 1863; suc. 1904; Yeo.; *H. Maj. Hon. H. W. Trefusis, br.*—Heanton Satchville, Dolton, R.S.O., Devon. **C.**

Clonbrock, 4th Bar. (cr. 1790, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. L. G. Dillon, K.P., P.C.; b. 1834; suc. 1898; *Ld.-Lt. Galway*; Dipl. Serv., 1856-63; *H. Hon. R. E. Dillon, s.*—Clonbrock, Ahascragh, Galway. **C.**

Cloncurry, 4th Bar. (cr. 1789 Ir., 1831 U.K.). V. Lawless; b. 1840; suc. 1869; Mil.; *H. Col. Hon. E. Lawless, br.*—Lyons Castle, co. Kildare. **C.**

Cobham, 8th Visc. (cr. 1718). Col. C. G. Lyttelton; b. 1842; suc. 1889 (suc. as Bar. Lyttelton 1876); Yeo.; Vol.; M.P. E. Worcestershire, 1868-74; *Land Commr., 1881-9*; *Railway Commr. 1891-05*; *H. Hon. J. C. Lyttelton, s.*—Hagley Hall, Stourbridge. **L.U.**

Colchester, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1817). R. C. E. Abbot; b. 1842; suc. 1867; Charity Commr., 1880-3.—St. Bruno, Sunningdale, Berks. **C.**

Coleridge, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1873). B. J. S. Coleridge, K.C.; b. 1851; suc. 1894; M.P. Sheffield (Attercliffe Div.), 1885-94; *H. Hon. G. D. Coleridge, s.*—The Chanter's House, Ottery St. Mary, Devon. **L.**

Colville of Culross, 2nd Visc. (cr. 1902). Major C. R. W. Colville; b. 1854; suc. 1903; Army (Zululand); *H. Hon. C. A. Colville, R.N., Master of Colville, s.*—15, Queen's Gate Place, S.W. **C.**

***Combermere**, 4th Visc. (cr. 1826.) F. L. W. Stapleton-Cotton; b. 1887; suc. 1898; *H. Col. Hon. R. S. G. Stapleton-Cotton, u.*—Chaseley House, Rugeley. **—**

Congleton, 4th Bar. (cr. 1841). M.-Gen. H. Parnell, C.B.; b. 1839; suc. 1896; Army (Crimea, Zululand); *H.* *Hon. H. B. F. Parnell, s.—Rathleague, Queen's Co. **C.**

Connaught and Strathearn, 1st D. of (cr. 1874). Field-Marshal H.R.H. Arthur W. P. A., K.G., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., P.C., V.D.; 3rd s. of H.M. Queen Victoria; b. 1850; Army (Egypt); Yeo.; Mil.; Vol.; Gen. Off. Commanding Southern Dist., 1890-3; Aldershot Dist., 1893-8; Gen. Commdg. the Forces in Ireland, 1899-04; Inspector-General of the Forces since 1904. (see p. 30). *H.* H.R.H. Pr. Arthur F. P. A., K.G., s.—Clarence House, S.W. **—**

Conyngham, 5th M. (cr. 1816, Ir.). V.G.H. F. Conyngham; b. 1883; suc. 1897; Bar. Minster (U.K. 1821); Mil. (S. Africa); *H.* *Lord F. Conyngham, br.—Bifrons, Canterbury. **—**

Cork, 10th E. of (cr. 1620, Ir.), and **Orrery** (cr. 1660, Ir.) Hon. Col. C. S. C. Boyle; b. 1861; suc. 1904; Sits as Bar. Boyle (U.K. 1711); Army; Imp. Yeo.; (S. Africa); *H.* Hon. R. J. L. Boyle, br.—Marston House, Frome, Somerset. **L.**

Cottenham, 4th E. of (cr. 1850). K.C.E. Pepys; b. 1874; suc. 1881; *H.* *Visc. Crowhurst, s.—Bicester Hall, Oxon. **C.**

Cottesloe, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1874). T. F. Fremantle; b. 1830; suc. 1890; Chn. L. B. and S. C. Ry. Co.; M.P. Bucks, 1876-85; *H.* Maj. Hon. T. F. Fremantle, V.D., s.—Swanbourne, Winslow. **C.**

Courtown, 5th E. of (cr. 1762, Ir.). J. G. H. Stopford; b. 1823; suc. 1858; Army; sits as Bar. Saltersford (1796); *H.* Lt.-Col. Visc. Stopford, s.—Courtown House, Gorey, Ireland. **C.**

Coventry, 9th E. of (cr. 1697). Hon. Col. G. W. Coventry, P.C.; b. 1838; suc. 1843; Ld.-Lt. Worcestershire; Yeo.; Mil.; Captain of Gentn.-at-Arms, 1877-80, 1885-6; Master of Buckhounds, 1886-92, and 1895-1900; *H.* Lt.-Col. Visc. Deerpurth, s.—Croome Court, Stoke Severn, Worcestershire. **C.**

Cowley, 3rd E. (cr. 1857). H. A. M. Wellesley; b. 1866; suc. 1895; Mil.; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); *H.* *Visc. Dangan, s.—11, S. Audley Street, W. **C.**

Cranbrook, 1st E. of (cr. 1892). G. Gathorne Hardy, P.C., G.C.S.I.; b. 1814; Under-Sec. Home Dep., 1858-9; Pres. of Poor Law Bd., 1866-7; Home Sec., 1867-8; Sec. for War, 1874-8; for India, 1878-80; Ld. Pres. of Council, 1885-6, and 1886-92; M.P. Leominster 1886-65; Oxford Univ. 1865-78; cr. Visc., 1878; *H.* Col. Ld. Medway, V.D. s.—Hemsted Park, Staplehurst, Kent. **C.**

Cranworth, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1899). B. F. Gurdon; b. 1877; suc. 1902; Mil. (S. Africa); *H.* *Hon. R. B. Gurdon, s.—Letton, Thetford. **L.U.**

Craven, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). W. G. R. Craven; b. 1868; suc. 1883; Yeo.; *H.* *Visc. Uffington, s.—Coombe Abbey, Coventry. **L.U.**

Crawford, 26th E. of (cr. 1398, S.), and **Balcarres** (cr. 1651, S.). Hon. Col. J. L. Lindsay, K.T., V.D.; b. 1847; suc. 1880; sits as Bar. Wigan (1826); Army; Vol.; M.P. Wigan, 1874-80; ex-Pres. Royal Astronom. Socy.; *H.* Ld. Balcarres, M.P., s.—Haigh Hall, Wigan. **C.**

Crawshaw, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). T. Brooks; b. 1825; Manufr.; *H.* Hon. W. Brooks, s.—Whetton House, Loughborough. **L.U.**

Crewe, 1st E. of (cr. 1805). R. O. A. Crewe-Milnes, P.C.; b. 1858; suc. as 2nd Bar. Houghton, 1885; Yeo.; Ld.-in-Waiting, 1886; Ld.-Lt. of Ireland, 1892-5.—Crewe Hall, Crewe. **L.**

Crofton, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1797, Ir.), Ir. Rep. Peer. E. H. C. Crofton; b. 1834; suc. 1869; *H.* Capt. A. E. L. Crofton, n.—Mote Park, Ballymurphy, Roscommon. **C.**

Cromer, 1st E. of (cr. 1901). Evelyn Baring, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; b. 1841; Army; Commr. of Egyptian Debt, 1877-9; Comptr. Gen.-ral, 1879-80; Financial Member of Viceroy of India's Council, 1880-3; H.M. Agent and Consul-Gen. in Egypt since 1883; cr. Bar. 1892; Visc. 1899; *H.* Visc. Errington, s.—Cairo, Egypt. **C.**

Cross, 1st Visc. (cr. 1886). R. Asheton Cross, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., b. 1823; Home Sec., 1874-80, and 1885-6; Sec. for India, 1886-92; Ld. Privy Seal, 1895-1900; M.P. Preston 1857-62, S.W. Lancashire 1868-85, Newton Division 1885-6; *H.* R. A. Cross, gr.-s.—Eccle Riggs, Broughton-in-Furness. **C.**

Cumberland and Teviotdale, 3rd D. of (cr. 1799). Gen. H.R.H. Prince Ernest A. W. A. G. F., K.G., G.C.H.; only s. of late King George V. of Hanover; b. 1845; suc. 1878; *H.* Prince George W., Earl of Armagh, s.—Villa Cumberland, Gmünden, Austria. **—**

Currie, 1st Bar. (cr. 1899). P. H. W. Currie, P.C., G.C.B.; b. 1834; Foreign Office, 1854-93; Amb. at Constantinople, 1893-8; at Rome, 1898-03.—8, Princes Gate, S.W. **C.**

Dalhousie, 14th E. of (cr. 1633, Sco.). A. G. M. Ramsay; b. 1878; suc. 1887; Army (S. Africa); Mil.; sits as Bar. Ramsay (1875); *H.* *Ld. Ramsay, s.—Brechin Castle, Brechin, N.B. **C.**

Darnley, 8th E. of (cr. 1725 Ir.); Ir. Rep. Peer. Ivo F. W. Bligh; b. 1859; suc. 1900; *H.* **Ld.* Clifton of Rathmore, *s.*—Cobham Hall, Gravesend. **C.**

Dartmouth, 6th E. of (cr. 1711). Hon. Col. W. H. Legge, P.C.; b. 1851; suc. 1891; Vol.; M.P. W. Kent 1878-85, Lewisham 1885-91; *Ld.*-Lt. Staffordshire; Vice-Chamberlain, 1885-6 and 1886-91; *H.* Visc. Lewisham, *s.*—Patshull House, Wolverhampton. **C.**

Dartrey, 2nd E. of (cr. 1866). Lt.-Col. V. Dawson, K.P.; b. 1842, suc. 1897; Army; M.P. Monaghan, 1865-8; *H.* Capt. Hon. E. S. Dawson, R.N., *br.*—Dartrey, Co. Monaghan. **L.U.**

Davey, Bar. (Life Peer; cr. 1894). Horace Davey, P.C.; b. 1833. Sol.-Gen., 1886; *Ld.* Justice of Appeal, 1893-4; *Ld.* of Appeal in *Ord.* since 1894; M.P. Christchurch, 1890-5; Stockton, 1888-92, —Verdley Place, Fernhurst, Sussex. **L.**

De Clifford, 25th Bar. (cr. 1299). J. S. Russell; b. 1884; suc. 1894; Impl. Yeo.—Dalgan Park, Tuam, Ireland. —

De Freyne, 4th Bar. (cr. 1851). A. French; b. 1855; suc. 1868; Mil.; *H.* Hon. A. R. French, *s.*—French Park, Roscommon. **C.**

Delamere, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1821). H. Cholmondeley; b. 1870; suc. 1887; Yeo.; Mil.; *H.* *Hon. T. P. H. Cholmondeley, *s.*—Vale Royal, Northwich. **C.**

De la Warr, 8th E. (cr. 1761). Major G. G. R. Sackville; b. 1869; suc. 1896; Vol.; Colonial Inf. (S. Africa); *H.* **Ld.* Buckhurst, *s.*—Buckhurst, Sussex. **C.**

De L'Isle and Dudley, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1835). Maj. P. Sidney; b. 1853; suc. 1898; Army; *H.* Lt.-Col. Hon. A. Sidney, *br.*—Ingleby Manor, Northallerton. **C.**

De Mauley, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1838). W. A. W. Ponsonby; b. 1843; suc. 1896; Army; *H.* Rev. Canon Hon. M. J. G. Ponsonby, *br.*—Langford House, Lechlade, Glos. **L.U.**

Denbigh, 9th E. of (cr. 1622), and **Desmond**, 8th E. of (Ir. cr. 1622). Hon. Col. R. R. B. A. Feilding; C.V.O. b. 1859; suc. 1892; Army (Egypt); Vol.; *Ld.*-in-Waiting since 1897; *H.* *Visc. Feilding, *s.*—Newnham Paddox, Lutterworth. **C.**

Denman, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1834). Major T. Denman; b. 1874; suc. 1894; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); *H.* *Hon. —Denman, *s.*—Stony Middleton, Sheffield. **L.**

Deramore, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1885). Major R. W. de Yarburgh-Bateson; b. 1865; suc. 1893; Impl. Yeo.; *H.* Hon. G. N. de Yarburgh-Bateson, *br.*—Heslington Hall, York. **C.**

De Ramsey, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1887). Hon. Col. W. H. Fellowes; b. 1848; suc. 1887; Army; Mil.; Vol.; M.P. Hunts 1880-5, N. Div. 1885-7; *Ld.*-in-Waiting, 1890-92; *H.* Hon. C. C. Fellowes, *s.*—Ramsey Abbey, Huntingdon. **C.**

Derby, 16th E. of (cr. 1485). Col. F. A. Stanley, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., P.C.; b. 1841; suc. 1898 (cr. Bar. Stanley of Preston, 1886); Army; Mil.; Vol.; *Ld.*-Lt. Lancashire; Chan. of Liverpool Univ.; *Ld.* of Admy., 1868; Finl. Sec. War Office, 1874-7, Treasury, 1877-8; Sec. for War, 1878-80; Colonies, 1885-6; Pres. of Bd. of Trade, 1886-8; Gov.-Gen. of Canada, 1888-93; M.P. Preston 1865-8, N. Lancashire 1868-85; Blackpool Div. 1885-6; *H.* Col. Rt. Hon. *Ld.* Stanley, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.P., *s.*—Knowsley Hall, Prescott. **C.**

De Ros, 24th Bar. (cr. 1264). Premier Baron of England. Lt.-Gen. D. C. Fitzgerald-de-Ros, K.P., K.C.V.O.; b. 1827; suc. 1874; Army; *Ld.*-in-Waiting, 1874-80, 1885-6 and 1886-92; *H.* Hon. Mrs. Mary Dawson, *du.*—Old Court, Strangford, Downpatrick. **C.**

Derwent, 1st Bar. (cr. 1881). H. V. B. Johnstone; b. 1829; Army; Vol.; M.P. Scarborough, 1869-80; *H.* Capt. Hon. F. V. Johnstone, *s.*—Hackness Hall, Scarborough. **L.**

De Saumarez, 4th Bar. (cr. 1831). J. St. V. Saumarez; b. 1843; suc. 1891; Army; Dipl. Serv.; *H.* *Hon. J. St. V. B. Saumarez, *s.*—Shrubland Park, Ipswich. **C.**

Devon, 14th E. of (cr. 1553). Capt. C. P. Courtenay; b. 1870; suc. 1904; Mil.; Civ. Serv.; *H.* Rev. Hon. H. H. Courtenay, *br.*—High House, Kenton, Exeter. **C.**

Devonshire, 8th D. of (cr. 1694). Hon. Col. S. C. Cavendish, K.G., P.C.; b. 1833; suc. 1891; Yeo.; Mil.; Vol.; *Ld.*-Lt. Derbyshire and Waterford Co.; Chanc. Camb. Univ.; M.P. N. Lancashire 1857-68, Radnor 1869-80, N. E. Lancashire 1880-5, Rosendale Div. 1885-91; *Ld.* of Admy., 1863; Under Sec. for War, 1863-6; Sec. for War, 1866; Postmr.-Gen., 1868-71; Ch. Sec. for Ireland, 1871-4; Sec. for India 1880-2; for War, 1882-5; *Ld.* Pres. of Council, 1895-03; Pres. of Bd. of Education, 1900-2; *H.* V. C. W. Cavendish, M.P., *n.*—Chatsworth, Derbyshire. **L.U.**

Digby, 10th Bar. (cr. 1620, Ir.). Col. E. H. T. Digby; b. 1846; suc. 1889; sits as Bar. Digby (1765); Army (Suakin); Mil.; Vol.; M.P. Dorset, 1876-85; *H.* *Hon. E. K. Digby, *s.*—Minterne House, Cerne Abbas, Dorset. **C.**

***Donegall**, 6th M. of (cr. 1791, Ir.). E. A. D. St. G. Chichester; b. 1908; suc. 1904; Bar. Fisherwick (U.K. 1790). *H.* Ld. H. F. Chichester, *u.*—Isle of Magee, Belfast. —

Donoughmore, 6th E. of (cr. 1800, Ir.). Capt. R. W. J. Hely-Hutchinson; b. 1875; suc. 1900; sits as Visc. Hutchinson (1821); Mil.; Colonial Service; Parl. Under Sec. for War since 1903; *H.* * Visc. Suidale, *s.*—Knocklofty House, Clonmel, Tipperary. **C.**

Dormer, 13th Bar. (cr. 1830). R. J. Dormer; b. 1862; suc. 1900; Ex-Egyptian Civ. Serv.; *H.* Comdr. Hon. C. J. T. Dormer, R.N., *br.*—Peterley Manor, Gt. Missenden, Bucks. **L.U.**

Downe, 8th Visc. (cr. 1680, Ir.). Br.-Gen. H. R. Dawnay, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; b. 1844; suc. 1857; sits as Bar. Dawnay of Danby (1897); Army (Zulu-land, S. Africa); *H.* Capt. Hon. J. Dawnay, D.S.O., *s.*—Danby Lodge, Gros- mont, York. **C.**

Downshire, 6th M. of (cr. 1789, Ir.). Capt. A. W. J. W. B. T. Hill; b. 1871; suc. 1874; sits as E. of Hillsborough (1772); Impl. Yeo.; *H.* * E. of Hillsborough, *s.*—Easthampstead Park, Wokingham. **C.**

Drogheda, 9th E. of (cr. 1661, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. P. W. Moore; b. 1846; suc. 1892; *H.* Visc. Moore, *s.*—Moore Abbey, Monasterevan, Kildare. **C.**

Ducie, 3rd E. of (cr. 1837). Hon. Col. H. J. Moreton, P.C.; b. 1827; suc. 1853; Ld. Warden of the Stannaries; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Gloucestershire; M.P. Stroud, 1852-3; Capt. Yeo. of Guard, 1859-66; *H.* Ld. Moreton, *s.*—Tortworth Court, Gloucestershire. **L.U.**

Dudley, 2nd E. of (cr. 1860). Major W. H. Ward, P.C., G.C.V.O.; b. 1867; suc. 1885; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Parl. Sec. to Bd. of Trade, 1895-1902; Ld.-Lieut. of Ireland since 1902; *H.* * Visc. Ednam, *s.*—Viceregal Lodge, Dublin. **C.**

Dufferin and Ava, 2nd M. of (cr. 1888). T. J. T. Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood; b. 1866; suc. 1902; Dipl. Serv.; Asst.-Clerk, Foreign Office; *H.* Ld. Basil G. T. Blackwood, *br.*—Clandeboyne, Belfast. **L.**

Dunally, 4th Bar. (cr. 1800, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. H. O'C. Prittie; b. 1851; suc. 1885; Ld.-Lt. Tipperary; Army; *H.* Hon. H. C. O'C. Prittie, *s.*—Kilboy, Nenagh, Tipperary. **C.**

Dunboyne, 25th Bar. (cr. 1274 and 1541). Ir. Rep. Peer. R. St. J. F. Butler; b. 1844; suc. 1899; Senr. Master of Supr. Court, England, and King's Remem- brancer up to 1905; *H.* Hon. F. G. P. Butler, R.N., *s.*—Knoppogue Castle, Quin, Co. Clare. **C.**

Dundonald, 12th E. of (cr. 1669). Sco. Rep. Peer. Maj.-Gen. D. M. B. H. Cochrane, C.B., C.V.O.; b. 1852; suc. 1885; Army (Nile Expedn. S. Africa); Commanded Canadian Militia, 1902-4; *H.* * Ld. Cochrane, *s.*—Gwyrch Castle, Abergelle, N. Wales. **L.U.**

Dunedin, 1st Bar. (cr. 1905). A. Graham Murray, P.C.; b. 1849; M.P. Bute 1891-05. Solr.-Genl. for Scotland 1891-2, 1895-6; Ld. Advocate 1896-03; Secy. for Scotland 1903-5; Ld. Justice Genl. and Ld. Pres. of Court of Session since 1905; *H.* Hon. R. T. G. Murray, *s.*—7, Rothesay Ter., Edinburgh. **C.**

Dunleath, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1892). Maj. H. L. Mulholland; b. 1854; suc. 1895; Army; Mil.; M.P. N. Londonderry Co., 1885-95; *H.* Hon. A. E. S. Mulholland, *s.*—Ballywater Park, Co. Dow. **C.**

Dunmore, 7th E. of (cr. 1686, Sco.). Hon. Col. C. A. Murray; b. 1841; suc. 1845; Army; Vol.; sits as Bar. Dun- more (1831); Ld.-in-Waiting, 1874-80; *H.* Major Visc. Fincastle, V.C., *s.*—55, Lancaster Gate, W. **C.**

Dunraven and Mountearl, 4th E. of (cr. 1822, Ir.). Col. W. T. Wyndham-Quin, P.C., K.P., C.M.G.; b. 1842; suc. 1871; sits as Bar. Kenry (1866); Army; Mil.; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Ld.-Lt. Limerick Co.; Und.-Sec. Colonies, 1885-6 and 1886-7; *H.* Col. W. H. Wyndham-Quin, D.S.O., M.P., *c.*—Dunraven Castle, Bridgend. **C.**

Durham, 3rd E. of (cr. 1833). Hon. Col. J. G. Lambton, V.D.; b. 1855; suc. 1879; Army; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Co. Durham; *H.* Col. Hon. F. W. Lambton, M.P., *br.*—Lambton Castle, Durham. **L.**

Durham, 85th Bp. of (cr. 635). H. C. G. Moule, D.D.; b. 1841; cons. 1901; Prin. of Ridley Hall, Camb., 1881-99; Prof. of Divinity, Camb., 1899-01.—Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland. —

Dynevor, 6th Bar. (cr. 1780). A. de C. Rice; b. 1836; suc. 1878; Mil.; *H.* Capt. Hon. W. F. Rice, *s.*—Dynevor Castle, Llandilo, Carmarthen. **C.**

Ebury, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1857). R. W. Grosvenor, P.C.; b. 1834; suc. 1893; Army; Yeo.; M.P. Westminster, 1865-74; *H.* Capt. Hon. R. V. Grosvenor, *s.*—Moor Park, Rickmansworth. **L.U.**

Edingham, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). H. A. G. Howard; b. 1866; suc. 1898; *H.* G. F. H. C. Howard, *c.*—Tasmore House, Bicester. **L.U.**

Egerton of Tatton, 1st E. (cr. 1897). Major W. Egerton; b. 1832; suc. to Barony, 1883; *Ld.-Lt. Cheshire*; Yeo.; M.P. N. Cheshire 1858-68, Mid Cheshire 1868-83; *H.* (to Barony) Hon. A. de T. Egerton, M.P., *br.*—Tatton Park, Knutsford, Cheshire. **C.**

Eglinton, 15th E. of (cr. 1503, Sco.) and 7th E. of Winton (cr. 1600, Sco.). G. A. Montgomerie; b. 1848; suc. 1892; sits as E. of Winton (1859); Army; Yeo.; *Ld.-Lt. Ayrshire*; *H.* *Ld. Montgomerie*, s.—Eglinton Castle, Irvine, N.B. **C.**

Egmont, 8th E. of (cr. 1733, Ir.). A. A. Perceval; b. 1856; suc. 1897; sits as Bar. Lovell and Holland (1762); *H.* C. J. Perceval, *br.*—Cottimore, Walfon-on-Thames. —

Eldon, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). J. Scott; b. 1845; suc. 1854; Vol.; *H.* *Visc. Encombe, *gr.-s.*—43, Portman Sq., W. **C.**

Elgin, 9th E. of (cr. 1633, Sco.) and **Kincardine** (cr. 1647, Sco.). V. A. Bruce, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; b. 1849; suc. 1863; sits as Bar. Elgin (1849); *Ld.-Lt. and Convener of Fife*; Treas. of H. M. Household, 1886; First Commr. of Works, 1886; Viceroy of India, 1894-9; Chn. of Royal Commission on S. African War, 1902-3; *H.* *Ld. Bruce*, s.—Broomhall, Dunfermline, N.B. **L.**

Ellenborough, 5th Bar. (cr. 1802). E. D. Law; b. 1841; suc. 1902; Commr. R.N. (Baltic, China, Ashanti); *H.* *Lt.-Col. Hon. C. H. Law*, C.B., *br.*—65, George Street, W. **C.**

Ellesmere, 3rd E. of (cr. 1846). Hon. Col. F. C. G. Egerton, V.D.; b. 1847; suc. 1862; Impl. Yeo.; Vol.; *H.* Capt. Visc. Brackley, s.—Bridgewater House, S.W. **C.**

Elphinstone, 16th Bar. (cr. 1509, Sco.). S. H. Elphinstone; b. 1869; suc. 1893; sits as Bar. Elphinstone (U.K. 1885); *H.* Hon. M. W. Elphinstone, *br.*—Carberry Tower, Musselburgh, N.B. **C.**

Ely, 5th M. of (cr. 1800, Ir.). J. H. Loftus; b. 1851; suc. 1889; sits as Bar. Loftus (1801); *H.* *Ld. G. H. Loftus*, *br.*—Ely Lodge, Enniskillen. **C.**

Emly, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1874). G. W. T. Monnell; b. 1858; suc. 1894.—Tervoe, Limerick. **N.**

Enniskillen, 4th E. of (cr. 1789, Ir.). Hon. Col. L. E. Cole, K.P.; b. 1845; suc. 1886; sits as Bar. Grinstead (U.K. 1815); Army; Mil.; M.P. Enniskillen, 1880-5; *H.* Major Visc. Cole, s.—Florence Court, Fermanagh. **C.**

Erac, 4th E. of (cr. 1789, Ir.). J. H. Crichton, K.P., P.C.; b. 1889; suc. 1885; sits as Bar. Fermanagh (1876); *Ld.-Lt. Fermanagh*, and Chn. of Co. Council; *Ld. of Treasury* 1876-80; M.P. Enniskillen 1868-80, Fermanagh 1880-5; *H.* Capt. Visc. Crichton, D.S.O., s.—Crom Castle, Newtown Butler, Fermanagh. **C.**

Erroll, 19th E. of (cr. 1453, Sco.), Br.-Gen. C. G. Hay, K.T., C.B.; b. 1852; suc. 1891; Army (S. Africa); Vol.; sits as Bar. Kilmarnock (1831); Hered. *Ld. High Constable of Scotland*; *Ld. in Waiting* since 1903; *H.* *Ld. Kilmarnock*, s.—Slains Castle, Cruden, N.B. **L.U.**

Erskine, 5th Bar. (cr. 1806). W. M. Erskine; b. 1841; suc. 1882; Army; Barrister; *H.* Hon. M. Erskine, s.—Spratton Hall, Northampton. **C.**

Escher, 2nd Visc. (cr. 1897). R. B. Brett, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; b. 1852; suc. 1899; M.P. Penryn, 1880-5; Sec. to Office of Works, 1895-02; Dep. Govr. of Windsor Castle; *H.* Hon. O. S. B. Brett, s.—2, Tilney Street, W. **L.U.**

Essex, 7th E. of (cr. 1661). Lt.-Col. G. D. de V. Capell; b. 1857; suc. 1892; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); *H.* Visc. Malden, s.—9, Mansfield Street, W. **C.**

Estcourt, 1st Bar. (cr. 1903). Hon. Col. G. T. J. Sotherton-Estcourt; b. 1889; Yeo.; M.P. N. Wilt, 1874-85.—Estcourt, Tetbury, Gloucestershire. **C.**

Exeter, 5th M. of (cr. 1801). W. T. B. Cecil; b. 1876; suc. 1898; Hered. Grand Almoner to the King; Mil. (S. Africa); *H.* **Ld. Burghley*, s.—Burghley House, Stamford. **C.**

***Exmouth**, 5th Visc. (cr. 1816). E. A. H. Pellew; b. 1890; suc. 1899; Cadet, Royal Navy; *H.* Hon. W. A. W. Pellew, u.—R.N. College, Osborne. —

Falkland, 12th Visc. (cr. 1620). Sco. Rep. Peer. Lt.-Col. B. P. Cary; b. 1845; suc. 1886; Army; Mil.; *H.* Hon. L. P. Cary, Master of Falkland, s.—76, Eaton Square, S.W. **C.**

Falmouth, 7th Visc. (cr. 1720). Maj.-Gen. E. E. T. Boscawen, K.C.V.O., C.B.; b. 1847; suc. 1889; Army (Egypt and Nile Expdn.); *H.* *Hon. E. H. J. Boscawen, s.—Tregothnan, Truro. **L.U.**

Farquhar, 1st Bar. (cr. 1898). H. B. Farquhar, G.C.V.O.; b. 1844; Banker; M.P. W. Marylebone, 1895-8; Master of H.M. Household since 1901.—7, Grosvenor Square, W. **L.U.**

Farrer, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1898). T. C. Farrer; b. 1859; suc. 1899; Ex.-Egyptian Civ. Serv.; *H.* *Hon. C. C. Farrer, s.—Abinger Hall, Dorking. **L.**

Ferrers, 10th E. (cr. 1711). S. E. Shirley; b. 1847; suc. 1859; *H. W. K. Shirley, c.*—Staunton Harold, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. **C.**

Feverham, 1st E. of (cr. 1868). Hon. Col. W. E. Duncombe, V.D.; b. 1829; suc. to Barony 1867; Yeo.; Vol.; M.P. E. Retford 1852-7, N. R. Yorks 1859-67; *H. Visc. Helmsley, gr.-s.*—Duncombe Park, Helmsley, York. **C.**

Field, 1st Bar. (cr. 1890). W. V. Field, P.C.; b. 1813; Justice of High Court, Queen's Bench Div., 1875-90.—Bakeham, Englefield Green, Staines. **L.U.**

Fife, 1st D. of (cr. 1889; new grant, 1900). Hon. Col. A. W. G. Duff, K.T., G.C.V.O., P.C.; b. 1849; suc. as Irish Earl 1879; cr. Earl of U.K. 1885; Vol.; M.P. Elgin and Nairn, 1874-9. *Ld.-Lt. of Co. of London; Capt. Gentn.-at-Arms 1880-1; H. (in spl. remr.) H.H. Princess Alexandra, dau.*—Duff House, Banffshire. **L.U.**

Fingall, 11th E. of (cr. 1628, Ir.). Maj. A. J. F. Plunkett, P.C.; b. 1859; suc. 1881; sits as Bar. Fingall (U.K. 1831); Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Mil.; *H. *Ld. Killeen, s.*—Killeen Castle, Dunsany, Meath. **L.U.**

Fitzhardinge, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1861). C. P. F. Berkeley; b. 1837; suc. 1896; M.P. Gloucester, 1862-5.—Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire. **L.U.**

Fitzwilliam, 7th E. (cr. 1746). Capt. W. C. de M. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, D.S.O.; b. 1872; suc. 1902; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Mil.; M.P. Wakefield, 1895-02; *H. Hon. W. H. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, u.*—Wentworth Woodhouse, Rotherham, Yorkshire. **L.U.**

Foley, 5th Bar. (cr. 1776). H. T. Foley; b. 1850; suc. 1869; *H. Maj. Hon. F. C. J. Foley, br.*—Ruxley Lodge, Esher. **L.U.**

Forbes, 19th Bar. (cr. 1440). Sco. Rep. Peer. Premier Bar. of Scotland. H. C. G. Forbes; b. 1829; suc. 1868; *H. Hon. A. M. Forbes, br.*—Castle Forbes, Aberdeen. **C.**

Forester, 5th Bar. (cr. 1821). C. T. Weid-Forester; b. 1842; suc. 1894; M.P. Wenlock, 1874-85; *H. Capt. Hon. G. C. B. Weid-Forester, s.*—Willey Park, Broseley, Salop. **C.**

Fortescue, 4th E. (cr. 1789). Hon. Col. H. Fortescue, A.D.C.; b. 1854; suc. 1905; Impl. Yeo.; *Ld.-Lt. Devon, and Chn. of Co. Council; M.P. Tiverton 1881-5, W. Devon 1885-96; H. *Visc. Ebrington, s.*—Castle Hill, South Molton, Devon. **L.U.**

Fyvie, 1st Bar. (cr. 1905). A. J. Forbes-Leith; b. 1847; Royal Navy; *H. Hon. P. Forbes-Leith, s.—1, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.* **C.**

Gage, 5th Visc. (cr. 1720, Ir.). H. C. Gage; b. 1854; suc. 1877; sits as Bar. Gage (1790); *H. *Hon. H. R. Gage, s.*—Firle Place, Lewes, Sussex. **C.**

Gainsborough, 3rd E. of (cr. 1841). C. W. F. Noel; b. 1850; suc. 1881; Army; Chn. Rutland Co. Council; *H. Visc. Campden, s.*—Exton Park, Oakham, Rutland. **C.**

Galloway, 11th E. of (cr. 1623, Sco.). R. H. Stewart; b. 1836; suc. 1901; sits as Bar. Stewart of Garlies (1796); Army (Crimea and Indian Mutiny); Mil.; *H. *Ld. Garlies, s.*—Cumlocden, Newton Stewart, N.B. **C.**

Galway, 7th Visc. (cr. 1727, Ir.). Col. G. E. M. Monckton-Arundell, C.B., A.D.C.; b. 1844; suc. 1876; sits as Bar. Monckton (1887); Impl. Yeo.; M.P. N. Notts, 1872-85; *H. Hon. G. V. A. Monckton-Arundell, s.*—Serlby Hall, Bawtry. **C.**

Gerard, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1876). F. J. Gerard; b. 1883; suc. 1902; Impl. Yeo.; *H. Capt. Hon. R. J. Gerard-Dicconson, u.*—Eastwell Park, Ashford, Kent. **C.**

Gifford, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1824). E. F. Gifford, V.C.; b. 1849; suc. 1872; Army (Ashanti; Zululand); Colonial Sec. W. Australia 1850-2, Gibraltar 1882-8, Leeward Islands 1888; *H. Hon. E. B. Gifford, br.*—Old Park, Chichester. **C.**

Glanusk, 1st Bar. (cr. 1899). Hon. Col. J. R. Bailey, V.D.; b. 1840; Vol.; *Ld.-Lt. Breconshire; M.P. Herefordshire 1865-85, Hereford 1886-92; H. Lt.-Col. Hon. J. H. R. Bailey, D.S.O., s.*—Glanusk Park, Crickhowell. **C.**

Glasgow, 7th E. of (cr. 1703 Sco.). Capt. D. Boyle, G.C.M.G.; b. 1833; suc. 1890; sits as Bar. Fairlie (1897); Royal Navy (Russia, China); Gov. of New Zealand, 1892-7; *H. Visc. Kelburne, R.N., s.*—Kelburne, Ayrshire. **C.**

Glensack, 1st Bar. (cr. 1895). Alg. Borthwick; b. 1830; propr. of *Morning Post*; M.P. S. Kensington, 1885-95.—139, Piccadilly, W. **C.**

Gormanston, 14th Visc. (cr. 1478, Ir.). J. W. J. Preston, G.C.M.G.; b. 1837; suc. 1876; sits as Bar. Gormanston (U.K. 1868); Army (Indian Mutiny); Commr. of National Education (Ireland), 1874-85; Gov. of Leeward Islands 1885-7, Br. Guiana 1857-93, Tasmania 1893-1900; *H. Hon. J. E. J. Preston, s.*—Gormanston Castle, Balbriggan. **C.**

Goschen, 1st. Visc. (cr. 1900) G. J. Goschen, P.C.; b. 1881; Merchant (ret'd.); M.P. London, 1863-80, Ripon, 1880-5, E. Edinburgh 1885-6; St. Geo., Hanover-sq., 1887-00; Vice-Pres. Bd. of Trade, 1865-6; Chanc. of Duchy of Lanc., 1866; Pres. Poor Law Bd., 1868-71; First Ld. of Adm., 1871-4 and 1895-00; Special Amb. to Turkey, 1880-1; Chan. of Exchr., 1887-92; Chan. of Oxf. Univ. since 1903; *H. Lt.-Col. Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., s.—Seacox Heath, Hawkhurst.* **C.**

Gosford, 4th E. of (cr. 1806, Ir.). Hon. Col. A. B. S. Acheson, K.P.; b. 1841; suc. 1864; sits as Bar. Worlingham (1835); Ld.-Lt. Armagh; Mil.; Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen since 1901; *H. Visc. Acheson, s.—Gosford Castle, Armagh.* **L.U.**

Gough, 3rd Visc. (cr. 1849). *H. Gough, K.C.V.O.; b. 1849; suc. 1895; Dipl. Serv.; Minister to Saxony and Coburg since 1901; H. *Hon. H. W. Gough, s.—British Legation, Dresden.* **C.**

Grafton, 7th D. of (cr. 1675. Gen. A. C. L. Fitzroy, K.G., C.B.; b. 1821; suc. 1882; Army (Crimea, wounded); Hon. Equerry to the King; *H. Col. E. of Euston, V.D., A.D.C., s.—6, Chesterfield Gardens, W.* **L.U.**

Granard, 8th E. of (cr. 1684, Ir.). Capt. B. A. W. P. H. Forbes; b. 1874; suc. 1889; sits as Bar. Granard (U.K. 1806); Army (S. Africa); Mil.; *H. Capt. Hon. R. G. B. Forbes, br.—Castle Forbes, Longford, Ireland.* **L.**

Granby, M. of (by courtesy). Hon. Col. H. J. B. Manners, C.B., eld. s. of D. of Rutland; b. 1852; called to H. of Lds. 1896 as Bar. Manners of Haddon (1679); Mil.; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Leicestershire; M.P. E. Leicester-hire, 1888-95; *H. *Ld. Roos of Belvoir, s.—16, Arlington Street, S.W.* **C.**

Grantley, 5th Bar. (cr. 1782). J. R. B. Norton; b. 1855; suc. 1877; Yeo.; *H. *Hon. R. H. B. Norton, s.—Elton Manor, Nottingham.* **C.**

Granville, 3rd E. (cr. 1833). G. G. Leveson-Gower, M.V.O.; b. 1872; suc. 1891; Dipl. Serv.; Ld.-in-Waiting, 1895; *H. Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower, R.N., br.—British Embassy, Berlin.* **L.**

Grenfell, 1st. Bar. (cr. 1902). Gen. F. W. Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; b. 1841; Army (Kaffir War 1878, Zululand 1879, Nile Expedition 1884-5, Egypt 1885-6 and 1889); Col. 2nd Life Gds.; Vol.; Sirdar of Egyptian Army, 1886-92; Govr. of Malta, 1898-03; Commdg. 4th Army Corps, 1903-4; Commdg.-in-Chief, Ireland, since 1904.—Kilmainham, Dublin. **C.**

Greville, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1869). A. W. F. Greville; b. 1841; suc. 1883; Army; Groom-in-Waiting, 1868-73; Ld. of Treasury, 1878-4; M.P. Westmeath, 1865-74; *H. Capt. Hon. R. H. F. Greville, M.P., s.—Clonhugh, Mullingar.* **L.**

Grey, 4th E. (cr. 1806). A. H. G. Grey, G.C.M.G.; b. 1851; suc. 1894; Ex-Ld.-Lt. Northumberland; M.P. S. Northumberland 1880-5, Tyneside Division 1885-6; Govr.-Genl. of Canada since 1904; *H. Visc. Howick, s.—Ottawa, Canada.* **L.U.**

Grey de Ruthyn, 24th Bar. (cr. 1824). R. G. Grey Clifton; b. 1858; suc. 1887; *H. Hon. C. T. Clifton, br.—Warton Hall, Lytham, Lancashire.* **C.**

Grimthorpe, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1886). Lt.-Col. E. W. Beckett; b. 1856; suc. 1905; Banker; Impl. Yeo.; M.P. Whitby Div. Yorks, 1885-05; *H. *Hon. R. W. E. Beckett, s.—17, Stratton St., W.* **C.**

Guilford, 8th E. of (cr. 1752). Major F. G. North; b. 1876; suc. 1885; Mil.; Impl. Yeo.; *H. *Ld. North, s.—Waldershare Park, nr. Dover.* **C.**

Gwydyr, 4th Bar. (cr. 1796). P. R. Burrell; b. 1810; suc. 1870; *H. Capt. Hon. W. M. C. Burrell, s.—Stoke Park, Ipswich.* **L.U.**

Haddington, 11th E. of (cr. 1619), Sco. Rep. P.er. Hon. Col. G. Baillie-Hamilton-Arden, K.T., A.D.C.; b. 1827; suc. 1870; Impl. Yeo.; Ld.-Lt. Haddington Co.; *H. Col. Ld. Binning, C.B., M.V.O., s.—Tynninghame, Prestonkirk, N.B.* **C.**

Haldon, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1880). L. W. Palk; b. 1869; suc. 1903; Mil.; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); *H. *Hon. L. E. B. Palk, s.—Johannesburg, Transvaal.* **—**

Haliburton, 1st Bar. (cr. 1898). A. L. Haliburton, G.C.B.; b. 1832; Director of Supplies, 1878-88; Asst Under Sec. for War, 1888-95; Under Sec. for War, 1895-7.—57, Lowndes Sq., S.W. **C.**

Halifax, 2nd Visc. (cr. 1866). C. L. Wood; b. 1839; suc. 1885; Yeo.; *H. Hon. E. F. L. Wood, s.—Hickleton Hall, Doncaster.* **L.U.**

Halsbury, 1st E. of (cr. 1898). H. S. Giffard, P.C.; b. 1825. Solr.-Genl., 1875-80; M.P. Launceston, 1877-85; Ld. Chancellor 1885-86, 1886-92, and since 1895; High Steward of Oxford Univ.; cr. Bar. 1885; *H. Visc. Tiverton, s.—4, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.* **C.**

Hamilton, 13th D. of (cr. 1643, Sco.); and **Brandon**, 10th D. of (cr. 1711). Hon. Col. A. D. Douglas-Hamilton; b. 1862; suc. 1895; sits as D. of Brandon; Royal Navy; Vol.; *H. *M. of Douglas and Clydesdale, s.—Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire.* **C.**

Hamilton of Dalzell, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1868). G. G. Hamilton; b. 1872; suc. 1900; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); *H.* Capt. Hon. L. d'H. Hamilton, M.V.O., *br.*—Dalzell, Motherwell, N.B. **L.**

Hampden, 2nd Visc. (cr. 1884). H. R. Brand, G.C.M.G.; b. 1841; suc. 1892; Army; M.P. Herts 1868-74, Stroud 1874 and 1880-5, Mid-Gloucestershire 1885-6. Surv.-Gen. of Ordnance, 1883-5; Gov. of N. S. Wales 1895-9; *H.* Maj. Hon. T. W. Brand, *s.*—The Hoo, W. Lynn, Herts. **L.**

Hampton, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1874). H. P. M. Pakington; b. 1848; suc. 1893; *H.* Hon. H. S. Pakington, *s.*—Wareley Court, Kidderminster. **C.**

Hardinge, 3rd Visc. (cr. 1846). Hon. Col. H. C. Hardinge; b. 1857; suc. 1894; Army (Nile Expedition); Mil.; *H.* *Hon. H. R. Hardinge, *s.*—South Park, Penshurst, Kent. **C.**

Hardwicke, 7th E. of (cr. 1754). Capt. J. M. Yorke, R.N.; b. 1840; suc. 1904; Royal Navy (Baltic, Crimea); *H.* Visc. Royston, *s.*—52, Rutland Gate, S.W. **C.**

Harewood, 5th E. of (cr. 1812). Hon. Col. H. U. Lascelles, A.D.C.; b. 1846; suc. 1892; Ld. Lt. W. Riding, Yorks; Army; Impl. Yeo.; *H.* Visc. Lascelles, *s.*—Harewood House, Leeds. **C.**

Harlech, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1876). Col. G. R. C. Ormsby-Gore; b. 1855; suc. 1904; Army; Impl. Yeo.; M.P. W. Shropshire 1901-4. *H.* Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, *s.*—Brogintyn, Oswestry. **C.**

Harrington, 8th E. of (cr. 1742). Hon. Col. C. A. Stanhope; b. 1844; suc. 1881; Impl. Yeo.; *H.* Hon. F. W. W. Stanhope, *br.*—Elvaston Castle, Derby. **C.**

Harris, 4th Bar. (cr. 1815). Hon. Col. C. R. C. Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; b. 1851; suc. 1872; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Vol.; Under-Sec. for Indis, 1885-6; for War, 1886-9; Gov. of Bombay, 1890-5; Ld.-in-Waiting 1895-00; *H.* *Hon. G. St. V. Harris, *s.*—Belmont, Faversham, Kent. **C.**

Harrowby, 5th E. of (cr. 1809). J. H. D. Ryder; b. 1864; suc. 1900; Banker; Yeo.; M.P. Gravesend, 1898-00; *H.* *Visc. Sandon, *s.*—Sandon Hall, Stone, Staffordshire. **C.**

Hastings, 21st Bar. (cr. 1290). A. E. D. Astley; b. 1882; suc. 1904; Army; *H.* Hon. J. J. Astley, *br.*—Melton Constable, Dereham, Norfolk. —

Hatherton, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1835). Col. E. G. P. Littleton, C.M.G.; b. 1842; suc. 1888; Army; Chn. of Lunacy Commn, 1892-8; Chn. Staffordsh. Co. Council; *H.* Hon. E. C. R. Littleton, *s.*—Teddlesley Hall, Stafford. **L.U.**

Hawke, 7th Bar. (cr. 1776). M. B. Hawke; b. 1860; suc. 1887; Mil.; *H.* Commr. Hon. S. Hawke, R.N., *br.*—Wighill Park, Tadcaster. **C.**

Hawkesbury, 1st Bar. (cr. 1893). C. G. S. Foljambe; b. 1846; R.N. (New Zealand War); M.P. N. Notts 1880-5, Mansfield Div. 1885-92; Ld.-in-Waiting, 1894-5; *H.* Capt. Hon. A. W. de B. S. Foljambe, M.V.O., *s.*—Kirkham Abbey, York. **L.**

Headfort, 4th M. of (cr. 1800, Ir.). G. T. Taylour; b. 1878; suc. 1894; Army; Impl. Yeo.; *H.* *E. of Bective, *s.*—Headfort House, Kells, Meath. **C.**

Headley, 4th Bar. (cr. 1797). Ir. Rep. Peer. Lt.-Col. C. M. Allanson-Winn; b. 1845; suc. 1877; Mil.; Vol.; *H.* R. G. Allanson-Winn, *c.*—44, Digby Mansions, Hammersmith, W. **C.**

Heneage, 1st Bar. (cr. 1896). E. Heneage, P.C.; b. 1840; Army; M.P. Lincoln 1865-8, Grimsby 1880-92 and '93-5; Chan. of Duchy of Lanc., 1886; *H.* Maj. Hon. G. E. Heneage, *s.*—Hainton Hall, Wragby. **L.**

Henley, 4th Bar. (cr. 1799, Ir.). F. Henley; b. 1849; suc. 1898; sits as Bar. Northington (1885); Dipl. Serv.; *H.* Hon. A. E. Henley, *br.*—Watford Court, Rugby. **L.**

Henniker, 6th Bar. (cr. 1800, Ir.). Capt. C. H. C. Henniker-Major; b. 1872; suc. 1902; sits as Bar. Hartismere (1866); Army; *H.* Hon. G. A. G. Henniker-Major, *br.*—Thornham Hall, Eye, Suffolk. **C.**

Hereford, 16th Visc. (cr. 1550). Premier Viscount of England. R. Devereux; b. 1843; suc. 1855; *H.* Capt. Hon. R. C. Devereux, *s.*—Tregoyd, Three Cocks, R.S.O., Brecknockshire. —

Hereford, 96th Bp. of (680). J. Percival, D.D.; b. 1834; cons. 1895; Head Master of Clifton, 1862-78; Rugby 1887-95; Canon of Bristol, 1882-87.—The Palace, Hereford. **L.**

Herries, 11th Bar. (cr. 1491, Sco.). Hon. Col. M. Constable-Maxwell; b. 1837; suc. 1876; sits as Bar. Herries (U.K. 1884); Impl. Yeo.; Ld.-Lt. Kirkcudbright and E. R. Yorks; *H.* Hon. G. Constable-Maxwell, *dau.* (to Scotch Barony).—Everingham Park, York. **L.U.**

Herschell, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1886). R. F. Herschell; b. 1878; suc. 1899.—3, Whitehall Court, S.W. **L.**

Hertford, 6th M. of (cr. 1795). Col. H. de G. Seymour, P.C., A.D.C.; b. 1843; suc. 1884; Army; Impl. Yeo.; *Ld.-Lt.* of Warwickshire; M.P. Antrim 1869-74, S. Warwickshire 1874-80; Compt. of Household, 1879-80; *H. E.* of Yarmouth; *s.*—Ragley Hall, Alcester, Warwickshire. **C.**

Heytesbury, 4th Bar. (cr. 1828). Maj. L. Holmes-à-Court; b. 1863; suc. 1903; Army (S. Africa); Mil.; Vol.; *H.* Hon. R. H. Holmes-à-Court, *br.*—Heytesbury House, Wilts. **L.U.**

Hill, 4th Visc. (cr. 1842). R. R. Clegg-Hill; b. 1863; suc. 1895; Mil.; *H.* Hon. F. W. Clegg-Hill, *br.*—Hawkstone, Shrewsbury. **C.**

Hillingdon, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1886). C. W. Mills; b. 1855; suc. 1898; Banker; M.P. W. Kent 1885-92; *H.* *Hon. C. T. Mills, *s.*—Hillingdon Court, Uxbridge. **C.**

Hindlip, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1886). C. Allsopp; b. 1877; suc. 1897; Army; Mil. (S. Africa); *H. Lt.-Col.* Hon. W. H. Allsopp, *u.*—Hindlip Hall, Worcester. **C.**

Holmpatrick, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1897). H. W. Hamilton; b. 1886; suc. 1898; Cadet at Sandhurst.—Abbotstown, Castleknock, Dublin. **—**

Home, 12th E. of (1605, Sco.). Hon. Col. C. A. Douglas-Home, K.T., V.D.; b. 1834; suc. 1881; sits as Bar. Douglas (1875); *Ld.-Lt.* Lancashire; Impl. Yeo.; Vol.; *H.* Capt. Ld. Dunglass, *s.*—The Hirsell, Coldstream, N.B. **C.**

Hood, 4th Visc. (cr. 1796). Lt.-Col. F. W. Hood; b. 1838; suc. 1846; Army (Crimea); *H.* Capt. Hon. G. A. A. Hood, *s.*—17, Hertford Street, W. **C.**

Hothfield, 1st Bar. (cr. 1881). H. J. Tufton; b. 1844; *Ld.-Lt.* Westmorland; *Ld.-in-Waiting*, 1886; *H.* Capt. Hon. J. S. R. Tufton, *s.*—Appleby Castle, Westmorland. **C.**

Howard de Walden, 8th Bar. (cr. 1897), and **Seaford**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1826). T. E. Ellis; b. 1880; suc. 1899; Army (S. Africa); Impl. Yeo.; *H.* Rev. Hon. W. C. Ellis, *u.*—Seaford House, Belgrave Square, S.W. **C.**

Howard de Glossop, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1869). F. E. Fitzalan-Howard; b. 1859; suc. 1883; *H.* Hon. B. E. Howard, *s.*—Glossop Hall, via Manchester. **L.U.**

Howe, 4th E. (cr. 1821). Capt. R. G. P. Curzon-Howe, G.C.V.O.; b. 1861; suc. 1900; Impl. Yeo.; M.P. S. Bucks, 1885-1900; Treas. of H.M. Household, 1896-1900; *Ld.-in-Waiting*, 1900-3; *Ld.-Chamberlain* to the Queen since 1903; *H.* Visc. Curzon *s.*—Woodlands, Uxbridge. **C.**

Howth, 4th E. of (cr. 1767, Ir.) W. U. T. St. Lawrence, K.P.; b. 1827; suc. 1874; sits as Bar. Howth (U.K. 1881); Army; Yeo.; Mil.; M.P. Galway, 1868-74.—Howth Castle, Dublin. **L.U.**

Huntingdon, 14th E. of (cr. 1529). W. F. J. P. Hastings; b. 1868; suc. 1885; Mil.; *H.* *Visc. Hastings, *s.*—Sharavogue, Parsonstown, King's Co. **C.**

Huntly, 11th M. of (cr. 1599, Sco.). Hon. Col. C. Gordon, P.C.; b. 1847; suc. 1863; sits as Bar. Meldrum (1815); Vol.; *Ld.-in-Waiting*, 1870-3; Capt. Gentn.-at-Arms, 1881; *H.* Ld. G. A. Gordon, *br.*—Orton Longueville, Peterborough. **L.U.**

Hylton, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1866). H. G. H. Jolliffe; b. 1862; suc. 1899; Dipl. Serv.; Yeo.; M.P. Wells Div. Somerset, 1895-9; *H.* *Hon. W. G. H. Jolliffe, *s.*—Ammerdown Park, Bath. **C.**

Iddeleigh, 2nd E. of (cr. 1885). W. S. Northcote, C.B.; b. 1845; suc. 1887; Comr. and Chn. of Inland Revenue, 1877-92; *H.* Visc. St. Cyres, *s.*—Pynes, near Exeter. **C.**

Ilchester, 5th E. of (cr. 1756). H. E. Fox-Strangways, P.C.; b. 1847; suc. 1865; *Ld.-Lt.* Dorset; Yeo.; Capt. Gentn.-at-Arms, 1873-4; *H.* Ld. Stavordale, *s.*—Holland House, Kensington. **W. C.**

Inchiquin, 15th Bar. (cr. 1543). Ir. Rep. Peer. L. W. O'Brien; b. 1864; suc. 1900; Army; Mil.; *H.* *Hon. D. E. F. O'Brien, *s.*—Moor Park, Ludlow, Salop. **C.**

Inverclyde, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1897). J. C. Burns; b. 1864; suc. 1905; Director of Cunard S.S. Co.; *H.* *Hon. J. A. Burns, *s.*—Castle Wemyss, Wemyss Bay, N.B. **—**

Iveagh, 1st Visc. (cr. 1905). Hon. Col. E. C. Guinness, K.P.; b. 1847; cr. 1st Bar. Iveagh, 1891; Mil.; Hon. Lt. R. N. Reserve; *H.* Capt. Hon. R. E. C. Guinness, C.M.G., *s.*—Elveden, Thetford. **C.**

James of Hereford, 1st Bar. (cr. 1895). Henry James, P.C., G.C.V.O.; b. 1828; Solr.-Genl., 1873; Atty.-Genl. 1873-4 and 1880-5; Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster, 1895-02; M.P. Taunton 1869-85, Bury 1885-95; Mem. of Judicial Com. of Pr. Council since 1896.—41, Cadogan Square, S.W. **L.U.**

Jersey, 7th E. of (cr. 1697). Hon. Col. V. A. G. Child-Villiers, P.C., G.C.B.; G.C.M.G.; b. 1845; suc. 1859; Banker; *Ld.-Lt.* Oxfordshire; Vol.; *Ld.-in-Waiting*, 1875-7; Paymr.-Gen., 1889-90; Gov. of N.S. Wales, 1890-3; *H.* Visc. Villiers, *s.*—Middleton Park Bicester. **C.**

Kelvin, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). Hon. Col. William Thomson, P.C., G.C.V.O.; Order of Merit, 1902; b. 1824; Vol.; Ex-Pres. of Royal Socy.—Netherhall, Large, N.B. **L.U.**

Kenmare, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Hon. Col. V. C. Browne, C.V.O.; b. 1860; suc. 1905; sits as Bar. Kenmare (1866); *Ld.-Lt. Kerry*; Mil.; *H. *Visc. Castlerosse*, s.—Killarney House, Killarney. —

Kensington, 6th Bar. (cr. 1776, Ir.). H. Edwardes, D.S.O.; b. 1873; suc. 1900; sits as Bar. Kensington (1886); Army (S. Africa); *H. *Hon. W. Edwardes*, s.—St. Bride's, Little Haven, R.S.O., S. Wales. —

Kenyon, 4th Bar. (cr. 1788). Major L. Kenyon; b. 1864; suc. 1869; Impl. Yeo.; *Ld.-Lt. of Flint*; *Ld.-in-Waiting* since 1900; *H. Hon. G. T. Kenyon*, M.P., u.—Gredington, Whitchurch, Salop. **C.**

Kesteven, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1868). Major J. H. Trollope; b. 1851; suc. 1874; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); *H. Maj. Hon. R. C. Trollope*, *br.*—Casewick House, Stamford. **C.**

Killanin, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1900). M. H. F. Morris; b. 1867; suc. 1901; Barrister; M.P. Galway, 1900-1; *H. Capt. Hon. G. H. Morris*, *br.*—Spiddal, Galway. **C.**

Kilmairn, 4th Bar. (cr. 1789, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. F. W. Browne; b. 1843; suc. 1873; *H. Hon. J. E. D. Browne*, s.—Gaulston Park, Killucan, Westmeath. **C.**

Kilmorey, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. Hon. Col. F. C. Needham, K.P., A.D.C.; b. 1842; suc. 1880; Impl. Yeo.; M.P. Newry, 1871-4; *H. Visc. Newry and Morne*, s.—Morne Park, Newry. **C.**

Kimberley, 2nd E. of (cr. 1866). J. Wodehouse; b. 1848; suc. 1902; *H. Ld. Wodehouse*, s.—Kimberley House, Wymondham, Norfolk. **L.**

Kinnaird, 11th Bar. (cr. 1682, Sco.). Hon. Col. A. F. Kinnaird; b. 1847; suc. 1887; sits as Bar. Kinnaird (U.K. 1860); Bank Director; Vol.; *H. Hon. D. A. Kinnaird*, Master of Kinnaird, s.—10, St. James' Square, S.W. **L.U.**

Kinnear, 1st Bar. (cr. 1897). A. S. Kinnear; b. 1883; Lord of Session, Scotland, since 1882.—2, Moray Place, Edinburgh. **L.U.**

Kinnoull, 12th Earl of (cr. 1633, Sco.). A. F. G. Hay; b. 1855; suc. 1897; sits as Bar. Hay (1711); Army (Egypt); *H. *Ld. Hay of Kinfawns*, *gr. s.*—Dupplin Castle, Perth. **C.**

Kinross, 2nd Baron (cr. 1902). P. Balfour; b. 1870; suc. 1905; Advocate; *H. *Hon. J. P. D. Balfour*, s.—6, Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh. —

Kintore, 10th E. of (cr. 1677, Sco.). Col. A. H. T. Keith-Falconer, P.C., G.C.M.G., A.D.C.; b. 1852; suc. 1880; Mil.; sits as Baron Kintore (1838); Capt. Yeomen of Guard, 1886-9; Govr. of S. Australia, 1889-95; *Ld.-in-Waiting*, 1885-6, and since 1895; *H. Ld. Falconer*, s.—Keith Hall, Inverurie, N.B. **C.**

Kitchener of Khartoum, 1st Visc. (cr. 1902). Gen. H. H. Kitchener, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Order of Merit, 1902; b. 1850; Army (Soudan, 1883-5; Dongola Exped., 1896; Khartoum, 1898; S. Africa, 1900-2); Vol.; Govr. Gen. of the Soudan, 1899; Commr.-in-Chief in S. Africa, 1900-2; in India since 1902; cr. Baron, 1898; *H. (by spl. remr.) Col. H. E. C. Kitchener*, *br.*—Calcutta. —

Knollys, 1st Bar. (cr. 1902). Francis Knollys, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; b. 1837; Priv. Secy. to the King since 1870, and Groom-in-Waiting since 1886; *H. *Hon. E. G. W. T. Knollys*, s.—St. James' Palace, S.W. **C.**

Knutsford, 1st Visc. (cr. 1895). H. T. Holland, P.C., G.C.M.G.; b. 1825; Aast.-Under-Sec. for Colonies, 1870-4; Finl. Sec. Treas., 1885; Vice-Pres. of Council, 1885-6, and 1886-7; Colonial Sec., 1887-92; M.P. Midhurst 1874-85, Hampstead 1885-8; cr. Bar. 1888; *H. Hon. S. G. Hollan*, s.—Pine Wood, Witley, Surrey. **C.**

Lamington, 2nd Bar. (c. 1880). Major C. W. A. N. Cochrane-Baillie, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.; b. 1860; suc. 1890; Impl. Yeo.; M.P. N. St. Pancras, 1886-90; Gov. of Queensland, 1895-1901; of Bombay since 1903; *H. *Hon. V. A. B. Cochrane-Baillie*, s.—Government House, Bombay. **C.**

Langford, 4th Bar. (cr. 1800). Ir. Rep. Peer. Lt.-Col. H. E. Rowley, K.C.V.O.; b. 1848; suc. 1854; Army; *H. *Hon. J. H. W. Rowley*, s.—Summerhill House, Enfield, co. Meath. **C.**

Lansdowne, 5th M. of (cr. 1784). Hon. Col. H. C. K. Fitzmaurice, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.M.G.; b. 1845; suc. 1866; *Ld.-Lt. Wilts.*; Impl. Yeo.; *Ld. of Treas.*, 1869-72; Und.-Sec. for War, 1872-4; for India in 1880; Gov.-Gen. of Canada, 1883-8; Viceroy of India, 1888-93; Sec. for War, 1895-1900; Foreign Sec. since 1900; *H. Major E. of Kerry*, D.S.O., M.V.O., s.—Bowood, Calne. **L.U.**

Lathom, 2nd E. of (cr. 1880). Hon. Col. E. G. Bootle-Wilbraham; b. 1864; suc. 1893; Lt. R.N. Vol. Reserve; Army; Impl. Yeo.; Vol.; *H.* **Ld.* Skelmersdale, s.—Lathom House, Ormskirk. **C.**

Lauderdale, 13th E. of (cr. 1624, Sco.). Sco. Rep. Peer. Lt.-Col. F. H. Maitland; b. 1840; suc. 1884; Army (Bengal Staff Corps); Yeo.; *Ex.* Lt.-Lt. Berwickshire; Hered. Standard-Bearer for Scotland; *H.* Lt.-Col. Visc. Maitland, s.—Thirlestane Castle, Lauder, N.B. **C.**

Lawrence, 2nd Bar. (c. 1869). J. H. Lawrence; b. 1846; suc. 1879; Barrister; Yeo.; *Ld.*-in-Waiting since 1895; *H.* Hon. A. G. Lawrence, s.—Chetwode Manor, Bucks. **L.U.**

Leconfield, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1859). Lt.-Col. C. H. Wyndham; b. 1872; suc. 1901; Army; Imp. Yeo. (S. Africa); *H.* Capt. Hon. W. R. Wyndham, *br.*—Petworth House, Sussex. **C.**

Leeds, 10th D. of (cr. 1694). G. G. Osborne; b. 1862; suc. 1895; Yeo.; M.P. Brixton Div., 1887-95; Tr. of H.M. Household, 1895-6; *H.* **M.* of Carmarthen, s.—Hornby Castle, Bedale, Yorks. **C.**

Leicester, 2nd E. of (cr. 1837). T. W. Coke, K.G.; b. 1822; suc. 1842; *Ld.*-Lt. Norfolk; *H.* Col. Visc. Coke, C.M.G., C.V.O., A.D.C., s.—Holkham Hall, Wells, Norfolk. **L.U.**

Leigh, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1839). Hon. Col. F. D. Leigh; b. 1855; suc. 1905; Impl. Yeo.; Mil.; *H.* Maj. Hon. R. Leigh, *br.*—Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth. —

***Leinster**, 6th Duke of (cr. 1766, Ir.). M. Fitzgerald; b. 1887; suc. 1898; Visc. Leinster (U.K. 1747); *H.* **Ld.* Desmond Fitzgerald, *br.*—Carton, Maynooth. —

Leitrim, 5th E. of (cr. 1795, Ir.). C. Clements; b. 1879; suc. 1892; Army (S. Africa); *Ld.*-Lt. Londonderry City; Impl. Yeo.; sits as Bar. Clements (1831); *H.* Hon. F. P. Clements, *br.*—Mulroy, Milford, Co. Donegal. **C.**

Leven, 13th E. of (cr. 1641), and **Melville**, 10th E. of (cr. 1690). Sco. Rep. Peer. R. R. Leslie-Melville, P.C., K.T.; b. 1835; suc. 1889; Banker; *H.* **Ld.* Balgonie, s.—Roehampton House, S.W. **C.**

Lichfield, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). T. F. Anson; b. 1856; suc. 1892; *H.* Visc. Anson, s.—Shugborough Park, Stafford. **L.U.**

Lichfield, 92nd Bp. of (656). Hon. Augustus Legge, D.D.; b. 1839; Vicar of Lewisham 1879-91; cons. 1891.—The Palace, Lichfield. **C.**

Lilford, 5th Bar. (cr. 1797). Capt. J. Powys; b. 1863; suc. 1896; Mil.; *H.* *Hon. T. A. Powys, s.—Lilford Hall, Oundle, Northants. **C.**

Limerick, 4th E. of (cr. 1803, Ir.). W. H. E. de V. S. Pery; b. 1863; suc. 1896; sits as Bar. Foxford (1815); Army; Mil.; *H.* *Visc. Glentworth, s.—Dromore Castle, Pallaskenry, Limerick. **C.**

Lincoln, 88th Bp. of (cr. 678). E. King, D.D.; b. 1829; cons. 1885; Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Prof. of Pastoral Theology, Oxford, 1873-85.—Old Palace, Lincoln. **C.**

Lindley, Bar. (Life Peer, cr. 1900.). N. Lindley, P.C.; b. 1828; Judge of Com. Pleas 1875-81; *Ld.* Justice 1881-97; Master of the Rolls 1897-1900; *Ld.* of Appeal in Ordinary since 1900.—19, Craven Hill Gardens, W. **C.**

Lindsey, 12th E. of (cr. 1626). M. P. A. Bertie; b. 1861; suc. 1899; Mil.; *H.* E. of Abingdon (peer).—Uffington, Stamford. **C.**

Linlithgow, 1st M. of (cr. 1902). Col. J. A. L. Hope, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; b. 1860; suc. as 7th E. of Hopetoun, 1873; Impl. Yeo.; Vol.; Chancellor of Royal Vict. Order; *Ld.*-in-Waiting, 1885-6 and 1886-9; Govr. of Victoria, 1889-95; Paymr.-Genl., 1895-8; *Ld.* Chamberlain, 1898-00; Gov.-Genl. of Australia, 1900-2; Secy. for Scotland since 1905; *H.* **E.* of Hopetoun, s.—Hopetoun, Queensferry, N.B. **C.**

Lister, 1st Bar. (cr. 1897). Joseph Lister, P.C., F.R.S., F.R.C.S.; b. 1827; Ex. Pres. Royal Soc.; Serjt.-Surgeon to the King; Emeritus Prof. of Clinical Medicine at King's Coll. Hospl.; Order of Merit, 1902.—12, Park Crescent, N.W. **C.**

Listowel, 3rd E. of (cr. 1822, Ir.). Capt. W. Hare, K.P.; b. 1833; suc. 1856; sits as Bar. Hare (1869); Army (Crimea, wounded); Lord-in-Waiting, 1880-1; *H.* Capt. Visc. Ennismore, s.—Kingston House, Prince's Gate, S.W. **L.U.**

Liverpool, 2nd Bp. of (1880). F. J. Chavasse, D.D.; b. 1846; cons. 1900; Principal of Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, 1887-00.—The Palace, Liverpool. —

Llandaff, 1st Visc. (cr. 1695). Henry Matthews, P.C., K.C.; b. 1826; M.P. Dungarvan 1868-74, Birmingham 1886-95; Home Sec., 1886-92.—6, Carlton Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Llangattock, 1st Bar. (cr. 1892). Hon. Col. J. Allan Rolls; b. 1837; Yeo.; Vol.; M.P. Monmouthshire, 1880-5; *H.* Capt. Hon. J. M. Rolls, s.—The Hendre, Monmouth **C.**

Loch, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1895). Major E. D. Loch, D.S.O., M.V.O.; b. 1873; suc. 1900; Army (Soudan, 1898; S. Africa).—Stoke College, Stoke-by-Clare, Ipswich.

L.U.

Londesborough, 2nd E. of (cr. 1887). Hon. Col. W. F. H. Denison; b. 1864; suc. 1900; Yeo.; Vol.; *H.* *Visc. Raincliffe, s.—Londesborough Lodge, Scarborough.

C.

London, 110th Bp. of (cr. 604). A. F. Wianington Ingram, P.C., D.D.; b. 1858; cons. 1897; Head of Oxford House 1889-97; Canon of St. Paul's and Suffr. Bp. of Stepney 1897-01; Bp. of London since 1901; Dean of the Chapels Royal.—Fulham Palace, S.W.

C.

Londonderry, 6th M. of (cr. 1816, Ir.). Lt.-Col. C. S. Vane-Tempest-Stewart, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., A.D.C., V.D.; b. 1852; suc. 1884; sits as Earl Vane (1828); Ld.-Lt. Co. Down; Mil.; Vol.; M.P. Co. Down, 1878-84; Ld.-Lt. of Ireland, 1886-9; Postmaster-Genl., 1900-2; Pres. Board of Education since 1902, and Lord Pres. of Privy Council since 1903; *H.* Visc. Castlereagh, M.V.O., s.—Wynyard Park, Stockton-on-Tees.

C.

Longford, 5th E. of (cr. 1785, Ir.). Lt.-Col. T. Pakenham, K.P.; b. 1864; suc. 1887; sits as Bar. Silchester (1821); Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Ld.-Lt. of Co. Longford; *H.* *Ld. Silchester, s.—Pakenham Hall, Westmeath.

C.

Lonisdale, 6th E. of (cr. 1807). Hon. Col. H. C. Lowther; b. 1857; suc. 1882; Impl. Yeo.; Mil.; Vol.; *H.* Hon. L. E. Lowther, *br.*—Lowther Castle, Penrith.

C.

Lothian, 10th M. of (cr. 1701, Sco.). R. S. Kerr; b. 1874; suc. 1900; sits as Bar. Ker (1821); Mil.; *H.* Maj.-Gen. Ld. Ralph D. Kerr, C.B., *u.*—Newbattle Abbey, Dalkeith.

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Loudoun, 11th E. of (cr. 1633, Sco.). C. F. H. Rawdon-Hastings; b. 1855; suc. 1878; sits as Bar. Botreaux (1868); Yeo.; *H.* Maj. Hon. P. F. C. Rawdon-Hastings, *br.*—Willesley Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

C.

Lovat, 16th Bar. (cr. 1450, Sco.). Lt.-Col. S. J. Fraser, C.B., D.S.O.; b. 1871; suc. 1887; sits as Bar. Lovat (1837); Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Vol.; *H.* Capt. Hon. H. J. Fraser, *br.*—Beaufort Castle, Beaulieu, Inverness.

C.

Lovelace, 2nd E. of (cr. 1838). R. G. N. Milbanke; b. 1839; suc. 1893 (to Barony of Wentworth, 1862); *H.* Capt. Hon. L. F. King-Noel, *half-br.*—Ockham Park, Ripley, Surrey.

L.

Lucan, 4th E. of (cr. 1795). Ir. Rep. Peer. Lt.-Col. G. Bingham, K.P.; b. 1830; suc. 1888) Ld.-Lt. Mayo; Army (Crimea); M.P. Mayo, 1865-74; *H.* Lt.-Col. Lord Bingham, M.P. s.—Laleham House, Staines.

C.

Lucas, Bar. (cr. 1663). A. T. Herbert; b. 1876; suc. 1905; (Bar. Dingwall, Sco., cr. 1609).—Old House, Ringwood, Hants.

Ludlow, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1897). Capt. H. L. Lopes; b. 1865; suc. 1899; Barrister; Impl. Yeo.—Heywood, Westbury, Wilts.

C.

Lurgan, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1839). W. Brownlow, K.C.V.O.; b. 1858; suc. 1882; Army; State Steward to Ld.-Lt. of Ireland; *H.* *Hon. W. G. E. Brownlow, s.—21, Lowndes Square, S.W.

C.

Lytton, 2nd E. of (cr. 1880). V. A. G. R. Lytton; b. 1876; suc. 1891; *H.* *Visc. Knebworth, s.—32, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

C.

Lyveden, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1859). C. R. P. Vernon; b. 1857; suc. 1900; Mercantile Marine; Mil.; *H.* *Hon. R. F. C. Vernon, s.—Guernsey House, Folkestone.

L.

***Macclesfield**, 7th E. of (cr. 1721). G. L. W. H. Parker; b. 1888; suc. 1896; *H.* Hon. C. T. Parker, *u.*—Shirburn Castle, Tetsworth, Oxon.

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Macnaghten, Bar. (Life Peer, cr. 1887). E. Macnaghten, P.C., G.C.M.G.; b. 1830; M.P. Co. Antrim 1880-5, N. Div. 1885-7; Ld. of Appeal in Ord. since 1887.—198, Queen's Gate, S.W.

C.

Magheramorne, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1887). D. S. McGarel-Hogg; b. 1863; suc. 1903; Army; Yeo.; *H.* Hon. R. T. McGarel-Hogg, *br.*—Magheramorne, Antrim.

C.

Malmesbury, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). Capt. J. E. Harris; b. 1872; suc. 1899; Mil.; Yeo.; *H.* Hon. A. C. Harris, *br.*—Heron Court, Christchurch, Hants.

C.

Manchester, 9th D. of (cr. 1719). Capt. W. A. D. Montagu; b. 1877; suc. 1892; Mil.; *H.* *Visc. Mandeville, s.—Kimbolton Castle, St. Neots, Hants.

C.

Manners, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1807). Capt. J. T. Manners; b. 1852; suc. 1864; Army; Mil.; *H.* *Hon. J. N. Manners, s.—Avon Tyrrell, Ringwood, Hants.

C.

Mansfield, 5th E. of (cr. 1792). W. D. Murray, P.C.; b. 1860; suc. 1898; Army; *H.* Hon. Alan D. Murray, *br.*—Scone Palace, Perthshire.

C.

Manvers, 4th E. (cr. 1806). Col. C. W. S. Pierrepont, V.D.; b. 1854; suc. 1900; Army; Yeo.; Vol.; M.P. Newark Div. Notts, 1885-95 and 1898-1900; *H. *Visc. Newark, s.*—Holme Pierrepont, Nottingham. **C.**

Mar, 83rd E. of (cr. *ante* 1404, Sco.), Sco. Rep. Peer. J. F. E. Goodeve-Erskine; b. 1836; suc. 1866; *H. Ld. Garioch, s.*—Sunnington Rise, Bournemouth. **C.**

Mar, 12th E. of (cr. 1665, Sco.), and 14th E. of **Kellie** (cr. 1619, Sco.), Sco. Rep. Peer. Hon. Col. W. J. F. Erskine; b. 1865; suc. 1888; Ld.-Lt. Clackmannan; Army; Vol.; *H. *Ld. Erskine, s.*—Alloa House, Clackmannan, N.B. **C.**

Marlborough, 9th D. of (cr. 1702). C. R. J. Spencer-Churchill, K.G., P.C.; b. 1871; suc. 1892; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Paymr.-Genl., 1899-1902; Under Sec. for Colonies since 1903; *H. *M. of Blandford, s.*—Blenheim Palace, Woodstock. **C.**

Masham, 1st Bar. (cr. 1891). S. Cunliffe-Lister; b. 1815; Manufr. and Colliery Propr.; *H. Hon. S. Cunliffe-Lister, s.*—Swinton Park, Masham, Yorks. **C.**

Massereene and Ferrard, 12th Visc. (cr. 1660, Ir.). Major A. W. J. Skeffington, D.S.O.; b. 1873; suc. 1905; sits as Bar. Oriel (1821); Army (S. Africa); *H. Hon. H. J. Foster-Skeffington, u.*—17th Lancers, India. **—**

Massy, 6th Bar. (cr. 1776, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. J. T. W. Massy; b. 1835; suc. 1874; *H. Hon. H. S. J. Massy, s.*—Hermitage, Castle-Connell, Limerick. **C.**

Mayo, 7th E. of (cr. 1785, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. D. R. W. Bourke, P.C., K.P.; b. 1851; suc. 1872; Army; *H. Hon. A. H. Bourke, br.*—Palmerstown House, Straffan, Kildare. **C.**

Meath, 12th E. of (cr. 1627, Ir.). Hon. Col. R. Brabazon, K.P., P.C.; b. 1841; suc. 1887; sits as Bar. Chaworth (1881); Ld.-Lt. Dublin Co. and City; Mil.; Dipl. Serv.; *H. Capt. Ld. Ardee, s.*—83, Lancaster Gate, W. **L.U.**

Melville, 6th Visc. (cr. 1802). C. S. Dundas, I.S.O.; b. 1843; suc. 1904; Consular Service since 1885; *H. Hon. H. C. C. Dundas, s.*—Christiania, Sweden. **—**

Methuen, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1838). Lt.-Genl. P. S. Methuen, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; b. 1845; suc. 1891; Army (Ashanti, Egypt, Bechuanaland, Tirah Expdn., S. Africa); Col. of Scots Guards; Commandg.-in-Chief, Eastern Command; Mil.; Vol.; *H. *Hon. P. A. Methuen, s.*—Corsham Court, Wilts. **L.U.**

Middleton, 9th Bar. (cr. 1711). Hon. Col. D. W. B. Willoughby, V.D.; b. 1844; suc. 1877; Army; Vol.; *H. Capt. Hon. G. E. P. Willoughby, br.*—Wollaton Hall, Nottingham. **C.**

Middleton, 8th Visc. (cr. 1717, Ir.) W. Brodrick; b. 1830; suc. 1870; sits as Bar. Brodrick (1796); Ld.-Lt. Surrey; M.P. Mid Surrey, 1868-70; *H. Rt. Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick, M.P., s.*—Peper Harow, Godalming. **C.**

Milner, 1st Visc. (cr. 1902). A. Milner, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; b. 1854; Under Sec. for Finance, Egypt, 1889-92; Ch. of Board of Inl. Revenue, 1892-97; High Commr. for S. Africa since 1897; Gov. of Cape of Good Hope, 1897-01; Gov. of Transvaal and Orange River Colony 1901-5; cr. Bar. 1901.—47, Duke Street, S.W. **L.U.**

Minto, 4th E. of (cr. 1813). G. J. Elliott-Murray-Kynynmound, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., V.D.; b. 1845; suc. 1891; Army (N.W. Canada, Afghanistan, Egypt); Vol.; Gov.-Genl. of Canada, 1898-1904; Viceroy of India since 1905; *H. *Visc. Melgund, s.*—Calcutta. **L.U.**

Monck, 5th Visc. (cr. 1800, Ir.). Capt. H. P. C. S. Monck; b. 1849; suc. 1894; sits as Baron Monck (1866); Army (Egypt, Suakin); *H. Capt. Hon. C. H. S. Monck, s.*—Charleville, Wicklow. **C.**

Moncreiff, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1874). H. J. Moncreiff; b. 1840; suc. 1895; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. of Kinross; Lord of Session, 1888-9; Ld. Ordinary-in-Exchr., Scotland, 1889-05; *H. Rev. Hon. R. C. Moncreiff, br.*—15, Great Stuart Street, Edinburgh. **L.U.**

Monk Bretton, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1884). J. W. Dodson, C.B.; b. 1869; suc. 1897; Dipl. Service.—Conyboro', Lewes. **L.U.**

Monkswell, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1885). R. Collier; b. 1845; suc. 1886; Barrister; Official Examiner to High Court of Justice, 1884-6; Ld.-in-Waiting, 1892-5; Under Sec. for War, 1895; *H. Hon. R. A. H. Collier, s.*—7, Chelsea Embankment, S.W. **L.**

Monson, 9th Bar. (cr. 1728). A. D. J. Monson; b. 1868; suc. 1900; Dipl. Service; *H. Rt. Hon. Sir E. J. Monson, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., u.*—Burton Hall, Lincoln. **L.**

Montagu, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1855). Lt.-Col. J. W. E. Douglas-Scott-Montagu; b. 1866; suc. 1905; Vol.; M.P. New Forest, Hants, 1892-05; *H. Hon. R. H. Douglas-Scott-Montagu, br.*—Palace House, Beaulieu, Southampton. **C.**

Monteagle, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1839). T. Spring-Rice, K.P.; b. 1849; suc. 1875; *H. Hon. T. A. Spring-Rice, s.*—Mount Trenchard, Foynes, Limeick. **L.U.**

Montrose, 5th D. of (cr. 1707, Sco.). Col. D.B.M.R. Graham, K.T., A.D.C.; b. 1852; suc. 1874; sits as Earl Graham (1722); *Ld.-Lt. Co. Stirling; Ld. Clerk Register of Scotland; Army; Yeo.; Mil. (S. Africa); H. M. of Graham, C.V.O., s.*—Buchanan Castle, Glasgow. **C.**

Moray, 16th E. of (cr. 1561, Sco.). Lt.-Col. F. J. Stuart; b. 1842; suc. 1901; *Army; sits as Bar. Stuart of Castle Stuart (1796); H. Hon. M. G. Stuart-Gray, br.*—Doune Lodge, Doune, Perthshire. **C.**

Morley, 4th E. of (cr. 1815). E. R. Parker; b. 1877; suc. 1905; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); *H. Hon. M. B. Parker, br.*—Saltram, Plympton, Devon. —

Morton, 21st E. of (cr. 1458). Sco. Rep. Peer. S. G. W. Douglas; b. 1844; suc. 1854; Yeo.; *H. Capt. Ld. Aberdour, s.*—Conaglen, Ardgour, N.B. **C.**

Mostyn, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1831), Hon. Col. L. N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn; b. 1856; suc. 1884; Mil.; *H. Hon. E. L. R. Lloyd-Mostyn, s.*—Mostyn, Holywell, N. Wales. **C.**

Mount-Edgcumbe, 4th E. of (cr. 1789). Hon. Col. W. H. Edgcumbe, P.C.; G.C.V.O.; V.D.; b. 1832; suc. 1861; Vol.; M.P. Plymouth, 1859-61; *Ld.-Lt. and Vice-Adm. of Cornwall and Chn. of Co. Council; Ld. Chamberlain 1879-80, Ld. Steward 1885-6 and 1886-92; H. Lt.-Col. Visc. Valletort, s.*—Mount Edgcumbe, Plymouth. **C.**

Mount-Stephen, 1st Bar. (cr. 1891). G. Stephen, G.C.V.O.; b. 1829; late Pres. of Canadian Pacific Rly.—Brocket Hall, Hatfield. **C.**

Mowbray, 24th Bar. (cr. 1283), **Seagrave**, 25th Bar. (cr. 1295) and **Stourton**, 21st Bar. (cr. 1448). C. B. J. Stourton; b. 1867; suc. 1893; Mil.; *H. *Hon. W. M. Stourton, s.*—Allerton Park, Knaresborough. **C.**

Muncaster, 5th Bar. (cr. 1783 Ir.). Hon. Col. J. F. Pennington, V.D.; b. 1834; suc. 1862; sits as Bar. Muncaster (1898); *Army; Yeo.; Mil.; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Cumberland; M.P. W. Cumberland 1872-80, Egremont Div. 1885-92; H. Hon. A. J. Pennington, br.*—Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass. **C.**

Munster, 4th E. of (cr. 1831). A. FitzClarence; b. 1862; suc. 1902; *H. Hon. H. E. FitzClarence, br.*—79a, Elizabeth Street, S.W. **L.U.**

Muskerrey, 4th Bar. (cr. 1781).—*Ir. Rep. Peer. H. M. T. F. Deane-Morgan; b. 1854; suc. 1868; Royal Navy; H. Hon. H. Deane-Morgan, s.*—Springfield Castle, Drummcolloher, Limerick. **C.**

Napier, 11th Bar. (cr. 1627, Sco.), and **Ettrick**, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1872, U.K.). W. J. G. Napier; b. 1846; suc. 1898; sits as Bar. Ettrick; Dipl. Serv.; *H. Hon. F. E. B. Napier, Master of Napier, s.*—Thirlestane, Selkirk, N.B. **L.**

Napier of Magdala, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1868). Col. R. W. Napier; b. 1845; suc. 1890; *Bengal Army (Abyssinia); H. Lt.-Col. Hon. G. C. Napier, C.I.E., br.*—6, Portland Place, W. **C.**

Nelson, 3rd E. (cr. 1805), H. Nelson; b. 1823; suc. 1835; Yeo.; *H. Hon. T. H. Nelson, s.*—Trafalgar House, Salisbury. **C.**

Newcast'e, 7th D. of (cr. 1756). H. P. A. D. Pelham-Clinton; b. 1864; suc. 1879; *H. Ld. H. F. Pelham-Clinton-Hope, br.*—Clumber Park, Worksop, Notts. **C.**

Newlands, 1st Bar. (cr. 1898). W. W. Hozier; b. 1825; *Army; Yeo.; Vol.; H. Hon. J. H. C. Hozier, M.P., s.*—Mauldsie Castle, Carlisle, N.B. **C.**

Newton, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1892). Major T. W. Legh; b. 1857; suc. 1898; Dipl. Serv.; Impl. Yeo.; M.P. Lancashire, Newton Div., 1886-98; *H. *Hon. R. W. D. Legh, s.*—Lyme Park, Stockport. **C.**

Norfolk, 15th D. of (cr. 1483). Premier Duke and Hered. Earl Marshal of England; Hon. Col. H. Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., P.C., V.D.; b. 1817; suc. 1860; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Vol.; *Postmr.-Genl. 1895-1900; H. Lord Edmund B. Talbot, M.P., D.S.O., br.*—Arundel Castle, Sussex. **C.**

Normanby, 3rd M. of (cr. 1838). Rev. C. H. Phipps; b. 1846; suc. 1890; *Vicar of Worsley, 1872-90; Canon of Windsor since 1891; H. G. A. C. Phipps, n.*—Cloisters, Windsor. **L.U.**

Normanton, 4th E. of (cr 1806, Ir.). S. J. Agar; b. 1865; suc. 1896; sits as Bar. Somerton (1873); *H. Hon. F. W. A. E. Agar, br.*—Somerley, Ringwood. **C.**

North, 11th Bar. (cr. 1554). Hon. Col. W. H. J. North; b. 1836; suc. 1854; *Army; Yeo.; Vol.; H. Capt. Hon. W. F. J. North, s.*—Wroxton Abbey, Banbury. **C.**

Northampton, 5th M. of (cr. 1812). W. G. S. S. M. Compton; b. 1851; suc. 1897; Dipl. Serv.; M.P. S. Warwickshire 1885-6, Barnsley Div. Yorks 1889-97; *H. Earl Compton, s.*—Castle Ashby, Northampton. **L.**

Northbourne, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1884). Hon. Col. W. H. James; b. 1846; suc. 1893; Vol.; M.P. Gateshead, 1874-93; *H. Hon. W. James, s.—Updown Park, Sandwich.* **L.**

Northbrook, 2nd E. of (cr. 1876). F. G. Baring; b. 1850; suc. 1904; Army; M.P. Winchester 1880-5, N. Beds 1886-92; *H. (to Barony) Hon. F. Baring.—Stratton, Micheldever, Hants.* **L. U.**

Northcote, 1st Bar. (cr. 1900). H. S. Northcote, G.C.I.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., s. of 1st E. of Iddeleigh; b. 1846; Foreign Office; Dipl. Serv.; Finl. Sec. to War Office, 1855-6; Surv. Genl. of Ordnance, 1886-7; M.P. Exeter, 1880-99; Govr. of Bombay, 1900-3; Govr. Genl. of Australia since 1903.—Sydney, N. S. Wales. **C.**

Northesk, 10th E. of (cr. 1647). Sec. Rep. Peer. Major D. J. Carnegie; b. 1865; suc. 1891; Mil.; *H. *Ld. Rosehill, s.—6, Hans Crescent, S.W.* **C.**

Northumberland, 7th D. of (cr. 1766). Hon. Col. H. G. Percy, K.G., P.C., A.D.C., V.D.; b. 1846; suc. 1899; Mil.; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Northumberland and Chn. of Co. Council; M. P. N. Northumberland, 1868-85; Treas. of Household, 1874-5; called to House of Lords, 1887; *H. Earl Percy, M.P., s.—Alnwick Castle, Northumberland.* **C.**

Norton, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1878). C. L. Addeley; b. 1846; suc. 1905; *H. Hon. R. B. Addeley, s.—Hams Hall, Birmingham.* **—**

Norwich, 89th Bp. of (1088). J. Shepshanks, D.D.; b. 1834; cons. 1893; Vicar of St. Margaret's, Anfield, Liverpool, 1873-93.—The Palace, Norwich. **L.**

O'Brien, 1st Bar. (cr. 1900). P. O'Brien, P.C.; b. 1842; Solr.-Gen. for Ireland, 1887-8; Att.-Gen. for Ireland, 1888-9; Ld. Ch. Justice of Ireland since 1889.—Newlands, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin. **C.**

O'Hagan, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1870). M. H. T. O'Hagan; b. 1882; suc. 1900; Impl. Yeo.—2, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. **L.**

O'Neill, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1868). E. O'Neill; b. 1839; suc. 1883; M.P. Antrim, 1863-80; *H. Capt. Hon. A. E. B. O'Neill, s.—Shane's Castle, Antrim.* **C.**

Onslow, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). W. H. Onslow, P.C., G.C.M.G.; b. 1853; suc. 1870; Ld.-in-Waiting, 1880 and 1886-7; Sec. to Bd. of Trade, 1888-9; Gov. of New Zealand, 1889-92; Under Sec. for India, 1895-1900; for Colonies, 1887-8 and 1890-3; President of Bd. of Agriculture and Fisheries, 1903-5; Chn. of Committees since 1905; *H. Visc. Cranley, s.—Clandon Park, Guildford.* **C.**

Oranmore and Browne, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1836). Ir. Rep. Peer. G. H. Browne-Guthrie; b. 1861; suc. 1900; Mil.; *H. *Hon. G. D. E. Browne-Guthrie, s.—Castle Magarret, Clanmorris, Mayo.* **C.**

Orford, 5th E. of (cr. 1806). R. H. Walpole; b. 1854; suc. 1894; Royal Navy; Mil.; *H. C. H. Walpole, br.—Wolterton Park, Aylsham.* **C.**

Ormawhite, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1868). Hon. Col. A. Walsh; b. 1827; suc. 1881; Ld.-Lt. Radnorshire, 1875-95; Army; Mil.; M.P. Leominster, 1855-68, Radnorshire, 1868-80; *H. Hon. A. H. J. Walsh, s.—Strettington House, Chichester.* **C.**

Ormonde, 3rd M. of (cr. 1825, Ir.). Hon. Col. J. E. W. T. Butler, K.P., P.C.; b. 1844; suc. 1854; sits as Bar. Ormonde (1821); Army; Yeo; Mil; Hon. Lt. R. N. Reserve; Ld.-Lt. Co. Kilkenny; *H. Ld. J. Arthur W. F. Butler, br.—Kilkenny Castle, Kilkenny.* **C.**

Overtoun, 1st Bar. (cr. 1893). J. Campbell White; b. 1843; Manufacturer; Convener of Dumbartonshire.—Overtoun, Dumbarton, N.B. **L.**

Oxford, 33rd Bp. of (1541). F. Paget, D.D.; b. 1851; cons. 1901; Professor of Pastoral Theology and Canon of Ch. Ch. Oxford, 1885-92; Dean of Ch. Ch., 1892-01; Chancellor of the Order of the Garter.—Cuddesdon Palace, Oxford. **—**

Peel, 1st Visc. (cr. 1855). A. W. Peel, P.C.; b. 1824; Sec. to Poor Law Bd., 1868-71; Bd. of Trade, 1871-3; Parl. Sec. to Treasury, 1873-74; Under-Sec. Home Dep., 1880; M.P. Warwick 1865-85; Warwick and Leamington 1885-95; Speaker of H. of Commons, 1881-95; *H. Maj. Hon. W. R. W. Peel, M.P., s.—The Lodge, Sandy, Beds.* **L. U.**

Pembroke, 14th E. of (cr. 1551), and **Montgomery**, 11th E. of (cr. 1605). S. Herbert, P.C., G.C.V.O.; b. 1853; suc. 1895; Yeo; Ld. of Treasury 1885-6 and 1886-92; M.P. Wilton 1877-85, Croydon 1886-95; Ld. Steward since 1895; *H. Ld. Herbert, M.V.O., s.—Wilton House, Salisbury.* **C.**

Pemrhyn, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1866). Hon. Col. G. S. G. Douglas-Pennant; b. 1836; suc. 1886; Mil.; Vol.; M.P. Carnarvonshire 1866-8, and 1874-80; *H. Maj. Hon. E. S. Douglas-Pennant, s.—Penrhyn Castle, Bangor, N. Wales.* **C.**

Peterborough, 28th Bp. of (1541). Hon. E. Carr-Glyn, D.D.; b. 1843; cons. 1897; Vicar of St. Mary's, Beverley, 1872-5; Doncaster, 1875-8; St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, 1878-96.—Palace, Peterborough. **L. U.**

Petre, 14th Bar. (cr. 1603). B. H. P. Petre; b. 1858; suc. 1893; Army; *H. Hon. P. B. J. Petre, br.*—Thorndon Hall, Brentwood. **C.**

Playfair, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1892). Col. G. J. Playfair, C.V.O.; b. 1849; suc. 1898; Army; *H. *Hon. L. G. H. Playfair, s.*—Uffington House, Stamford. **C.**

Plunket, 5th Bar. (cr. 1827). W. L. Plunket, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; b. 1864; suc. 1897; Dipl. Serv.; Govr. of New Zealand since 1904; *H. *Hon. T. C. Plunket, s.*—Wellington, N.Z. **C.**

Plymouth, 1st E. of (cr. 1905). Hon. Col. R. G. Windsor-Clive, P.C., C.B.; b. 1857; suc. as 14th Bar. Windsor, 1869; *Ld.-Lt. Glamorgan; Impl. Yeo.; Mil.; Vol.; Paymr.-Genl. 1891-2; First Commr. of Works since 1902; H. Hon. O. B. Windsor-Clive, s.*—Hewell Grange, Bromsgrove. **C.**

Poltimore, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1831). A. F. G. W. Bampfylde, P.C.; b. 1837; suc. 1858; Yeo.; Treas. of Household, 1872-3; *H. Hon. C. R. Bampfylde, s.*—Poltimore Park, Exeter. **C.**

Portland, 6th D. of (cr. 1716). Hon. Col. W. J. A. C. J. Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.; b. 1857; suc. 1879; Army; Mil.; Vol.; *Ld.-Lt. Caithness and Notts; Master of the Horse, 1886-92, and since 1895; H. *M. of Titchfield, s.*—Welbeck, Notts. **C.**

Portman, 2nd Visc. (cr. 1873). Hon. Col. W. H. B. Portman; b. 1829; suc. 1888; Impl. Yeo.; Chn. of Dorset Co. Council; M.P. Shaftesbury 1852-7, Dorset 1857-85; *H. Major Hon. E. W. B. Portman, s.*—22, Portman Sq., W. **L.U.**

Portsmouth, 5th E. of (cr. 1743). N. Wallop; b. 1856; suc. 1891; M.P. Barnstaple 1880-5, N. Devon 1885-91; *H. Hon. J. F. Wallop, br.*—Hurstbourne Park, Whitechurch, Hants. **L.**

Poulett, 7th E. (cr. 1706). W. J. L. Poulett; b. 1883; suc. 1899 (claim admitted 1903); Mil.—60, Queen's Gate, S.W. —

Powerscourt, 8th Visc. (cr. 1743, Ir.). M. R. Wingfield, M.V.O.; b. 1880; suc. 1904; sits as Bar. Powerscourt (U.K. 1885); Army; *H. Hon. M. A. Wingfield, br.*—Powerscourt Castle, Enniskerry, Wicklow. —

Powis, 4th E. of (cr. 1804). Hon. Col. G. C. Herbert; b. 1862; suc. 1891; *Ld.-Lt. Salop; Mil.; H. *Visc. Clive, s.*—Powis Castle, Welshpool. **C.**

Radnor, 6th E. of (cr. 1765). Major J. Pleydell-Bouverie; b. 1868; suc. 1900; Yeo.; Vol. (S. Africa); M.P. S. Wilts, 1892-1900; *H. *Visc. Folkestone, s.*—Longford Castle, Salisbury. **C.**

Raglan, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1852). Lt.-Col. G. F. H. Somerset; b. 1857; suc. 1884; Army (Afghanistan); Mil.; Under-Sec. for War, 1900-2; Gov. of Isle of Man since 1902; *H. Hon. F. R. Somerset, s.*—Douglas, Isle of Man. **C.**

Ranfurly, 5th E. of (cr. 1831, Ir.). U. J. M. Knox, P.C., G.C.M.G.; b. 1856; suc. 1875; sits as Bar. Ranfurly (1826); Lord-in-Waiting, 1895-7; Gov. of New Zealand, 1897-04; *H. Visc. Northland, s.*—Northland House, Dunganon, Ireland. **C.**

Rathdonnell, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1868, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. Hon. Col. T. K. McClintock-Bunbury; b. 1848; suc. 1879; Army; Yeo.; Mil.; *Ld.-Lt. Carlow; H. Hon. T. L. McC. Bunbury, s.*—Lisnavagh, Rathvilly, Co. Carlow. **C.**

Rathmore, 1st Bar. (cr. 1895). D. R. Plunket, P.C.; b. 1838; Sol.-Gen. for Ireland, 1875-7; Paymr.-Gen., 1880; First Commr. of Works, 1885-6, and 1886-92; M.P. Dublin Univ., 1870-95.—The Oaks, Wimbledon Common, S.W. **C.**

Ravensworth, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1874). A. T. Liddell; b. 1837; suc. 1904; *H. Hon. G. W. Liddell, s.*—40, Chester Sq., S.W. **C.**

Rayleigh, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1821). J. W. Strutt, P.C., F.R.S.; b. 1842; suc. 1873; *Ld.-Lt. of Essex, 1892-01; Prof. of Experimental Physics at Cambridge, 1879-84; Ex-Sec. of Royal Soc.; Order of Merit, 1902.—H. Hon. R. J. Strutt, s.*—Terling Place, Witham, Essex. **C.**

Reay, 11th Bar. (cr. 1628, Sco.). D. J. Mackay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; b. 1839; suc. 1876; sits as Bar. Reay (1881); *Ld.-Lt. Roxburghshire; Gov. of Bombay, 1885-90; Under-Sec. India, 1894-5; Chn. of London School Board, 1897-03; H. (to Sco. Barony) Baron Aeneas Mackay, c.*—Carolside, Earlston, N.B. **L.**

Redesdale, 1st Bar. (cr. 1902). A. B. Freeman-Mitford, K.C.V.O., C.B.; b. 1837; M.P. S.W. Warwickshire, 1892-5; Sec. to Office of Works, 1874-86; *H. Hon. C. B. O. Freeman-Mitford, s.*—Batsford Park, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire. **C.**

Rendel, 1st Bar. (cr. 1894). S. Rendel; b. 1834; Bar.; Engineer; Pres. Univ. Coll. of Wales; M.P. Montgomeryshire, 1880-94.—Hatchlands, Guildford. **L.**

Revelstoke, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1885). J. Baring, P.C.; b. 1863; suc. 1897; Bank Director; *H. Hon. C. Baring, br.*—3, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. **L.U.**

Ribblesdale, 4th Bar. (cr. 1797). T. Lister, P.C.; b. 1854; suc. 1876; Army; *Ld.-in-Waiting, 1880-5 and 1886; Master of the Buckhounds, 1892-5; H. *Hon. C. A. Lister, s.*—Gisburne Park, Skipton. **L.**

Richmond and Lennox, 7th D. of (cr. 1675), and **Gordon**, 2nd D. of (cr. 1876). Hon. Col. C. H. Gordon-Lennox, G.C.V.O., C.B., A.D.C.; b. 1845; suc. 1903; Army; Mil (S. Africa); M.P. W. Sussex, 1885-8; Ld.-Lt. of Banff and Elgin; *H.* Capt. E. of March and Kinrara, D.S.O., *s.*—Goodwood, Chichester. **C.**

Ridley, 2nd Visc. (cr. 1900). Major M. White-Ridley; b. 1874; suc. 1904; Impl. Yeo.; M.P. Stalybridge, 1900-4; *H.* *Hon. M. White-Ridley, *s.*—10, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. **C.**

Ripon, 1st M. of (cr. 1871). Hon. Col. G. F. S. Robinson, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.D.; b. 1827; suc. to Earldom 1859; Ld.-Lt. N.R. Yorks; Vol.; M.P. Hull 1852-3, Huddersfield 1853-7, W.R. Yorks 1857-9. Und.-Sec. for War, 1859-61; Sec. for War, 1863-6; for India, 1866; Ld.-Pres. of Council, 1869-73; High Commr. at Washington, 1871; Viceroy of India, 1880-4; First Ld. of Admiralty, 1886; Colonial Sec., 1892-5; *H.* Earl de Grey, K.C.V.O., *s.*—Studley Royal, Ripon. **L.**

Ripon, 3rd Bp. of (1836). W. Boyd Carpenter, D.D.; b. 1841; cons. 1884; Canon of Windsor, 1882-4.—The Palace, Ripon. **L.U.**

Roberts, 1st E. (cr. 1901). Field-Marshal F. S. Roberts, K.G., K.P., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.C.; b. 1832; Army (Ind. Mutiny; N.W. Frontier; Abyssinia; Looshai; Afghanistan); Hon. Col. Irish Guards; Mil.; Vol.; Gov. and Com.-in-Chief Natal and S.E. Africa, 1881; Com.-in-Chief in Madras, 1881-5; in India 1885-93; in Ireland 1895-00; F.-M. Commanding-in-Chief in S. Africa, 1900; Commander-in-Chief, 1900-4; Member of the Committee of Defence; Order of Merit, 1902; (cr. Baron 1892); *H.* (by special remn.) Lady Aileen Roberts, *dau.*—Englemere, Ascot. **C.**

Robertson, Bar. (Life Peer, cr. 1899), J. P. B. Robertson, P.C.; b. 1845; M.P. Bute, 1885-91; Solr.-Genl. for Scotland, 1885-6 and 1886-8; Ld. Advocate, 1888-91; Ld.-Justice General, 1891-9; Ld. of Appeal in Ord. since 1899.—108, Eaton Square, S.W. **C.**

Rodney, 7th Bar. (cr. 1782). Lt.-Col. G. B. H. D. Rodney; b. 1857; suc. 1864; Army (Egypt, Nile Expedition, S. Africa); Yeo.; Vol.; *H.* *Hon. G. B. H. G. Rodney, *s.*—Marlborough Club, S.W. **C.**

Rollo, 10th Bar. (cr. 1651, Sco.). J. R. Rollo; b. 1835; suc. 1852; Sco. Rep. Peer, 1860-68; sits as Bar. Dunning (1869); *H.* Lt.-Col. Hon. W. C. W. Rollo, Master of Rollo, *s.*—Duncrub Castle, Dunning, Perthshire. **L.U.**

***Romilly**, 4th Bar. (cr. 1865). W. G. G. Romilly; b. 1899; suc. 1905.—Porthkerry, Barry, S. Wales. **—**

Romney, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Lt.-Col. C. Marsham; b. 1864; suc. 1905; Mil.; *H.* *Visc. Marsham, *s.*—Gayton Hall, King's Lynn. **C.**

Rosebery, 5th E. of (cr. 1708). Hon. Col. A. P. Primrose, K.G., K.T., P.C.; b. 1847; suc. 1868; sits as Bar. Rosebery (1828); Ld.-Lt. Linlithgow and Edinburghshire; Vol.; Under-Sec. Home Dept., 1881-3; First Commr. of Works, 1884-5; Ld. Privy Seal, 1883-5; Foreign Sec., 1886 and 1892-4; Prime Minister and Ld. President of Council, 1894-5; *H.* Ld. Dalmeny, *s.*—Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh. **L.**

Rosmead, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1896). Major H. A. T. Robinson; b. 1866; suc. 1897; Army (S. Africa); Mil.; *H.* *Hon. H. E. J. Robinson, *s.*—Moorlands, Ascot. **C.**

Rosse, 4th E. of (cr. 1806, Ir.). Ir. Rep. Peer. L. Parsons, K.P., F.R.S.; b. 1840; suc. 1867; Chan. of Univ. of Dublin; Ld.-Lt. King's Co.; *H.* Capt. Ld. Oxmantown, *s.*—Birr Castle, Parsonstown, King's Co. **C.**

Rosslyn, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). J. F. H. St. Clair Erskine; b. 1869; suc. 1890; Mil.; Vol. (S. Africa); *H.* *Ld. Loughborough, *s.*—6, Half Moon Street, W. **C.**

Rossmore, 5th Bar. (cr. 1796, Ir.). Hon. Col. D. W. W. Westenra; b. 1853; suc. 1874; sits as Bar. Rossmore (1838); Army; Mil.; Ld.-Lt. Monaghan; *H.* *Hon. W. Westenra, *s.*—Rossmore Park, Monaghan. **C.**

Rothschild, 1st Bar. (cr. 1885). N. M. Rothschild, P.C., G.C.V.O.; b. 1840; Yeo.; Ld.-Lt. Bucks; M.P. Aylesbury, 1865-85; *H.* Major Hon. L. W. Rothschild, M.P., *s.*—Tring Park, Herts. **L.U.**

Roxburghe, 8th D. of (cr. 1707). H. J. Innes-Ker, K.T., M.V.O.; b. 1876; suc. 1892; sits as Earl Innes (1837); Army (S. Africa); Mil.; *H.* Ld. A. R. Innes-Ker, *br.*—Floors Castle, Kelso, N.B. **L.U.**

Russell, 2nd E. (cr. 1861). J. F. S. Russell; b. 1865; suc. 1878; *H.* Hon. B. Russell, *br.*—Telegraph House, Chichester. **L.**

Rutland, 7th D. of (cr. 1708). Hon. Col. J. J. R. Manners, K.G., P.C., G.C.B.; b. 1818; suc. 1888; Mil.; First Commr. of Works, 1852, 1858-9, 1866-9; Postmr.-Gen., 1874-80 and 1885-6; Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster, 1886-92; M.P. Newark, 1841-7, Colchester, 1850-7, N. Leicestershire, 1857-85, E. Divn. 1885-8; *H.* Marq. of Granby (Peer, see ante), *s.*—Belvoir Castle, Grantham. **C.**

Sackville, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1876). L. S. Sackville-West, G.C.M.G.; b. 1827; suc. 1888; Dipl. Serv., 1847-88 (Minister to Argentina 1872-8, Spain 1878-81, United States 1881-8); *H.* Capt. L. E. Sackville-West, *n.*—Knole Park, Sevenoaks. **C.**

St. Albans, 11th D. of (cr. 1684). C. V. A. A. de V. Beauclerk; b. 1870; suc. 1898; Army; Yeo.; *H.* Capt. Id. O. de V. Beauclerk, *br.*—Newtown Anner, Clonmel. **—**

St. Albans, 3rd Bp. of (1877). E. Jacob, D.D.; b. 1844; cons. 1896; Vicar of Portsea, 1878-95; Hon. Canon of Winchester, 1884-95; Bp. of Newcastle, 1896-03; *tr.* to St. Albans, 1903.—Higham Hall, Woodford Green, Essex. **C.**

St. Asaph, 71st Bp. of (cr. 560). A. G. Edwards, D.D.; b. 1848; cons. 1889; Head Master of Llandoverly School, 1875-5; Vicar of Carmarthen, 1885-9.—The Palace, St. Asaph. **L.U.**

St. David's, 119th Bp. of (519). J. Owen, D.D.; b. 1854; cons. 1897; Warden of Llandoverly Coll., 1885-9; Dean of St. Asaph, 1889-92; Prin. of St. David's Coll., Lampeter, 1892-7.—Middleton Hall, Llanarthney, S. Wales. **C.**

St. Germans, 5th E. of (cr. 1815). H. C. Eliot; b. 1835; suc. 1881; R.N. 1848-53; Foreign Office, 1855-81; *H.* Id. Eliot, *s.*—Port Eliot, St. Germans, Cornwall. **L.U.**

St. John of Bletso, 16th Bar. (cr. 1558). B. M. St. John; b. 1844; suc. 1887; *Ld.*-*Lt.* of Beds.; Army; *H.* Hon. H. B. St. John, *s.*—Melchbourne Park, Bedford. **C.**

St. Leonards, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1852). E. B. Sugden; b. 1847; suc. 1875; *H.* F. E. Sugden, *n.*— **C.**

St. Levan, 1st Bar. (cr. 1887). J. St. Aubyn; b. 1829; Mil.; M.P. W. Cornwall 1858-85, St. Ives Divn. 1885-7; *H.* Col. Hon. J. T. St. Aubyn, *s.*—St. Michael's Mount, Marazion, Cornwall. **L.U.**

St. Oswald, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1885). Capt. R. Winn; b. 1857; suc. 1893; Army (Soudan); M.P. Pontefract, 1885-93; *H.* *Hon. R. G. Winn, *s.*—Nostell Priory, Wakefield. **C.**

St. Vincent, 5th Visc. (cr. 1801). Capt. C. P. Jervis; b. 1855; suc. 1885; Army; *H.* Maj. Hon. R. C. Jervis, *br.*—Norton Disney Hall, Newark. **C.**

Salisbury, 4th M. of (cr. 1789). Lt.-Col. J. E. H. G. Cecil, P.C., C.B., A.D.C.; b. 1861; suc. 1903; Impl. Yeo.; Mil. (S. Africa); High Steward of Westminster; M.P. Darwen Div., Lancashire, 1885-92, Rochester, 1893-03; Under Sec. Foreign Affairs, 1900-3; Lord Privy Seal since 1903; *H.* *Visc. Cranborne, *s.*—Hatfield House, Herts. **C.**

Salisbury, 93rd Bp. of (705). John Wordsworth, D.D.; b. 1843; cons. 1885; Preb. of Lincoln, 1870-83; Oriel Prof. of Divinity, Oxford, and Canon of Rochester, 1883-5.—The Palace, Salisbury. **C.**

Saltoun, 18th Bar. (cr. 1445). Sco. Rep. Peer. Lt.-Col. A. W. F. Fraser; b. 1851; suc. 1886; Army; Mil.; *H.* *Hon. A. A. Fraser, Master of Saltoun, *s.*—Philorth, Fraserburgh, N.B. **C.**

Sandhurst, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1871). W. Mansfield, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; b. 1855; suc. 1876; Army; Vol.; *Ld.*-in-Waiting, 1880-5; Under Sec. for War, 1886 and 1892-5; Gov. of Bombay, 1895-00; *H.* Hon. J. W. Mansfield, *br.*—60, Eaton Square, S.W. **L.**

Sandwich, 8th E. of (cr. 1660). Col. E. G. H. Montagu; b. 1839; suc. 1884; Army; Mil.; Vol.; *Ld.*-Lt. Hunts. and Chn. of Co. Council; M.P. (C.) Huntingdon, 1876-84; *H.* R. Adm. Hon. V. Montagu, *br.*—Hinchingsbrooke, Huntingdon. **L.**

Sandys, 5th Bar. (cr. 1802). M. E. M. Sandys; b. 1855; suc. 1904; *H.* Hon. E. A. Sandys, *br.*—Pyrford Place, Woking, Surrey. **—**

Savile, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1888). Hon. Col. J. S. Lumley-Savile, K.C.V.O.; b. 1854; suc. 1896; Impl. Yeo.; Vol.; Dipl. Serv.—Rufford Abbey, Ollerton, Newark. **C.**

Saye and Sele, 14th Bar. (cr. 1447). J. F. T. W. Fiennes; b. 1880; suc. 1887; Yeo.; *H.* Lt.-Col. Hon. G. C. Fiennes, *s.*—Sunbury House, Reading. **L.**

Scarborough, 10th E. of (cr. 1690). Col. A. F. G. B. Lumley, C.B., A.D.C.; b. 1857; suc. 1884; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); *H.* Lt.-Col. Hon. O. V. G. Lumley, *br.*—Sandbeck Park, Rotherham. **C.**

Scarsdale, 4th Bar. (cr. 1761). Rev. A. N. H. Curzon; b. 1831; suc. 1856; Rector of Kedleston since 1856; *H.* *Ld.* Curzon of Kedleston, G.C.S.I., P.C. (Peerage of Irel.), *s.*—Kedleston Hall, Derby. **C.**

Seafeld, 11th E. of (cr. 1701). J. Ogilvie Grant; b. 1876; suc. 1888; Mil.; sits as Bar. Strathspey (1884); *H.* Hon. T. O. Grant, *br.*—Junior Constitutional Club, S.W. **C.**

Seaton, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1839). R. J. U. Colborne; b. 1854; suc. 1888; Impl. Yeo.; *H.* Lt.-Col. Hon. F. L. L. Colborne, *br.*—Beechwood, Plympton, Devon. **C.**

Sefton, 6th E. of (cr. 1771, Ir.). O. C. Molyneux; b. 1871; suc. 1901; sits as Bar. Sefton (1831); Army; Impl. Yeo.; *H.* *Visc. Molyneux, *s.*—Croxteth Hall, Liverpool. **L.U.**

Selborne, 2nd E. of (cr. 1882). Hon. Col. W. W. Palmer, P.C., G.C.M.G.; b. 1859; suc. 1895; Mil.; M.P. E. Hants 1885-92; W. Edinburgh 1892-5; Under Sec. for Colonies, 1895-1900; First Ld. of the Admiralty, 1900-5; High Commr. for S. Africa and Admr. of Transvaal and Orange River Colony since 1905; *H.* *Visc. Wolmer, s.—Pretoria, Transvaal. **L.U.**

Selby, 1st Visc. (cr. 1905). W. C. Gully, P.C., K.C.; b. 1835; M.P. Carlisle, 1886-05; Speaker of the H. of Commons, 1895-05; *H.* Hon. E. W. Gully, C.B., s.—Sutton Place, Seaford, Sussex. **L.**

Shaftesbury, 9th E. of (cr. 1672). Col. A. Ashley-Cooper; b. 1869; suc. 1886; Army; Irish Imp. Yeo.; Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales since 1901; *H.* *Ld. Ashley, s.—St. Giles, Cranborne, Dorset. **C.**

Shannon, 6th E. of (cr. 1756, Ir.). R. H. Boyle; b. 1860; suc. 1890; sits as Bar. Carleton (1786); Army; *H.* *Visc. Boyle, s.— **C.**

Sheffield, 3rd E. of (cr. 1816, Ir.). Hon. Col. H. N. Holroyd; b. 1832; suc. 1876; sits as Bar. Sheffield (1802); Vol.; Dipl. Serv., 1853-6; M.P. E. Sussex 1857-65; *H.* (to Irish barony), Ld. Stanley of Alderley.—Sheffield Park, Uckfield, Sussex. **L.**

Sherborne, 4th Bar. (cr. 1784). E. L. Dutton; b. 1831; suc. 1883; *H.* Rev. Hon. F. G. Dutton, *br.*—Sherborne House, Northleach, Gloucestershire. **C.**

Shrewsbury, 20th E. of (cr. 1442), and 5th E. of Talbot (cr. 1784). Premier Earl of Eng. C. H. J. Talbot; b. 1860; suc. 1877; *H.* Visc. Ingestre, s.—Ingestre Hall, Stafford. **C.**

Shuttleworth, 1st Bar. (cr. 1902). U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth, P.C.; b. 1844; M.P. Hastings 1869-80, Clitheroe Div., Lancs. 1885-02; Under Sec for India, 1886; Chan. of Duchy of Lanc., 1886; Secy. to Admiralty, 1892-5; *H.* *Hon. L. U. Kay-Shuttleworth, s.—28, Prince's Gardens, S.W. **L.**

Sidmouth, 3rd Visc. (cr. 1805). W. W. Addington; b. 1824; suc. 1864; Royal Navy; Vol.; M.P. Devizes, 1863-4; *H.* Hon. G. Addington, s.—Up Ottery Manor, Honiton, Devon. **C.**

Sinclair, 14th Bar. (cr. 1489, Sco.). Sco. Rep. Peer. Col. C. W. St. Clair; b. 1831; suc. 1880; Army (Crimea, Indian Mutiny, New Zealand); *H.* Capt. Hon. A. J. M. St. Clair, Master of Sinclair, s.—Herdmanston, Pensaithland, Haddingtonshire. **C.**

Sligo, 5th M. of (cr. 1800, Ir.). H. U. Browne; b. 1831; suc. 1903; sits as Bar. Montegale of Westport (1806); Indian Civ. Serv.; *H.* Capt. Earl of Altamont, s.—Westport House, Mayo. **L.U.**

***Somers**, 6th Bar. (cr. 1784). A. H. T. Somers Cocks; b. 1887; suc. 1899; *H.* Rev. H. L. S. Cocks, u.—The Briary, Freshwater, I.W. **—**

Somerset, 15th D. of (cr. 1546). Hon. Col. A. St. Maur; b. 1846; suc. 1891; Army (Red River Expedn.); Vol.; *H.* Major Ld. P. St. Maur, *br.*—Maiden Bradley, Bath. **C.**

Sondes, 2nd E. (cr. 1880). G. E. Milles; b. 1861; suc. 1894; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); *H.* Maj. Hon. L. A. Milles, *br.*—Lees Court, Faversham. **C.**

Southampton, 4th Bar. (cr. 1780). Capt. C. H. FitzRoy; b. 1867; suc. 1872; Army; *H.* Hon. E. A. FitzRoy, M.P., *br.*—Idlecot House, Shipston-on-Stour. **C.**

Southeast, 10th E. of (cr. 1833, Sco.). Hon. Col. C. N. Carnegie; b. 1854; suc. 1905; sits as Bar. Balinhard (1869); Mil.; *H.* Ld. Carnegie, s.—Kinnaird Castle, Brechin, N.B. **C.**

Southwark, 1st Bp of (1905). E. S. Talbot, D.D.; b. 1844; cons. 1896; Warden of Keble Coll. Oxford, 1870-88; Vicar of Leeds, 1888-95; Canon of York, 1891-5; Bp. of Rochester, 1896-05; tr. to Southwark, 1905.—Bishop's House, South Place, Kennington, S.E. **L.**

Spencer, 5th E. (cr. 1765). J. P. Spencer, K.G., P.C.; b. 1835; suc. 1857; Vol.; Ld.-Lt. Northants; M.P. S. Northants, 1857; Ld.-Lt. of Ireland, 1869-74, 1882-5; Ld. Pres. of Council, 1880-3 and 1886; First Ld. of Admiralty, 1892-5; *H.* Rt. Hon. C. R. Spencer, M.P., *half-br.*—Althorp Park, Northampton. **L.**

Stafford, 11th Bar. (cr. 1610). F. E. Stafford-Jerningham, b. 1833; suc. 1892; *H.* Lt.-Col. F. E. Jerningham, D.S.O., n.—Costessy Park, Norwich. **—**

Stair, 12th E. of (cr. 1703). Lt.-Col. J. H. N. G. H. Dalrymple; b. 1848; suc. 1903; Army; Impl. Yeo.; *H.* Visc. Dalrymple, s.—Lochinich, Castle Kennedy, Wigtownshire. **L.U.**

Stalbridge, 1st Bar. (cr. 1886). R. de A. Grosvenor, P.C.; b. 1837; Yeo.; Chn. L. & N. W. Rly. Co.; Vice Chamberlain, 1872-4; Parl. Sec. Treasury, 1880-5; M.P. Flintshire, 1861-86; *H.* Hon. H. Grosvenor, s.—32, Queensborough Terrace, W. **L.U.**

Stamford, 9th E. of (cr. 1628). W. Grey; b. 1850; suc. 1890; *H.* *Ld. Grey of Groby, s.—15, St. James' Place, S.W. **C.**

Stanhope, 7th E. (cr. 1718). J. R. Stanhope; b. 1880; suc. 1905; Army; *H.* Hon. R. P. Stanhope, *br.*—Chevening, Sevenoaks, Kent. **—**

Stanley of Alderley, 4th Bar. (cr. 1839). E. L. Stanley; b. 1839; suc. 1903; Barrister; M.P. Oldham, 1880-5; *H.* Hon. A. L. Stanley, s.—18, Mansfield Street, W. **L.**

Stanmore, 1st Bar. (cr. 1898); A. Hamilton-Gordon, G.C.M.G.; b. 1829; M.P. Beverley, 1854-7; Lt.-Gov. of New Brunswick, 1861-6; Gov. of Trinidad, 1866-70; Mauritius, 1871-4; Fiji, 1875-80; New Zealand, 1880-2; Ceylon, 1883-90; *H.* Capt. Hon. G. A. M. Hamilton-Gordon, *s.*—Red House, Ascot. **L**

Stradbroke, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). Lt.-Col. G. E. J. C. Rous, C.B., A.D.C., V.D.; b. 1862; suc. 1886; Vol.; Vice Adm. of Suffolk; *H.* *Visc. Dunwich, *s.*—Henham Hall, Wangford, Suffolk. **C**

Strafford, 5th E. of (cr. 1847). Rev. F. E. O. Byng; b. 1835; suc. 1899; Chaplain to Speaker H. of Commons, 1874-89; *H.* Visc. Enfield, *s.*—Wrotham Park, Barnet, Herts. **L** **U**

Strathcona and Mount Royal, 1st Bar. (cr. 1897). Donald Smith, G.C.M.G.; b. 1820; Canadian M.P. 1871-96; Director of Can. Pac. Ry. Co.; High Commissioner for Canada since 1896; *H.* Hon. Mrs. M. C. Howard, *dau.* (in spl. remr.)—28, Grosvenor Square, W. **C**

Stratheden, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1836) and 3rd Bar. **Campbell** (cr. 1841). H. G. Campbell; b. 1829; suc. 1893; Vol.; Bengal Civ. Serv.; Sec. of Commissions in Court of Chancery, 1860-73; Ex-Master of Supreme Ct.; *H.* Capt. Hon. J. B. Campbell, *s.*—Hartrigge, Jedburgh, N.B. **L** **U**

Strathmore, 14th E. of (cr. 1672, Sco.), and **Kinghorne** (cr. 1606, Sco.). C. G. Bowes-Lyon; b. 1855; suc. 1904; sits as Bar. Bowes (1887); Army; Vol.; *Ld.-Lt. Forfarshire*; *H.* *Ld.* Glamis, *s.*—Glamis Castle, Forfar, N.B. **C**

Sudeley, 4th Bar. (cr. 1838). C. D. R. Hanbury-Tracy, P.C.; b. 1840; suc. 1877; R.N. (Baltic & China); Bar.; M.P. Montgomery Dt., 1863-77; *Ld.-in-Waiting*, 1880-5; Capt. of Gentn.-at-Arms, 1886; *H.* Hon. W. C. F. Hanbury-Tracy, *s.*—Ormeley Lodge, Ham, Surrey. **L** **U**

Suffield, 5th Bar. (cr. 1786). Hon. Col. C. Harbord, P.C., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., A.D.C., V.D.; b. 1830; suc. 1853; Army; Mil.; Vol.; Master of Buckhounds, 1886; *Ld.-in-Waiting*, 1868-72, and since 1901; *H.* Lt.-Col. Hon. C. Harbord, C.B., M.V.O., *s.*—Gunton Pk., Norwich. **L** **U**

Suffolk and Berkshire, 19th E. of (cr. 1603). Capt. H. M. P. Howard; b. 1877; suc. 1898; Mil.; *H.* *Hon. J. K. E. Howard, *br.*—Charlton Park, Malmesbury. **L** **U**

Sutherland, 4th D. of (cr. 1838). Hon. Col. C. Leveson-Gower, K.G.; b. 1851; suc. 1892; Army; Impl. Yeo.; Vol.; M.P. Sutherland, 1874-86; *Ld.-Lt.* Sutherland; *H.* *Marq. of Stafford, *s.*—Dunrobin Castle, N.B. **L** **U**
Swansea, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1893). E. A. H. Vivian; b. 1848; suc. 1894; Vol.; *H.* Hon. O. R. Vivian, *half-br.*—Carlton Club, S.W. **C**

Talbot de Malahide, 5th Bar. of (cr. 1831, Ir.). R. W. Talbot; b. 1846; suc. 1883; sits as Bar. Talbot de Malahide (1856); Army; Mil.; *H.* Hon. J. B. Talbot, *s.*—Malahide Castle, Dublin. **C**

Tankerville, 7th E. of (cr. 1714). G. M. Bennet; b. 1852; suc. 1899; Royal Navy; Army; *H.* **Ld.* Ossulston, *s.*—Thornington House, Mindrum S.O., Northumberland. **L** **U**

Temple, 5th E. (cr. 1822). Capt. A. W. S. Temple-Gore-Langton; b. 1871; suc. 1902; Dipl. Serv.; Army; Mil.; *H.* Capt. Hon. C. G. Gore-Langton, *br.*—Newton Park, Bath. **L**

Templemore, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1831). Hon. Col. H. S. Chichester; b. 1821; suc. 1837; "Father" of the H. of Lords; Army; Mil.; *H.* Hon. A. H. Chichester, *s.*—Dunbrody Park, Arthurstown, co. Wexford. **C**

Templetown, 4th Visc. (cr. 1806.) Ir. Rep. Peer. H. E. M. D. C. Upton; b. 1853; suc. 1890; Army; *H.* Hon. E. E. M. J. Upton, *s.*—Castle Upton, Belfast. **C**

Tennyson, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1884). H. Tennyson, P.C., G.C.M.G.; b. 1852; suc. 1892; Govr. of S. Australia, 1899-102; Gov. Genl. of Australia, 1902-4. *H.* *Hon. L. H. Tennyson, *s.*—Faringford House, Freshwater, I.W. **L** **U**

Tenterden, 4th Bar. (cr. 1827). C. S. H. Abbott; b. 1865; suc. 1882; Mil.—St. James' Club, W. **L** **U**

Teynham, 18th Bar. (cr. 1616). Capt. H. J. P. S. Roper-Curzon; b. 1867; suc. 1892; Impl. Yeo.; *H.* *Hon. C. J. H. Roper-Curzon, *s.*—Wellington Club, S.W. **L** **U**

Thring, 1st Bar. (cr. 1886). H. Thring, K.C.B.; b. 1818; Counsel to Home Office, 1860-8; Parly. Counsel, 1868-86.—Alderhurst, Englefield Green, Surrey. **L**

Thurlow, 5th Bar. (cr. 1792). T. J. H. T. Cumming-Bruce, P.C.; b. 1838; suc. 1874; Dipl. Serv., 1859-76; *Ld.-in-Waiting*, 1880-5; Paymr.-Gen., 1886; *H.* Hon. C. E. T. Cumming-Bruce, *s.*—Dunphail, N.B. **L**

Tollemache, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1876). B. L. J. Tollemache; b. 1883; suc. 1904; Mil. (S. Africa); *H.* Hon. L. A. T. Tollemache, *gr.-u.*—Helmington Hall, Suffolk. **C**

Torphichen, 12th Bar. (cr. 1564). Sco. Rep. Peer. J. W. Sandilands; b. 1846; suc. 1869; Army; *H.* Hon. J. A. D. Sandilands, Master of Torphichen; s. Calder House, Mid Calder, N.B. **L.U.**

***Torrington**, 9th Visc. (cr. 1721). G. M. Byng; b. 1886; suc. 1889; Page of Honour to Q. Victoria, 1899-01; to the King 1901-3; *H.* Hon. S. Byng, u.—Yotes Court, Maidstone. —

Townshend, 6th Marq. (cr. 1786). J. J. D. S. Townshend; b. 1866; suc. 1899; *H.* Lt.-Col. C. V. F. Townshend, C.B., D.S.O., c.—Raynham Hall, Fakenham, Norfolk. **L.**

Tredegar, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1859). Hon. Col. G. C. Morgan; b. 1830; suc. 1875; Army (Crimea; Balaclava Charge); Yeo.; Mil.; *Ld.* Lt. Monmouthshire; M.P. Brecknockshire, 1858-75; *H.* Col. Hon. F. C. Morgan, M.P., *br.*—Tredegar Park, Newport, Monmouthshire. **C.**

Trevor, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1880); *Lt.-Col.* A. W. Hill-Trevor; b. 1852; suc. 1894; Army; *H.* Hon. G. E. Hill-Trevor, *half-br.*—Brynkinalt, Chirk, Denbigh. **C.**

Truro, 3rd Bp. of (1877). J. Gott, D.D.; b. 1830; cons. 1891; Vicar of Leede, 1873-85; Dean of Worcester, 1886-91—Trenythron, nr. Par, Cornwall. —

Tweeddale, 10th M. of (cr. 1694, Sco.). W. M. Hay, K.T.; b. 1826; suc. 1878; sits as Bar. Tweeddale (1881); Bengal Civ. Serv., 1845-62; M.P. Taunton 1865-8, Haddington Dt. 1878; *H.* E. of Gifford, s.—Yester Gifford, Haddington. **L.U.**

Tweedmouth, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1881). E. Majoribanks, P.C.; b. 1849; suc. 1894; M.P. Berwickshire, 1880-94; Compt. of Househd., 1886; Parl. Secy. to Treasury, 1892-94; *Ld.* Privy Seal and Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster, 1894-5; *H.* Hon. D. C. Majoribanks, D.S.O., M.V.O., s.—Brook House, Park Lane, W. **L.**

Vaux of Harrowden, 7th Bar. (cr. 1523). H. G. C. Mostyn; b. 1860; suc. 1883; Dipl. Serv., 1891-9.—Harrowden Hall, Wellingborough. **L.**

Ventry, 4th Bar. (cr. 1800). Ir. Rep. Peer. Hon. Col. D. B. Eveleigh-de-Moleyns; b. 1828; suc. 1868; Mil.; *H.* Lt.-Col. Hon. F. R. de Moleyns, D.S.O., s.—Burnham House, Dingle, Kerry. **C.**

***Vernon**, 8th Bar. (cr. 1762). G. F. A. Venables-Vernon; b. 1888; suc. 1898; *H.* *Hon. F. L. W. Venables-Vernon, *br.*—Sudbury Hall, Derby. —

Verulam, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815). J. W. Grimston; b. 1852; suc. 1895; Army; Yeo.; Mil.; M.P. Mid Herts, 1885-92; *H.* Visc. Grimston, s.—Gorhambury, St. Albans. **C.**

Vivian, 4th Bar. (cr. 1841). G. C. B. Vivian; b. 1878; suc. 1893; Army (S. Africa); *H.* A. H. Vivian, c.—Glynn, Bodmin. —

Wakefield, 2nd Bp. of (1888). G. R. Eden, D.D.; b. 1853; cons. 1897; Vicar of Bp. Auckland, 1885-90; Canon and Archdn. of Canterbury, and Bp. Suffr. of Dover, 1890-7; Tr. to Wakefield, 1897. —Bishopgarth, Wakefield. —

Waldegrave, 9th E. (cr. 1729). Lt.-Col. W. F. Waldegrave, P.C., V.D.; b. 1851; suc. 1859; Vol.; Chn. of Lunacy Commission; *Ld.-in-Waiting*, 1886-92, and 1898-6; Capt. of Yeom. of Guard since 1896; *H.* Visc. Chewton, s.—Chewton Priory, Bath. **C.**

Wales, Gen. and Vice-Adml. H.R.H. George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of (1901). K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; b. 1865; cr. Duke of York, 1892; suc. as Duke of Cornwall, 1901; *Ld.* Warden of Cinque Ports; Master of Trinity House; *H.* *H.R.H. Pr. Albert Edward of Wales, b. 1894.—Marlborough House, S.W. —

Walsingham, 6th Bar. (cr. 1780). T. de Grey; b. 1843; suc. 1870; M.P. W. Norfolk, 1865-71; *Ld.-in-Waiting*, 1874-5; *H.* Hon. J. de Grey, *half-br.*—Merton Hall, Thetford. **C.**

Wandsworth, 1st Bar. (cr. 1895). Hon. Col. Sydney J. Stern; b. 1845; Vol.; M.P. N.W. Suffolk, 1891-5.—10, Great Stanhope St., W. **L.**

Warwick, 5th E. of (cr. 1759) and **Brooke**, 5th E. (cr. 1746). Hon. Col. F. R. C. G. Greville; b. 1853; suc. 1894; Imp. Yeo.; *Ld.-Lt.* Essex; M.P. E. Somerset, 1879-85, Colchester, 1888-92; *H.* *Ld.* Brooke, M.V.O., s.—Warwick Castle. —

Waterford, 6th Marq. of (cr. 1789, Ir.). H. de la Poer Beresford, K.P.; b. 1875; suc. 1895; sits as Bar. Tyrone (1786); Army; Irish Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); *H.* *E. of Tyrone, s.—Curraghmore, Co. Waterford. **C.**

Welby, 1st Bar. (cr. 1894). R. E. Welby, G.C.B.; b. 1832; Civ. Serv., 1856-94; Asst. Finl. Sec. of Treasury, 1880-5; Secretary, 1885-94.—11, Stratton Street, W. **L.**

Wellington, 4th D. of (cr. 1814). Col. A. C. Wellesley, K.G., G.C.V.O.; b. 1849; suc. 1900; Army; *H.* M. of Douro, s.—Ewhurst Park, Basingstoke, Hants. **C.**

Wemyss, 9th E. of (1633, Sco.) and **March**, 9th E. of (cr. 1697). Col. F. Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas, A.D.C., V.D.; b. 1818; suc. 1888; sits as Bar. Wemyss (1821); Vol.; *Ld.* of Treasury, 1852-5; M.P. E. Gloucestershire, 1841-6, Haddingtonshire, 1847-88; Convener of Haddingtonshire; *H.* *Ld.* Elcho, s.—Gosford House, Longniddry, N.B. **C.**

Wenlock, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1839). Major B. Lawley, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., V.D.; b. 1849; suc. 1880; Impl. Yeo.; M.P. Chester, 1880; Gov. of Madras, 1890-5; Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales since 1901; Chn. of E. Riding Yorks Co. Council; *H. Lt.-Col. Hon. R. T. Lawley, br.*—Eccrick Park, York. **L.U.**

Westbury, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1841). R. L. P. Bethell, b. 1852; suc. 1875; Army; *H. Hon. R. Bethell, s.*—Wemmergill Hall, Lunedale, Darlington. **C.**

Westmeath, 11th E. of (cr. 1621). Ir. Rep. Peer. A. F. Nugent, P.C.; b. 1870; suc. 1883; Dipl. Serv.; *H. Capt. Hon. W. A. Nugent, br.*—Pallas, Loughrea, Galway. **C.**

Westminster, 2nd D. of (cr. 1874). H. R. A. Grosvenor; b. 1879; suc. 1900; Army; Imp. Yeo. (S. Africa); *H. *Earl Grosvenor, s.*—Eaton Hall, Chester. **L.U.**

Westmorland, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). Hon. Lt.-Col. A. M. J. Fane; b. 1859; suc. 1891; Mil. (S. Africa); *H. *Id. Burghersh, s.*—Sharlston, Yorkshire. **C.**

Wharnccliffe, 2nd E. of (cr. 1876). F. J. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, Commander R.N.; b. 1856; suc. 1899; *H. *Visc. Carlton, s.*—Wortley Hall, Sheffield. **C.**

Willoughby de Broke, 18th Bar. (cr. 1492). R. G. Verney; b. 1869; suc. 1903; Impl. Yeo.; M.P. S. E. Warwickshire, 1895-1900; *H. *Hon. J. H. P. Verney, s.*—Kineton House, Warwick. **C.**

Wilton, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). Hon. Col. A. G. Egerton; b. 1863; suc. 1898; Vol.; *H. *Visc. Grey de Wilton, s.*—Houghton Hall, Swaffham, Norfolk. **C.**

Wimborne, 1st Bar. (cr. 1880). Ivor B. Guest; b. 1835; Yeo.; *H. Hon. I. C. Guest, M.P., s.*—Canford Manor, Wimborne, Dorset. **C.**

Winchester, 16th M. of (cr. 1551). Premier Marq. of Eng. Capt. H. W. M. Paulet; b. 1862; suc. 1900; Ld.-Lt. of Hants and Chn. of County Council; Impl. Yeo.; Mil.; *H. C. S. Paulet, c.*—Amport St. Mary, Andover. **C.**

Winchester, 87th Bp. of (636). H. E. Ryle, D.D.; b. 1856; cons. 1901; Prin. of St. David's Coll., Lampeter, 1886-8; Hulsean Prof. of Divinity, Camb., 1888-9; Pres. of Queen's Coll., Camb., 1896-01; Bp. of Exeter, 1901-3; Tr. to Winchester, 1903; Prelate of the Garter. —Farnham Castle, Surrey. **—**

Winchelsea, 13th E. of (cr. 1628), and **Nottingham**, 8th E. of (cr. 1681). H. S. Finch-Hatton; b. 1852; suc. 1898; *H. Visc. Maidstone, s.*—Harlech, Merionethshire. **C.**

Wolseley, 1st Visc. (cr. 1885). Field Marshal G. J. Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; b. 1833; cr. Baron 1882; Army; Burma, 1852-3; Crimea, 1854-6; Indian Mutiny, 1857; China, 1860; Canada, 1867-70; Commdr. Red River Exp., 1870; Commdr. Ashantee Exp., 1874; Commr. to Natal, 1875; Member of Indian Council, 1876-8; High Commr. and Commdr.-in-Chief, Cyprus, 1878-9; Cape, 1879-80; Qr.-Mas.-Gen., 1880-2; Adjt.-Gen., 1882-5, and 1885-90; Commdr.-in-Chief, Egypt, 1882, and Soudan, 1884-5; Commdr.-in-Chief in Ireland, 1890-5; Commdr.-in-Chief, 1895-00; Order of Merit, 1902; *H. Hon. Frances Wolseley, dau. (in spl. remr.)*—Hampton Court Palace, S.W. **C.**

Wolverton, 4th Bar. (cr. 1869). F. Glyn; b. 1864; suc. 1888; Banker; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Ld.-in-Waiting, 1892-3; Vice-Chamberlain of H.M. Household since 1902; *H. *Hon. G. E. Glyn, s.*—Iwerne Minster House, Blandford. **L.U.**

Wrottesley, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1838). Major A. Wrottesley; b. 1824; suc. 1867; Mil.; Ld.-Lt. Staffordshire, 1871-87; Lord-in-Waiting 1869-74, 1880-5; *H. Hon. V. A. Wrottesley, s.*—Wrottesley, Wolverhampton. **L.U.**

Wynford, 6th Bar. (cr. 1829). Capt. P. G. Best; b. 1871; suc. 1904; Army; *H. Hon. S. J. Best, br.*—Charlton House, Ludwell, Salisbury. **—**

Yarborough, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). Hon. Col. C. A. W. Pelham; b. 1859; suc. 1875; Impl. Yeo.; Mil.; Vice-Adm. of Lincolnshire; Capt. of Gentn.-at-Arms, 1890-92; *H. Ld. Worsley, s.*—Brocklesby Park, Ulceby, Lincolnshire. **C.**

York, 88th Abp. of (625). W. D. Maclagan, P.C., D.D.; b. 1826; Army; Vicar of Newington, 1869-75; Kensington, 1875-8; Bishop of Lichfield, 1878-91; Tr. to York, 1891.—Bishopthorpe Palace, York. **C.**

Zetland, 1st M. of (cr. 1892). Hon. Col. L. Dundas, P.C., K.T.; b. 1844; suc. to Earldom, 1873; Army; Yeo.; Vol.; M.P. Richmond, 1872-3; Ld.-in-Waiting, 1880; Ld.-Lt. Ireland, 1889-92; *H. E. of Ronaldshay, s.*—Aske Hall, Richmond, Yorks. **C.**

Zouche, 15th Bar. (cr. 1308). R. N. C. G. Curzon; b. 1851; suc. 1873; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Vol.; *H. Hon. Darea Curzon, sis.*—Parham Park, Pulborough, Sussex. **C.**

FAMILY NAMES OF PEERS

(WHEN DIFFERING FROM THEIR TITLES).

- Abbot—*L. Colchester*
 Abbot—*L. Tenterden*
 Acheson—*E. of Gosford*
 Adderley—*L. Norton*
 Addington—*V. Sidmouth*
 Agar—*E. of Normanton*
 Agar-Robartes—*V. Clifden*
 Alexander—*E. of Caledon*
 Allanson-Winn—*L. Headley*
 Allsopp—*L. Hindlip*
 Annesley—*V. Valentia*
 Anson—*E. of Lichfield*
 Ashley-Cooper—*E. of Shaftesbury*
 Astley—*L. Hastings*
 Bailey—*L. Glanusk*
 Baillie-Hamilton-Arden—*E. of Haddington*
 Balfour—*L. Kinross*
 Bampfylde—*L. Poltimore*
 Baring—*L. Ashburton*
 —*E. of Cromer*
 —*E. of Northbrook*
 —*L. Revellstoke*
 Barneswall—*L. Trimlestown*
 Bass—*L. Burton*
 Bateman-Hanbury—*L. Bateman*
 Beauchamp—*D. of St. Albans*
 Beckett—*L. Grimthorpe*
 Bennet—*E. of Tankerville*
 Beresford—*M. of Waterford*
 Berkeley—*L. Fitzhardinge*
 Bernard—*E. of Bandon*
 Bertie—*E. of Abingdon*
 —*E. of Lindsey*
 Best—*L. Wymond*
 Bethell—*L. Westbury*
 Bethune—*E. of Lindsey*
 Bingham—*L. Clanmorris*
 —*E. of Looan*
 Blake—*L. Wallscourt*
 Bligh—*E. of Darnley*
 —*Baroness Clinton*
 Blunt—*Countess of Cromartie*
 Bootle-Wilbraham—*E. of Lathom*
 Borthwick—*L. Glenesk*
 Boscawen—*V. Falmouth*
 Bourke—*E. of Mayo*
 Bowes-Lyon—*E. of Strathmore*
 Boyle—*E. of Cork*
 —*E. of Glasgow*
 —*E. of Shannon*
 Brabazon—*E. of Meath*
 Brand—*V. Hampden*
 Brett—*V. Esker*
 Bridgeman—*E. of Bradford*
 Brodrick—*V. Middleton*
 Brooks—*L. Craveshaw*
 Browne—*E. of Kenmare*
 —*L. Kilmaine*
 —*M. of Sligo*
 Browne-Guthrie—*L. Oranmore and Browne*
 Brownlow—*L. Lurgan*
 Bruce—*L. Aberdare*
 —*L. Balfour of Burleigh*
 —*E. of Elgin*
 Bruce-Bruce—*M. of Ailesbury*
 Bulwer-Lytton—*E. of Lytton*
 Burns—*L. Inverclyde*
 Burrell—*L. Gwydyr*
 Butler—*E. of Carrick*
 —*L. Dunboyne*
 —*E. of Lanesborough*
 Butler—*V. Mountgarret*
 —*M. of Ormonde*
 Byng—*E. of Strathford*
 —*V. Torrington*
 Campbell—*D. of Argyll*
 —*L. Blythwood*
 —*M. of Breadalbane*
 —*E. Cawdor*
 —*L. Stratheden*
 Canning—*L. Garvaghy*
 Capell—*E. of Essex*
 Carnegie—*E. of Northesk*
 —*E. of Southesk*
 Cary—*V. Falkland*
 Caulfeild—*V. Charlemont*
 Cavendish—*L. Chesham*
 —*D. of Devonshire*
 —*L. Waterpark*
 Cavendish-Bentinck—*D. of Portland*
 Cecil—*M. of Ezeter*
 —*M. of Salisbury*
 Chichester—*M. of Donegall*
 —*L. Templemore*
 Cholmondeley—*L. Delamere*
 Clegg-Hill—*V. Hill*
 Clements—*E. of Leitrim*
 Cochran—*E. of Dundonald*
 Cochrane-Baillie—*L. Lamington*
 Cocks—*L. Somers*
 Coke—*E. of Leicester*
 Colborne—*L. Seaton*
 Cole—*E. of Enniskillen*
 Collier—*L. Monkswell*
 Compton—*M. of Northampton*
 Constable-Maxwell—*L. Herries*
 Courtenay—*E. of Devon*
 Crewe-Milnes—*E. of Crewe*
 Crichton—*E. of Erne*
 Crichton-Stuart—*M. of Butte*
 Cubitt—*L. Ashcombe*
 Cuffe—*E. of Desert*
 Cumming-Bruce—*L. Thurlow*
 Cunliffe-Lister—*L. Masham*
 Curson—*L. Seacdale*
 —*L. Zouche*
 Curson-Howe—*E. Howe*
 Cust—*E. Brownlow*
 Dalberg-Acton—*L. Acton*
 Dalrymple—*E. of Stair*
 Daly—*L. Dunsandle*
 Dalzell—*E. of Carnwath*
 Dawnay—*V. Downe*
 Dawson—*E. of Dartrey*
 Dawson-Damer—*E. of Portarlino*
 De Burgh-Canning—*M. of Clanricarde*
 De Courcy—*L. Kingsale*
 De Grey—*L. Walsingham*
 De Moleyns—*L. Ventry*
 De Montmorency—*V. Frankfort*
 —*V. Mountmorres*
 De Yarburgh-Bateson—*L. Dera-more*
 Deane-Morgan—*L. Muskerry*
 Danison—*E. of Lonsborough*
 Devereux—*V. Hereford*
 Dillon—*L. Clonbrock*
 Dillon-Lee—*V. Dillon*
 Dodson—*L. Monk Bretton*
 Douglas—*E. of Morton*
 Douglas-Hamilton—*D. of Hamilton*
 Douglas-Home—*E. of Home*
 Douglas-Pennant—*L. Penrhyn*
 Douglas-Scott-Montagu—*L. Montagu*
 Drummond—*E. of Perth*
 Duff—*D. of Fife*
 Duncombe—*E. of Feverham*
 Dundas—*V. Melville*
 —*M. of Zetland*
 Dutton—*L. Sherborne*
 Eaton—*L. Chylemore*
 Eden—*L. Auckland*
 Edgcombe—*E. of Mount-Edg-cumbe*
 Edwardes—*L. Kensington*
 Egerton—*E. of Ellesmere*
 —*E. of Wilton*
 Elliot—*E. of St. Germans*
 Elliot—*E. of Minto*
 Ellis—*L. Howard de Walden*
 Erskine—*E. of Buchan*
 —*E. of Mar & Kellie*
 Evans-Freke—*L. Carbery*
 Fane—*E. of Westmorland*
 Feilding—*E. of Denbigh*
 Fellows—*L. De Ramsey*
 Flenness—*L. Saye & Sele*
 Finch—*E. of Aylesford*
 Finch-Hatton—*E. of Winchelsea*
 Fitzalan-Howard—*D. of Norfolk*
 —*L. Howard*
 of Glasgow
 FitzClarence—*E. of Munster*
 FitzGerald—*D. of Leinster*
 FitzGerald de Ros—*L. de Ros*
 Fitzmaurice—*M. of Lansdowne*
 —*E. of Orkney*
 FitzPatrick—*L. Castleknock*
 FitzRoy—*D. of Grafton*
 —*L. Southampton*
 Flower—*V. Ashbrook*
 —*L. Battersea*
 Foley—*Baroness Berkeley*
 Foljambe—*L. Hawkesbury*
 Forbes—*E. of Granard*
 —*L. Sempill*
 Forbes-Leith—*L. Fyvie*
 Fox-Strangeways—*E. of Ilchester*
 Fraser—*L. Lovat*
 —*L. Saltoun*
 Freeman-Mitford—*L. Redesdale*
 Fremantle—*L. Cottesloe*
 French—*L. De Freyne*
 Fulke-Greville—*L. Greville*
 Gardner—*L. Burghclere*
 Gathorne-Hardy—*E. of Cranbrook*
 Gibbs—*L. Aldenham*
 Gibson—*L. Ashbourne*
 Giffard—*E. of Halsbury*
 Giustiniani-Bandini—*E. of Newburgh*
 Glyn—*L. Wolverton*
 Goodeve-Erskine—*E. of Mar*
 Gordon—*M. of Huntly*
 Gordon-Lennox—*D. of Richmond*
 Gore—*E. of Arran*
 Gore-Langton—*E. Temple*
 Gough-Calthorpe—*L. Calthorpe*
 Graham—*D. of Montrose*
 Greville—*E. of Warwick*
 Grey—*E. of Stamford*
 Grey-Clifton—*L. Grey de Ruthyn*
 Grimston—*E. of Verulam*

Grosvenor—*L. Ebury*
 " —*L. Stalbridge*
 " —*D. of Westminster*
 Guest—*L. Wimborne*
 Guinness—*L. Ardilaun*
 " —*V. Iveagh*
 Gully—*V. Selby*
 Gurdon—*L. Cranworth*
 Haldane-Duncan—*E. of Camperdown*
 Hamilton—*D. of Abercorn*
 " —*L. Belhaven & Stenton*
 " —*L. Holm Patrick*
 Hamilton-Gordon—*E. of Aberdeen* —*L. Stanmore*
 Hamilton-Russell—*V. Boyne*
 Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood—*M. of Dufferin and Ava*
 Hanbury-Tracy—*L. Sudeley*
 Handcock—*L. Castlemaine*
 Harbord—*L. Suffield*
 Hare—*E. of Listowel*
 Harris—*E. of Malmesbury*
 Hastings—*E. of Huntingdon*
 Hawkins—*L. Brampton*
 Hay—*E. of Erroll*
 " —*E. of Kinnoull*
 " —*M. of Tweeddale*
 Hely-Hutchinson—*E. of Donoughmore*
 Henniker-Major—*L. Henniker*
 Herbert—*E. of Carnarvon*
 " —*E. of Pembroke*
 " —*E. of Powis*
 " —*Baroness Darcy de Knayth*
 Hervey—*M. of Bristol*
 Hewitt—*V. Lifford*
 Hill—*M. of Downshire*
 Hill-Trevor—*L. Trevor*
 Hobart-Hampden-Mercer-Henderson—*E. of Buckinghamshire*
 Holland—*V. Knutsford*
 Holmes-A Court—*L. Heytesbury*
 Holroyd—*E. of Sheffield*
 Hood—*V. Bridport*
 Hope—*M. of Linlithgow*
 Hore-Ruthven—*L. Ruthven*
 Horley-Beresford—*L. Decies*
 Howard—*E. of Carlisle*
 " —*E. of Effingham*
 " —*E. of Suffolk*
 " —*E. of Wicklow*
 Howler—*J. Newlands*
 Hubbard—*L. Addington*
 Hylton-Jolliffe—*J. Hylton*
 Innes-Ker—*D. of Roxburghe*
 Irby—*L. Boston*
 Jackson—*L. Allerton*
 James—*L. Northbourne*
 Jervill—*V. St. Vincent*
 Jocelyn—*E. of Roden*
 Johnstone—*L. Derwent*
 Kay-Shuttleworth—*L. Shuttleworth*
 Keith-Falconer—*E. of Kintore*
 Kennedy—*M. of Ailsa*
 Keppel—*E. of Albemarle*
 Kerr—*M. of Lothian*
 King-Tenison—*E. of Kingston*
 Knatchbull-Hugessen—*L. Brabourne*
 Knox—*E. of Ranfurly*
 Lambert—*E. of Cavan*
 Lambton—*E. of Durham*
 Lascelles—*E. of Harwood*
 Law—*L. Ellenborough*
 Lawless—*L. Cloncurry*
 Lawley—*L. Wenlock*
 Lawson—*L. Burnham*
 Le Poer-Trench—*E. of Clan-carty*
 Legge—*E. of Dartmouth*
 Leigh—*L. Newton*
 Leir-Carlston—*Baroness Dorchester*

Leslie—*E. of Rothes*
 Leslie-Melville—*E. of Leven*
 Leveson-Gower—*E. Granville*
 " —*D. of Sutherland*
 Liddell—*L. Ravensworth*
 Lindsay—*E. of Crawford*
 Lister—*L. Ribblesdale*
 Littleton—*L. Hatherton*
 Lloyd-Mostyn—*L. Mostyn*
 Loftus—*M. of Ely*
 Lopes—*L. Ludlow*
 Lowry-Corry—*E. of Belmore*
 Lowther—*E. of Lonsdale*
 Lumley—*E. of Scarbrough*
 Lumley-Savile—*L. Savile*
 Lygon—*E. Beauchamp*
 Lyssaght—*L. Lisle*
 Lyttelton—*V. Cobham*
 McClintock-Bunbury—*L. Rath-donnell*
 McDonnell—*E. of Antrim*
 M'Garel-Hogg—*L. Maghera-morne*
 Mackay—*L. Reay*
 Maitland—*E. of Lauderdale*
 Manners—*D. of Rutland*
 " —*M. of Granby*
 Manners-Sutton—*V. Canterbury*
 Mansfield—*L. Sandhurst*
 Marjoribanks—*L. Tweedmouth*
 Marsham—*E. of Romney*
 Massey—*L. Clarina*
 Matthews—*V. Llandaff*
 Maude—*V. Hawarden*
 Maxwell—*L. Farnham*
 Meade—*E. of Clanwilliam*
 Milbanke—*E. of Lovelace*
 Milles—*E. Sondes*
 Mills—*L. Hillingdon*
 Molyneux—*E. of Sefton*
 Monckton-Arundell—*V. Galway*
 Monsell—*L. Emly*
 Montagu—*D. of Manchester*
 " —*E. of Sandwich*
 Montagu-Douglas-Scott—*D. of Buccleuch*
 Montagu-Stuart-Wortley—*E. of Wharfedale*
 Montgomerie—*E. of Eglinton*
 Moore—*E. of Drogheda*
 " —*E. of Mountcashell*
 Moreton—*E. of Ducie*
 Morgan—*L. Tredegar*
 Morgan-Grenville—*Baroness Kinloss*
 Mostyn—*L. Vauz of Harrowden*
 Mulholland—*L. Dunleath*
 Murray—*L. Dunedin*
 " —*E. of Dunmore*
 " —*L. Elitbank*
 " —*E. of Mansfield*
 Needham—*E. of Kilmorey*
 Nevill—*M. of Abergavenny*
 Neville—*L. Braybrooke*
 Noel—*E. of Gainsborough*
 Noel-Hill—*L. Berwick*
 North—*E. of Guilford*
 Northcote—*E. of Iddesleigh*
 Norton—*L. Grantley*
 Nugent—*E. of Westmeath*
 O'Brien—*L. Inchiquin*
 Ogilvie-Grant—*E. of Seafield*
 Ogilvy—*E. of Airlie*
 O'Grady—*V. Guiltmore*
 Orde-Powlett—*L. Bolton*
 Ormsby-Gore—*L. Harlech*
 Osborne—*D. of Leeds*
 Paget—*M. of Anglesey*
 Pakenham—*E. of Longford*
 Pakington—*L. Hampton*
 Palk—*L. Haldon*
 Palmer—*E. of Selborne*
 Parker—*E. of Maclesfield*
 " —*E. of Morley*
 Parnell—*L. Congleton*
 Parsons—*E. of Rosse*

Paulet—*M. of Winchester*
 Pelham—*E. of Chichester*
 " —*E. of Yarborough*
 " —*Baroness Conyers*
 Pelham-Clinton—*D. of Newcastle*
 Pelless—*V. Ezmouth*
 Pennington—*L. Muncester*
 Pepys—*E. of Cottenham*
 Percival—*E. of Egmont*
 Percy—*D. of Northumberland*
 Pery—*E. of Limerick*
 Philippe—*M. of Normanby*
 Pierrepont—*E. Manvers*
 Plydell-Bouvier—*E. of Radnor*
 Plunket—*L. Rathmore*
 Plunkett—*L. Dunsany*
 " —*E. of Fingall*
 " —*L. Louth*
 Pomeroy—*V. Harberton*
 Ponsbury—*E. of Bessborough*
 " —*L. De Mauley*
 Powys—*L. Lilford*
 Pratt—*M. Camden*
 Preston—*V. Gormanston*
 Primrose—*E. of Rosebery*
 Prittle—*L. Dunally*
 P.oby—*E. of Carysfort*
 Ramsay—*E. of Dalhousie*
 Rawdon-Hastings—*E. of Londondown*
 Rice—*L. Dynevor*
 Robinson—*M. of Ripon*
 " —*L. Rosmead*
 R. che—*L. Fermoy*
 Rolls—*L. Llangattock*
 Roper-Curzon—*L. Teynham*
 Rous—*E. of Stradbroke*
 Rowley—*L. Langford*
 Russell—*L. Amphill*
 " —*D. of Bedford*
 " —*L. De Cliford*
 Ryder—*E. of Harrowby*
 Sackville—*E. Delawarr*
 Sackville-West—*L. Sackville*
 St. Aubyn—*L. St. Levan*
 St. Clair—*L. Sinclair*
 St. Clair-Erskine—*E. of Rosslyn*
 St. Lawrence—*E. of Houth*
 St. Leger—*V. Doneraile*
 St. Maur—*D. of Somerset*
 Sandilands—*L. Torphichen*
 Saumarez—*L. De Saumarez*
 Savile—*E. of Mazonborough*
 Scarlett—*L. Abinger*
 Selator-Booth—*L. Basing*
 Scott—*E. of Clonmell*
 " —*E. of Eldon*
 " —*L. Polwarth*
 Scudamore-Stanhope—*E. of Chesterfield*
 Seymour—*M. of Hertford*
 Shirley—*L. Ferrers*
 Sholto-Douglas—*M. of Queens-Shore*
 Shore—*L. Teignmouth* —*L. Berry*
 Sidney—*L. De L'Isle & Dudley*
 Sinclair—*E. of Cathness*
 Skeffington—*V. Massereene*
 Smith—*Viscountess Hambleden*
 " —*L. Strathcona*
 Smith-Barry—*L. Barrymore*
 Smith-Gray—*Baroness Gray*
 Somerset—*D. of Beaufort*
 " —*L. Raglan*
 Somerville—*L. Athlumny*
 Sotheron-Estcourt—*L. Estcourt*
 Spencer—*V. Churchill*
 Spencer-Churchill—*D. of Marlborough*
 Spring-Rice—*L. Monteagle*
 Stafford-Jermingham—*L. Stafford*
 Stanhope—*E. of Harrington*
 Stanley—*E. of Derby*
 Stapleton—*Baroness Beaumont*
 Stapleton-Cotton—*V. Combermere*
 Stephen—*L. Mount Stephen*

Stern—*L. Wandsworth*
 Stewart—*E. of Galloway*
 Stewart-Murray—*D. of Atholl*
 Stonor—*L. Camoys*
 Stopford—*E. of Courtown*
 Stourton—*L. Mowbray, &c.*
 Strutt—*L. Belper*
 "—*L. Rayleigh*
 Stuart-Gray—*E. of Moray*
 Stuart-Richardson—*E. of Castle-
 Stewart*
 Sturt—*L. Alington*
 Sudden—*L. St. Leonards*
 Talbot—*E. of Shrewsbury*
 Tait—*M. of Headfort*
 Thellusson—*L. Rendlesham*
 Theiger—*L. Chelmsford*
 Thomson—*L. Kelvin*
 Thynne—*M. of Bath*
 Toler—*E. of Norbury*
 Tollemache—*E. of Dysart*
 Trefusis—*L. Clinton*
 Trench—*L. Ashton*
 Trollope—*L. Kesteven*
 Tufton—*L. Hothfield*
 Turnour—*E. of Winterton*

Tyrwhitt—*Baroness Berners*
 Tyssen-Amherst—*L. Amherst
 of Hackney*
 Upton—*V. Templetown*
 Vane—*L. Barnard*
 Vane-Tempest-Stewart—*M. of
 Londonderry*
 Vanneck—*L. Huntingfield*
 Vaughan—*E. of Lisburne*
 Venables-Vernon—*L. Vernon*
 Vereker—*V. Gort*
 Verney—*L. Willoughby de Broke*
 Verney-Cave—*L. Braye*
 Vernon—*L. Lyveden*
 Vesey—*V. De Vesci*
 Villiers—*E. of Clarendon*
 "—*E. of Jersey*
 Vivian—*L. Swansea*
 Waldegrave—*L. Radstock*
 Walpole—*E. of Portsmouth*
 Walpole—*E. of Orford*
 Walsh—*L. Ormathwaite*
 Ward—*V. Bangor*
 "—*E. of Dudley*
 Watson-Armstrong—*L. Arm-
 strong*

Webster—*L. Alcestone*
 Wellesley—*E. Cowley*
 "—*D. of Wellington*
 Wemyss-Charteris-Douglas—*E. of Wemyss*
 Wentworth-Fitzwilliam—*E.
 Fitzwilliam*
 Westenra—*L. Rosemore*
 White—*L. Annaly*
 "—*L. Overton*
 White-Ridley—*V. Ridley*
 Williamson—*L. Ashton*
 Willoughby—*E. of Ancaster*
 "—*L. Middleton*
 Windsor-Clive—*Earl of Ply-
 mouth*
 Wingfield—*V. Powerscourt*
 Winn—*L. St. Oswald*
 Wodehouse—*E. of Kimberley*
 Wood—*V. Halifax*
 Wyndham—*L. Leonfield*
 Wyndham-Quin—*E. of Dun-
 Wynn—L. Newborough*
 Yarde-Buller—*L. Churston*
 Yelverton—*V. Avonmore*
 Yorke—*E. of Hardwicke*

PEERS OF SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

WHO SIT AND VOTE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS UNDER TITLES OTHER THAN THOSE
 BY WHICH THEY ARE GENERALLY KNOWN.

(S.)=Scotland. (I.)=Ireland.

SIT AND VOTE AS	ORDINARY TITLE.	SIT AND VOTE AS	ORDINARY TITLE.
Brandon, Duke of	Hamilton, Duke of. (S.)	Hay, Baron	Kinnoull, Earl of. (S.)
Abercorn, Marquis of	Abercorn, Duke of. (I.)	Howth, Baron	Howth, Earl of. (I.)
Doncaster, Earl of	Buccleuch, Duke of. (S.)	Kenlis, Baron	Headfort, Marq. of. (I.)
Graham, Earl	Montrose, Duke of. (S.)	Kenmare, Baron	Kenmare, Earl of. (I.)
Hillsborough, Earl of	Downshire, Marq. of. (I.)	Kenry, Baron	Dunraven, Earl of. (I.)
Innes, Earl	Roxburghe, Duke of. (S.)	Ker, Baron	Lothian, Marquis of. (S.)
Strange, Earl	Atholl, Duke of. (S.)	Kilmarnock, Baron	Eroll, Earl of. (S.)
Vane, Earl	Londonderry, Marq. of. (I.)	Kintore, Baron	Kintore, Earl of. (S.)
Winton, Earl of	Eglinton, Earl of. (S.)	Loftus, Baron	Ely, Marquis of. (I.)
Clancarty, Viscount	Clancarty, Earl of. (I.)	Lovell & Holland, Baron	Egmont, Earl of. (I.)
Gordon, Viscount	Aberdeen, Earl of. (S.)	Meldrum, Baron	Huntly, Marquis of. (S.)
Hutchinson, Viscount	Doungmore, E. of. (I.)	Mendip, Baron	Clifden, Viscount. (I.)
Leinster, Viscount	Leinster, Duke of. (I.)	Meredyth, Baron	Athlumney, Lord. (I.)
Balinhard, Baron	Southesk, Earl of. (S.)	Minster, Baron	Conyngham, Marq. (I.)
Botreaux, Baron	Loudoun, Earl of. (S.)	Monck, Baron	Monck, Viscount. (I.)
Rowe, Baron	Strathmore, Earl of. (S.)	Monckton, Baron	Galway, Viscount. (I.)
Boyle, Baron	Cork, Earl of. (I.)	Monteagle of Westport, Baron	Sligo, Marquis of. (I.)
Brancepeth, Baron	Boyne, Viscount. (I.)	Northington, Baron	Henley, Baron. (I.)
Brodrick, Baron	Middleton, Viscount. (I.)	Oriel, Baron	Massereene, Visct. (I.)
Carleton, Baron	Shannon, Earl of. (I.)	Ormonde, Baron	Ormonde, Marq. of. (I.)
Carysfort, Baron	Carysfort, Earl of. (I.)	Oxenford, Baron	Stair, Earl of. (S.)
Claworth, Baron	Meath, Earl of. (I.)	Ponsonby, Baron	Bessborough, Earl of. (I.)
Clanwilliam, Baron	Clanwilliam, Earl of. (I.)	Powerscourt, Baron	Powerscourt, Visct. (I.)
Clements, Baron	Leitrim, Earl of. (I.)	Ramsay, Baron	Dalhousie, Earl of. (S.)
Dawson, Baron	Downe, Viscount. (I.)	Ranfurly, Baron	Ranfurly, Earl of. (I.)
Douglas, Baron	Home, Earl of. (S.)	Rosebery, Baron	Rosebery, Earl of. (S.)
Dunmore, Baron	Dunmore, Earl of. (S.)	Salterford, Baron	Courtown, Earl of. (I.)
Dunning, Baron	Rollo, Lord. (S.)	Sefton, Baron	Sefton, Earl of. (I.)
Elgin, Baron	Elgin, Earl of. (S.)	Sheffield, Baron	Sheffield, Earl of. (I.)
Ericksen, Baron	Napier, Lord. (S.)	Shute, Baron	Barrington, Visct. (I.)
Erle, Baron	Glasgow, Earl of. (S.)	Silchester, Baron	Longford, Earl of. (I.)
Ermanagh, Baron	Erne, Earl of. (I.)	Somerhill, Baron	Clanricarde, Marq. of. (I.)
Essex, Baron	Fingall, Earl of. (I.)	Somerton, Baron	Northampton, Earl of. (I.)
Essex, Baron	Donnegall, Marquis of. (I.)	Stewart of Garlies, Baron	Galloway, Earl of. (S.)
Essex, Baron	Limerick, Earl of. (I.)	Strathpey, Baron	Seafeld, Earl of. (S.)
Essex, Baron	Gage, Viscount. (I.)	Stuart, Baron	Moray, Earl of. (S.)
Essex, Baron	Gormanston, Visct. (I.)	Sudley, Baron	Arran, Earl of. (I.)
Essex, Baron	Granard, Earl of. (I.)	Tweeddale, Baron	Tweeddale, Marq. of. (S.)
Essex, Baron	Enniskillen, Earl of. (I.)	Tyrene, Baron	Waterford, Marq. of. (I.)
Essex, Baron	Listowel, Earl of. (I.)	Wemyss, Baron	Wemyss, Earl of. (S.)
Essex, Baron	Henniker, Lord. (I.)	Wigan, Baron	Crawford, Earl of. (S.)
Essex, Baron		Worthingham, Baron	Gosford, Earl of. (I.)

PEERS OF SCOTLAND.

REPRESENTATIVE PEERS (16).

ELECTED OCTOBER 5TH, 1900.

Balfour of Burleigh, Lord (1876)†
 Belhaven and Stenton, Lord (1900)
 Carnwath, Earl of (1892)
 Dundonald, Earl of (1886)
 Falkland, Viscount (1894)
 Forbes, Lord (1874)
 Haddington, Earl of (1874)
 Lauderdale, Earl of (1888)

Leven and Melville, Earl of (1891)
 Mar, Earl of (1886)
 Mar and Kellie, Earl of (1892)
 Morton, Earl of (1886)
 Northesk, Earl of (1900)
 Saltoun, Lord (1890)
 Sinclair, Lord (1885)
 Torphichen, Lord (1894)

† Date of first election.

SCOTTISH PEERS NOT HAVING SEATS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

***Airlie**, 11th E. of (cr. 1639). D. L. G. W. Ogilvy; b. 1893; suc. 1900; *H.* *Hon. B. A. A. Ogilvy, *v.*—Airlie Castle, Forfar. —

Arbuthnott, 11th Visc. (cr. 1641). D. Arbuthnott; b. 1845; suc. 1895; *H.* Hon. H. Arbuthnott, *br.*—Arbuthnott House, Fordoun, Kincardineshire. —

Borthwick, 12th Bar. (cr. 1452). A. P. T. Borthwick; b. 1867; suc. 1885. —2, Upper Grosvenor Street, W. C.

Buchan, 14th E. of (cr. 1469). S. G. S. Erskine; b. 1850; suc. 1898; *H.* Ld. Cardross, *s.*—6, Aldford Street, W. C.

Caithness, 17th E. of (cr. 1455). J. S. Sinclair; b. 1857; suc. 1891; *H.* Hon. N. M. Sinclair, *br.*—Berriedale, North Dakota, U.S.A. —

Dysart, 8th E. of (cr. 1643). W. J. M. Tollemache; b. 1859; suc. 1878; Ld.-Lt. Rutland; *H.* Lady Agnes Scott, *sis.*—Buckminster, Grantham. L U.

Elibank, 10th Bar. (cr. 1643). Commdr. M. F. O. Murray; b. 1840; suc. 1871; Royal Navy (China); Ld.-Lt. Peebles; *H.* Hon. A. W. C. O. Murray, M.P., Master of Elibank, *s.*—Darn Hall, Peebles, N.B. C.

Fairfax, 12th Bar. (cr. 1627). A. K. Fairfax; b. 1870; suc. 1900; *H.* Hon. C. E. Fairfax, *br.*—107, East 45th Street, New York, U.S.A. —

Lindsay, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). D. C. Bethune; b. 1832; suc. 1894; *H.* Maj. Visc. Garnock, *s.*—Kilconquhar, Fife, N.B. C.

Newburgh, 8th E. of (cr. 1660). S. N. V. Giustiniani-Bandini (Prince Giustiniani-Bandini in Italy); b. 1818; suc. 1877; *H.* Visc. Kynnaid (D. of Mondragone in Italy), *s.*—Palazzo Altieri, Rome. —

Orkney, 7th E. of (cr. 1696). Lt.-Col. E. W. Fitzmaurice; b. 1867; suc. 1889; Mil.; *H.* *Lady Mary Fitzmaurice, *du.* —Wing Lodge, Leighton Buzzard. C.

Perth, 15th E. of (cr. 1605). Capt. W. H. Drummond; b. 1871; suc. 1902; suc. 1893 as 9th Visc. Strathallan (cr. 1686); Mil.; *H.* Hon. J. E. Drummond, *half-br.*—Machany, Muthill, N.B. C.

Polwarth, 8th Bar. (cr. 1690). W. H. H. Scott; b. 1838; suc. 1867; Sco. Rep. Peer 1881 to 1900; Ld.-Lt. Selkirk Co.; Convener of Roxburghshire; *H.* Hon. W. G. Scott, Master of Polwarth, *s.*—Mertoun House, St. Boswells, Berwickshire. C.

Queensberry, 9th M. of (cr. 1682). P. Sholto-Douglas; b. 1868; suc. 1900; Royal Navy; Mil.; *H.* *Lord Douglas of Hawick, *s.*—Glen Stuart, Annan, N.B. —

Roths, 19th E. of (cr. 1458). N. E. Leslie; b. 1877; suc. 1893; Mil.; *H.* *Ld. Leslie, *s.*—Leslie Ho., Leslie, Fife, N.B. C.

Ruthven, 8th Bar. (cr. 1657). W. J. Hore-Ruthven; b. 1838; suc. 1864; Army (Crimea, India, Abyssinia); Vol.; *H.* Capt. Hon. W. Hore-Ruthven, Master of Ruthven, D.S.O., *s.*—Barncluth, Hamilton, N.B. C.

Sempill, 18th Bar. (cr. 1489). Capt. J. Forbes-Sempill; b. 1863; suc. 1905; Army (S. Africa); *H.* *Hon. W. F. Forbes-Sempill, Master of Sempill, *s.*—Fintray Ho., Aberdeen. —

PEERS OF IRELAND.

REPRESENTATIVE PEERS (28). ELECTED FOR LIFE, AS VACANCIES OCCUR.

Annesley, Earl
Bandon, Earl of
Bagenal, Viscount
Bellew, Lord
Belmore, Earl of
Castlemaine, Lord
Clonbrock, Lord
Crofton, Lord
Dunley, Earl of

Drogheda, Earl of
Dunalley, Lord
Dunboyne, Lord
Headley, Lord
Inchiquin, Lord
Kilmaine, Lord
Kilmorey, Earl of
Langford, Lord
Lucan, Earl of

Massy, Lord
Mayo, Earl of
Muskerry, Lord
Oranmore and Browne, Lord
Rathdonnell, Lord
Rome, Earl of
Templetown, Viscount
Ventry, Lord
Westmeath, Earl of
(1 vacancy.)

IRISH PEERS NOT HAVING SEATS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Antrim, 6th E. of (cr. 1785). W. R. McDonnell; b. 1851; suc. 1869; Mil.; *H. Visc. Dunluce, s.*—Glenarm Castle, Larne, Antrim. **O.**

Ashbrook, 7th Visc. (cr. 1751). W. S. Flower; b. 1830; suc. 1882; *H. Lt.-Col. Hon. R. T. Flower, br.*—Castle Durrow, Durrow, Queen's Co. **C.**

Ashtown, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1800). F. O. Trench; b. 1868; suc. 1880; *H. *Hon. F. S. Trench, s.*—Woodlawn, Galway. **O.**

Avonmore, 6th Visc. (cr. 1800). A. W. Yelverton; b. 1866; suc. 1885; Army (Egypt); Mil. (W. Africa); *H. W. H. M. Yelverton, c.*—Belle Isle, Roscrea, Tipperary. **C.**

Aylmer, 8th Bar. (cr. 1718). Br.-Gen. M. Aylmer; b. 1842; suc. 1901; Army; Insp.-Genl. Canadian Forces; *H. Hon. J. F. W. Aylmer, s.*—Ottawa, Canada. —

***Caledon**, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). E. J. D. Alexander; b. 1885; suc. 1898; Army; *H. *Hon. H. C. Alexander, br.*—Castle Caledon, Tyrone. —

***Carbery**, 10th Bar. (cr. 1715). J. Evans-Freke; b. 1892; suc. 1898; *H. *Hon. R. Evans-Freke, br.*—Castle Freke, Clonakilty, Co. Cork. —

Carrick, 6th E. of (cr. 1748). Major C. H. S. Butler; b. 1851; suc. 1901; Army; *H. Visc. Ikerrin, s.*—Lansdown Road, Bath. —

Castle-Stewart, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). H. J. Stuart-Richardson; b. 1837; suc. 1874; *H. A. J. Stuart, c.*—Stuart Hall, Stewartstown, Tyrone. **C.**

Cavan, 10th E. of (cr. 1647). Capt. F. R. Lambart; b. 1865; suc. 1900; Army (S. Africa); *H. Hon. L. J. O. Lambart, R.N., br.*—76, Cadogan Square, S.W. —

Charlemont, 7th Visc. (cr. 1665). Hon. Col. J. A. Caulfeild, C.B.; b. 1830; suc. 1892; Army (China, Crimea); Mil.; *H. J. E. Caulfeild, n.*—Drumcaine, Tyrone. —

Chetwynd, 7th Visc. (cr. 1717). R. W. Chetwynd; b. 1823; suc. 1879; Army; *H. Maj. Hon. R. W. Chetwynd, s.*—25, Abingdon Place, S.W. **C.**

Clanmorris, 5th Bar. (cr. 1800) J. G. B. Bingham; b. 1852; suc. 1876; Army; *H. Hon. A. M. R. Bingham, s.*—Newbrook, Ballyglass, Mayo. **O.**

Clarina, 5th Bar. (cr. 1800). Col. L. E. Massey; b. 1837; suc. 1897; Army; *H. Hon. E. Massey, s.*—Elm Park, Limerick. **O.**

Clonmell, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). R. C. Scott; b. 1877; suc. 1898; *H. Hon. D. A. C. Scott, u.*—Bishop's Ct., Straffan, Kildare. **C.**

Curzon of Kedleston, 1st Bar. (cr. 1898). G. N. Curzon, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.; eld. s. of 4th Bar. Searesdale; b. 1859; Ex-Ld. Warden of the Cinque Ports; M.P. Lanc. Southport Div., 1886-98; Under Sec. for India, 1891-2; for Foreign Affairs, 1895-8; Viceroy of India, 1898-04, and 1904-5. — i, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. **C.**

De Blaquiére, 6th Bar. (cr. 1800). W. de Blaquiére; b. 1855; suc. 1889; *H. *Hon. J. de Blaquiére, s.*—3, Circus, Bath. —

Decies, 4th Bar. (cr. 1812). W. M. de la Poer Horsley-Beresford; b. 1865; suc. 1893; *H. Maj. Hon. J. G. Horsley-Beresford, D.S.O., br.*—Beresford Lodge, Birmington. **C.**

Desart, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). H. J. A. Cuffe, K.C.B.; b. 1848; suc. 1898; R.N.; Barrister; Solr. to Treasury since 1894; *H. Capt. Hon. O. F. S. Cuffe, br.*—2, Rutland Gardens, S.W. **C.**

De Vesce, 5th Visc. (cr. 1776). I. R. Vesey; b. 1881; suc. 1903; Army; *H. O. E. Vesey, br.*—Abbeyleix, Queen's Co. —

Dillon, 17th Visc. (cr. 1622). H. A. Lee-Dillon; b. 1844; suc. 1892; Army; Mil.; Pres. Soc. of Antiquaries; *H. Hon. H. Lee-Dillon, s.*—Ditchley, Charlbury, Oxon. **L. U.**

Doneraile, 6th Visc. (cr. 1785). E. St. Leger; b. 1866; suc. 1891; *H. Hon. R. St. Leger, br.*—91, Victoria St., S.W. **C.**

Dunsandle and Clan Conal, 4th Bar. (cr. 1845). J. F. Daly; b. 1849; suc. 1894; Ex. Civil Serv.—7, Sloane Street, S.W. **C.**

Dunsany, 18th Bar. (cr. 1461). F. J. M. D. Plunkett; b. 1878; suc. 1899; Army (S. Africa); *H.* Hon. R. A. Plunkett, R.N., *br.*—Dunsany Castle, Co. Meath. **C.**

Farnham, 11th Bar. (cr. 1756). Capt. A. K. Maxwell; b. 1879; suc. 1900; Army (S. Africa); Irish Impl. Yeo.; *H.* *Hon. —. Maxwell, *s.*—Farnham, Cavan. **C.**

Fermoy, 2nd Bar. (cr. 1856). E. F. B. Roche; b. 1850; suc. 1874; *H.* Hon. J. B. Roche, *br.*—Trabolgan, Co. Cork. **L.U.**

Ffrench, 6th Bar. (cr. 1798). C. A. T. R. J. J. Ffrench; b. 1868; suc. 1893; *H.* Hon. J. M. Ffrench, *br.*—Hanover House, Johannesburg, Transvaal. —

Frankfort de Montmorency, 4th Visc. (cr. 1816). Capt. W. J. H. de Montmorency; b. 1868; suc. 1902; Army; Egyptian Civil Service.—Khartoum. —

Garvagh, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1818). C. J. S. G. Canning; b. 1852; suc. 1871; Mil.; *H.* Hon. L. Canning, *s.*—Garvagh House, Londonderry. **C.**

***Gort**, 6th Visc. (cr. 1816). J. S. S. P. Vereker; b. 1886; suc. 1902; Cadet at R. Mil. Coll., Sandhurst; *H.* *Hon. S. R. G. P. Vereker, *br.*—East Cowes Castle, I.W. —

Graves, 5th Bar. (cr. 1794). H. C. P. Graves; b. 1847; suc. 1904; *H.* Hon. C. P. R. Graves, *s.*—77, Eaton Square, S.W. **C.**

Guillamore, 5th Visc. (cr. 1831). Lt.-Col. H. S. O'Grady; b. 1811; suc. 1877; Army; *H.* Hon. F. S. O'Grady, *br.*—Cahir-Guillamore, Limerick. —

Harberton, 6th Vic. (cr. 1791). J. S. Pomeroy; b. 1836; suc. 1862; *H.* Hon. E. Pomeroy, *s.*—108, Cromwell Rd., S.W. **L.U.**

Hawarden, 5th Visc. (cr. 1793). Hon. Lt.-Col. R. H. Maude; b. 1842; suc. 1905; Army; Mil.; *H.* *Hon. R. C. Maude, *s.*—White Hill Chase, West Liss, Hants. —

Hotham, 5th Bar. (cr. 1797). J. Hotham; b. 1838; suc. 1872; R.N. (Baltic and Crimea); *H.* F. W. Hotham, *c.*—Dalton Hall, Hull. **C.**

Huntingfield, 4th Bar. (cr. 1796). Col. J. C. Vanneck; b. 1842; suc. 1897; Army (Suakim); *H.* Hon. W. A. Vanneck, *br.*—Heveningham Hall, Yoxford, Suffolk. **C.**

Kingsale, 33rd Bar. (cr. 1181). M. C. de Courcy. Premier Bar. of Ireland; b. 1855; suc. 1895; *H.* Hon. M. W. R. de Courcy, *s.*—Stoketon, Saltash. **C.**

Kingston, 9th E. of (cr. 1768). H. E. King-Tenison; b. 1874; suc. 1896; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Mil.; *H.* *Visc. Kingsborough, *s.*—Kilronan Castle, Keadue, Ireland. **C.**

Lanesborough, 7th Earl of (cr. 1756). Maj. C. J. B. Butler; b. 1865; suc. 1905; Army (S. Africa); Mil.; *H.* *Lt. Newtown Butler, *s.*—1 Cadogan Terrace, S.W. —

Lifford, 5th Visc. (cr. 1761). Hon.-Col. J. W. Hewitt; b. 1837; suc. 1867; Army; Mil.; *H.* Capt. Hon. A. Hewitt, R.N., *br.*—Austin House, Broadway, Worcestershire. **C.**

***Lisburne**, 7th E. of (cr. 1776). E. E. M. Vaughan; b. 1892; suc. 1899; *H.* Capt. G. A. Vaughan, *c.*—Croeswood, Aberystwith. —

Lisle, 6th Bar. (cr. 1758). G. W. J. Lysaght; b. 1840; suc. 1898; New Zealand Mil. (Maori War); *H.* Hon. H. G. Lysaght, *s.*—Glen House, Mallow, Cork. —

Louth, 14th Bar. (cr. 1541). R. P. R. Plunkett; b. 1868; suc. 1883; Mil.; *H.* *Hon. O. Plunkett, *s.*—Louth Hall, Ardee. —

Macdonald, 6th Bar. (cr. 1776). R. A. Macdonald; b. 1853; suc. 1874; Mil.; *H.* Hon. S. G. J. Macdonald, *s.*—Armada, Skye, N.B. **C.**

Mexborough, 5th E. of (cr. 1766). J. H. Savile; b. 1843; suc. 1899; Yeo.; *H.* Hon. J. H. Savile, *half-br.*—Methley Park, Leeds. **C.**

Molesworth, 8th Visc. (cr. 1716). Rev. S. Molesworth; b. 1829; suc. 1875; Rector of St. Petrock Minor, Cornwall, 1876-98; *H.* Capt. Hon. G. Molesworth, *s.*—Lansdown Crescent, Bath. **C.**

Mountcashell, 6th E. of (cr. 1781). E. G. A. H. Moore; b. 1829; suc. 1898. — Beryl, Wells, Somerset. **C.**

Mountgarret, 14th Visc. (cr. 1550); H. E. Butler; b. 1844; suc. 1900; Army. *H.* Hon. E. S. Butler, *s.*—Nidd Hall, Ripley, Yorkshire. **L.**

Mountmorres, 6th Visc. (cr. 1768). W. G. B. de Montmorency; b. 1872; suc. 1880; *H.* Hon. F. R. de Montmorency, *s.*—102, Queen's Gate, S.W. **C.**

Newborough, 4th Bar. (cr. 1776). W. C. Wynn; b. 1873; suc. 1888; Impl. Yeo.; *H.* Hon. T. J. Wynn, *br.*—Plas Newydd, Trefnant, N. Wales. **C.**

Norbury, 4th E. of (cr. 1827). W. B. L. Graham-Toler; b. 1862; suc. 1873; *H.* *O. S. Graham-Toler, *c.*—Carlton Park, Market Harborough. **C.**

Portarlington, 6th E. of (cr. 1785). L. A. H. S. Dawson-Damer; b. 1883; suc. 1900; Army; *H.* *Hon. G. S. Dawson-Damer, *br.*—Buxted Park, Uckfield. **C.**

Radstock, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1800). G. A. W. Waldegrave; b. 1833; suc. 1857; Vol.; *H.* Hon. G. G. Waldegrave, *s.*—Mayfield, Woolston, Southampton. **L.**

Rendlesham, 5th Bar. (cr. 1806). Hon. Col. F. B. W. Thellusson; b. 1840; suc. 1852; Yeo.; Mil.; Vol.; Chn. E. Suffolk Co. Council; M.P. E. Suffolk 1874-85; *H.* Capt. Hon. F. Thellusson, s.—Rendlesham, Woodbridge. **C.**

Roden, 6th E. of (cr. 1771). W. H. Jocelyn; b. 1842; suc. 1897; Capt. R. N. retd. 1892; *H.* Lieut.-Col. Hon. R. J. O. Jocelyn, *br.*—Tullymore Park, Bryansford, Co. Down. —

Sherard, 11th Bar. (cr. 1627). P. H. Sherard; b. 1851; suc. 1902; *H.* Major R. W. Sherard, *br.*—Glatton, Hunts. —

Southwell, 5th Visc. (cr. 1776). Capt. A. R. P. Southwell; b. 1872; suc. 1878; Mil.; *H.* *Hon. R. A. Southwell, s.—Knolton Hall, Ellesmere, Salop. **C.**

Taafe, 12th Visc. (cr. 1628). H. Taafe; b. 1872; suc. 1895; Austrian Army; *H.* *Hon. E. C. R. Taafe, s.—Schloss Ellischau, Bohemia. —

Teignmouth, 3rd Bar. (cr. 1797). C. J. Shore; b. 1840; suc. 1885; Army; V.-I.; *H.* Col. Hon. F. W. J. Shore, *br.*—6, Crick Road, Oxford. **O.**

Trimlestown, 18th Bar. (cr. 1461). C. A. Barnewall; b. 1861; suc. 1893; *H.* *Hon. R. Barnewall, s.—Buckhurst, Edith Road, Ramsgate. —

Valentia, 11th Visc. (cr. 1622). Col. A. Annesley, C.B., M.V.O.; b. 1843; suc. 1863; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Afr.); M.P. Oxford since 1895; Compt. of Household since 1898. *H.* Hon. A. Annesley, s.—Bletchington Park, Oxford. **C.**

Walls court, 4th Bar. (cr. 1800). E. A. J. H. Blake; b. 1841; suc. 1849; Army; Mil.; *H.* Hon. C. Blake, s.—Ardfry, Oranmore, Galway. **C.**

Waterpark, 4th Bar. (cr. 1792). H. A. Cavendish; b. 1839; suc. 1863; Foreign Office; Yeo.; *H.* Hon. C. F. Cavendish, R.N., s.—Doveridge, Derby. **L.U.**

Wicklow, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). Capt. R. F. Howard; b. 1877; suc. 1891; Army; (S. Africa); *H.* *Lord Clonmore, s.—Shelton Abbey, Arklow. **C.**

Winterton, 5th E. of (cr. 1766). E. Turnour; b. 1837; suc. 1879; Vol.; Chn. W. Sussex Co. Council; *H.* Visc. Turnour, M.P., s.—Shillinglee, Petworth. **C.**

PEERESSES.

PEERAGE OF ENGLAND.

***Beaumont**, 11th Baroness (cr. 1309). Mona J. T. Stapleton; b. 1894; Barony called out of abeyance 1896; *H.* *Hon. Ivy M. Stapleton, *sis.*—Carlton Towers, Selby.

Berkeley, 16th Baroness (cr. 1421). Eva M. F. Foley; b. 1875; suc. 1899; m. to Capt. F. W. Foley, D.S.O.; *H.* E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G., c.—Martin's Heron, Bracknell, Berks.

Berners, 7th Baroness (cr. 1455). Emma H. Tyrwhitt; b. 1835; suc. 1871; widow of Sir H. T. Tyrwhitt, Bt.; *H.* Hon. Sir R. Tyrwhitt-Wilson, Bt., s.—Ashwellthorpe Hall, Norwich.

***Clifton of Leighton Bromswold**, 17th Baroness (cr. 1608). Elizabeth A. M. Bligh; b. and suc. 1900; *H.* E. of Darnley, u.—6, Cambridge Square, W.

Darcy de Knayth, 16th Baroness (cr. 1337; revived 1903). Violet I. E. Herbert, wife of 4th Earl Powis; b. 1865; *H.* *Lady Hermione Herbert, *dau.*—Powis Castle, Welshpool.

Fauconberg, 7th Baroness (cr. 1283; revived 1903) and **Conyers** 13th Baroness (cr. 1509; revived 1892). Marcia A. M. Pelham; b. 1863; suc. 1892; m. to 4th Earl of Yarborough; *H.* *Ld. Worsley, s.—Brocklesby Park, Lincoln.

PEERAGE OF SCOTLAND.

Gray, 19th Baroness (cr. 1444). Eveleen Smith-Gray; b. 1841; suc. 1895; widow of Mr. Jas. Maclaren Smith-Gray; *H.* Capt. Hon. J. M. Stuart Gray, Master of Gray, s.—14, Boltons, S.W.

PEERAGE OF SCOTLAND—con'd.

Kinloss, 8th Baroness (cr. 1601). Mary Morgan-Grenville. C.I.; b. 1852; suc. 1889; widow of Major L. F. H. Morgan-Grenville; *H.* *Hon. R. G. G. Morgan-Grenville, s.—Biddlesden Park, Brackley.

PEERAGE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Burdett-Coutts, 1st Baroness (cr. 1871). Angela G. Burdett-Coutts; b. 1814; mar. to Mr. W. L. A. Burdett-Coutts, M.P.—Holly Lo'ge, Highgate.

Cromartie, 3rd Countess of (cr. 1861). Sibell L. Blunt; b. 1878; suc. 1895; m. to Major E. W. Blunt, R.A.; *H.* *Visc. Tarbat, s.—Tarbat House, Ross-shire, N.B.

Dorchester, 1st Baroness (cr. 1899). Henrietta A. Leir-Carleton; b. 1846; m. 1, Maj. F. Pigott-Carleton; 2, Maj.-Gen. Leir-Carleton; *H.* Hon. D. M. Pigott-Carleton, s.—Greywell Hill, Winchfield.

Hambleton, 1st Viscountess (cr. 1891). Emily, widow of the Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., First Lord of the Treasury and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; b. 1828; *H.* Hon. W. F. D. Smith, M.P., s.—28, Belgrave Square, S.W.

Macdonald of Earncliffe, 1st Baroness (cr. 1891). Susan Agnes, widow of Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., Prime Minister of Canada.—Ear.cliffe, Ottawa, Canada.

BISHOPS

NOT HAVING SEATS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, BUT WHO WILL SUCCEED THERETO,
ON THE OCCURRENCE OF VACANCIES, IN THE ORDER STATED.

Newcastle, 3rd Bp. of (1882). A. T. Lloyd, D.D.; b. 1884; cons. 1894; Vicar and Hon. Canon of Newcastle, 1882-94; Archdeacon of Lynn, Rector of N. Creak and Suffr. Bp. of Thetford, 1894-03; Tr. to Newcastle 1903.—Benwell Tower, Newcastle. —

Exeter, 64th Bp. of (1050). A. Robertson, D.D.; b. 1853; cons. 1903; Prim. of Hatfield Hall, Durham, 1888-97; of King's Coll., Lond., 1897-03.—The Palace, Exeter. —

Manchester, 4th Bp. of (1847). E. A. Knox, D.D.; b. 1847; cons. 1894; Vicar of Aston, 1891-4; Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham and Suffr. Bp. of Coventry, 1894-03; Tr. to Manchester, 1903.—Bishop's Court, Manchester. C. —

Southwell, 2nd Bp. of (1884) E. Hoskyns, D.D.; b. 1851; cons. 1901; Rector of Stepney, 1886-96; Hon. Canon of Manchester, 1892-01; Vicar of Bolton, 1896-01; of Burnley, 1901-4; Bp. Suffr. of Burnley, 1901-4; Tr. to Southwell, 1904.—55, Ashbourne Road, Derby. —

Worcester, 105th Bp. of (679). H. W. Yeatman-Biggs, D.D.; b. 1845; cons. 1891; Vicar of Netherbury, 1877-9; St. Bartholomew's, Sydenham, 1879-91; Suffr. Bp. of Southwark, 1891-04; Tr. to Worcester, 1904.—Hartlebury Castle, Worcester. —

Carlisle, 60th Bp. of (1133). J. W. Diggle, D.D.; b. 1847; cons. 1905; Vicar of Mossley Hill, Liverpool, 1875-96; Canon of Carlisle, 1896-04; Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham, 1901-4; Archdn. of Birmingham, 1904.—Rose Castle, Carlisle. —

Llandaff, 94th Bp. of (522). J. P. Hughes, D.D.; b. 1821; cons. 1905; Vicar of Newcastle, S. Wales, 1877-84; of Llantrissant, 1884-05.—The Palace, Llandaff. —

Gloucester, 32nd Bp. of (1541). E. C. S. Gibson, D.D.; b. 1848; cons. 1905; Prin. of Wells Theo. Coll., 1880-95; Preb. of Wells, 1880-05; Vicar of Leeds, 1895-05.—The Palace, Gloucester. —

Rochester, 101st Bp. of (604). J. R. Harmer, D.D.; b. 1857; cons. 1895; Dean of Corpus Coll., Cambridge, 1892-5; Bp. of Adelaide, 1895-05; Tr. to Rochester, 1905. —

Ely, 60th Bp. of (1109). F. H. Chase, D.D.; b. 1853; cons. 1905; Prin. Camb. Theo. Training School, 1887-01; Pres. of Queen's Coll., Cambridge, 1901-5.—The Palace, Ely. —

†**Sodor and Man**, 69th Bp. of (447). N. D. J. Straton, D.D.; b. 1840; cons. 1892; Hon. Canon of Wakefield and Archdn. of Huddersfield, 1886-92.—Bishop's Court, Isle of Man. —

† The Bishops of Sodor and Man have a seat in the House of Lords, but no voice in the proceedings.

LORDS-LIEUTENANT OF COUNTIES.

ENGLAND.

COUNTY.	LORD-LIEUTENANT.	COUNTY.	LORD-LIEUTENANT.
Bedford	Lord St. John of Bletao.	Middlesex	Duke of Bedford, K.G.
Berks	J. H. Benyon.	Monmouth	Lord Tredegar.
Bucks	Lord Rothschild, G.C.V.O.	Norfolk	Earl of Leicester, K.G.
Cambridge	Alexr. Peckover.	Northampton	Earl Spencer, K.G.
Chester	Earl Egerton of Tatton.	Northumberland	Duke of Northumberland, K.G.
Corwall	Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe.	Nottingham	Duke of Portland, K.G.
Cumberland	Lord Muncaster.	Oxford	Earl of Jersey, G.C.B.
Derby	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.	Rutland	Earl of Dysart.
Devon	Earl Fortescue, A.D.C.	Shropshire	Earl of Powis.
Dorset	Earl of Ilchester.	Somerset	Marquis of Bath.
Durham	Earl of Durham.	Stafford	Earl of Dartmouth.
Essex	Earl of Warwick and Brooke.	Suffolk	Marquis of Bristol.
Gloucester	Earl of Duncie.	Surrey	Viscount Midleton.
Hants	Marquis of Winchester.	Sussex	Marquis of Abergavenny, K.G.
Hereford	Sir John Cotterell, Bart.	Warwick	Marquis of Hertford.
Herts	Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B.	Westmorland	Lord Hothfield.
Huntingdon	Earl of Sandwich.	Wilts	Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.
Kent	Marquis Camden.	Worcester	Earl of Coventry.
Lancaster	Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B.	York, E. Riding	Lord Herries.
Leicester	Marquis of Granby, C.B.	York, N. Riding	Marquis of Eipon, K.G.
Lincoln	Earl Brownlow.	York, W. Riding	Earl of Harewood.
London	Duke of Fife, K.T.		

WALES.

Anglesey	Sir R. Williams-Bulkeley, Bt.	Glamorgan	Earl of Plymouth.
Brecon	Lord Glanusk.	Haverfordwest	Sir C. E. G. Philipps, Bt.
Cardigan	Col. H. Davies Evans.	Merioneth	W. R. M. Wynne.
Cardarthen	Sir J. H. W. Drummond, Bt.	Montgomery	Sir H. W. Wynn, Bt., C.B.
Cardarvon	J. E. Greaves.	Pembroke	Earl Cawdor.
Danbigh	Col. W. C. West.	Radnor	Sir P. C. J. Milbank, Bt.
Flint	Hugh E. Hughes.		

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen	Earl of Aberdeen, G.C.M.G.	Kincardine	Sir Alex. Baird, Bart.
Argyll	Duke of Argyll, K.T.	Kinross	Lord Moncreiff.
Ayr	Earl of Eglinton and Winton.	Kirkcubright	Lord Herries.
Banff	D. of Richmond & Gordon, C.B.	Lanark	Earl of Home, K.T.
Berwick	Lord Binning, M.V.O.	Linlithgow	Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Bute	Marquis of Bute.	Nairn	Capt. I. A. M. Brodie.
Caithness	Duke of Portland, K.G.	Orkney & Zetland	Capt. M. A. Laing.
Clackmannan	Earl of Mar and Kellie.	Peebles	Lord Elibank.
Dumbarton	Sir J. Colquhoun, Bt.	Perth	Duke of Atholl, K.T.
Dumfries	Duke of Buccleuch, K.G., K.T.	Renfrew	Lord Blythswood.
Edinburgh	Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.	Ross & Cromarty	Sir. H. Munro, Bt.
Elgin	D. of Richmond & Gordon, C.B.	Roxburgh	Lord Reay, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Fife	Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.	Selkirk	Lord Polwarth.
Forfar	Earl of Strathmore and King- home	Stirling	Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Haddington	Earl of Haddington, K.T.	Sutherland	Duke of Sutherland, K.G.
Inverness	D. Cameron of Lochiel.	Wigtown	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Maxwell, Bt., M.P.

IRELAND.

LEINSTER.		Tipperary	Lord Dunalley.
Carlow	Lord Rathdonnell.	Waterford	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
Dublin Co. & City	Earl of Meath.	ULSTER.	
Kildare	Robert Kennedy.	Antrim	Sir F. E. W. Macnaghten, Bt.
Kilkenny	Marquis of Ormonde, K.P.	Armagh	Earl of Gosford, K.P. [M.P.]
King's County	Earl of Rosse, K.P.	Cavan	Col. Rt. Hon. E. J. Sanderson
Longford	Earl of Longford, K.P.	Donegal	Duke of Abercorn, K.G., C.B.
Louth	Lord Bellew.	Down	Marq. of Londonderry, K.G.
Meath	Simon Mangan.	Fermanagh	Earl of Erne, K.P.
Queen's County	Sir Algernon Coote, Bt.	Londonderry	Rt. Hon. Sir H. H. Bruce, Bt.
Westmeath	Lord Castlemaine.	Monaghan	Lord Rossmore.
Wexford	Viscount Stopford.	Tyrone	Earl of Belmore, G.C.M.G.
Wicklow	Earl of Carysfort, K.P.	CONNAUGHT.	
MUNSTER.		Galway Co. & T'wn	Lord Clonbrock.
Clare	Captain H. S. Vandeleur.	Leitrim	Lord Harlech.
Cork	Earl of Bandon, K.P.	Mayo	Earl of Lucan, K.P.
Kerry	Earl of Kenmare, C.V.O.	Roscommon	Rt. Hon. Th. O'Connor Don.
Limerick Co. & City	Earl of Dunraven, K.P.	Sligo	Major C. K. O'Hara.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

HISTORY.

In the Sovereign and the three estates of the realm—viz., the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons, is vested supreme legislative authority in this country. The growth of the power of the House of Commons—the third estate—is a prominent feature in our history from the reign of Henry III downwards.

In early Saxon times, the Witenagemot (general council or assembly of wise men) exercised many of the functions which were afterwards assumed by Parliament. This assembly was not called together by Royal warrant, but met of its own accord. Every freeman possessed the right of taking part in its deliberations, although the expense of attending from a distance practically limited the exercise of the privilege to the richer nobility and the higher ecclesiastics. The Witenagemot in theory elected the king. It had a voice in the determination of war and peace, and in general matters of State policy. It acted as a court of appeal, and its authority appears to have been necessary for the imposition of extraordinary taxation.

After the Conquest, the Witenagemot gave place to the Great Council of the Realm, first summoned in 1070, and attended by twelve representatives from every county. This was no longer a meeting of the ordinary freemen, but representation was based on land tenure, and the Council became a court of the vassals of the Crown, composed of bishops, abbots, earls, barons, and knights, who held land directly from the king. Under the first Norman kings the authority of the Great Council was limited. It still, indeed, discussed questions of foreign and general policy, and enjoyed a certain legislative authority, but it had no power to join in taxation; and although its "Counsel and Consent" was necessary in matters of fiscal as well as of political importance, its functions seem to have become almost nominal. In the reign of Henry II (A.D. 1154 to 1189), its authority was considerably extended, and about this time it began to be summoned regularly, and the Commons were admitted to its deliberations. Although it engaged in the discussion of taxation, yet the Crown resolutely maintained that the sole right to levy taxes on the subject was vested in the Sovereign. During the troubled times of John's reign, however, the authority of the Great Council increased rapidly, and in 1215, in the Magna Charta, its constitution was

more clearly defined and its powers over taxation were first formally recognised, by the enactment that no burthen beyond the customary feudal aids might be imposed, "save by the Common Council of the Realm."

There was as yet but one assembly, but it is to be noticed that in Magna Charta, for the first time, an important distinction was made between the "greater" and the "lesser" barons; the former, it was enacted should be summoned to the Council personally by special writ, but the latter were to be called together by a general writ addressed to the sheriffs. In this, according to Mr. Freeman, lay the germ of popular representation.

Up to this time the towns had enjoyed comparative immunity from taxation, but their growing importance, and the increasing wealth of the mercantile class, which was not represented in the Great Council, made it desirable, as a means of making taxation more efficient, that the towns should be brought into contact with the central authority. Accordingly, in 1265, Simon de Montfort, in the king's name, summoned a parliament at Westminster, and besides requiring the attendance of two knights from every shire, he ordered the return of two citizens or burgesses from each town. The Parliament of 1265, therefore, was the first distinct foundation of a system of popular representation.

During the reign of the first three Edwards the assembly was in a period of transition, and at the close of the reign of Edward III the division into Lords and Commons had become apparent. In that reign it was the practice for the prelates, with the clergy, to consult by themselves: the nobles by themselves: and the knights and burgesses by themselves: but sending the result of their deliberations collectively to the king. The clergy and baronage—the official and hereditary element—gradually became an upper Assembly, while the union of the knights of the shire with the burgesses became known as the "Commons." Under the strong-willed Tudor dynasty the Commons displayed little independence (although they refused to accede to some of the demands of Henry VIII), and it was not till the accession of the House of Stuart that the long struggle between the Sovereign and the Parliament began. By making the grant of supplies contingent upon the redress of grievances, the House of Commons during the Stuart dynasty was able to greatly extend and consolidate its authority. The unyielding disposition of Charles I led him to attempt

to govern without a Parliament, and his growing necessities drove him to many illegal expedients for raising money by forced loans, "ship-money," tonnage and poundage, &c., thus alienating popular sympathy, and enlisting it on the side of the Parliament. After the Restoration the popular assembly showed some symptoms of a relapse into subservience, but only outwardly so; its supremacy was firmly established by the Revolution of 1688, which for the second time drove the representative of the Stuart dynasty into exile, and finally transferred the principal authority from the king to the representatives of the people.

In the Declaration of Right submitted to William III on coming to the throne, the powers of the House of Commons are clearly defined. William accepted the crown with the acknowledgment that the king had no right to exercise a dispensing power, or to exact money, or maintain a standing army, "save by consent of Parliament." A very important change was effected soon after his accession. The vote of supplies was made an annual one, and the powers necessary for the pay and discipline of the army were granted but for a single year. The grant of supplies and the Army Act have remained annual ever since, and the necessity for passing them ensures the annual meeting of Parliament. To William III also belongs the credit of the solution of the difficulty occasioned by the growth of the new power of the Commons, when he began to choose his ministers from among the members of the party strongest in the House of Commons. This change is the origin of our system of government by party, and has been productive of far-reaching results.

In 1714, upon the accession of the House of Hanover, the power of the House of Commons was well established, and its place in the constitution had become clearly defined. The Septennial Act, limiting the duration of parliaments to seven years, was passed in 1716. At the Restoration the number of members was 513, and they were increased to 558 in 1707, when the Act of Union of the English and Scottish Parliaments was passed, and 45 members were allotted to Scotland. In 1800, upon the union with the Irish Parliament, 100 members were added, bringing the total up to 658. By the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, the number of members was raised from 652 to 670—England and Wales having 495 instead of 489, Scotland 72 instead of 60, Ireland having still 103. The County seats in England and Wales are now 253 instead of 187, in Scotland 39 instead of

32, and in Ireland 85 instead of 64, while the number of Borough seats (including Universities) was in England reduced from 302 to 242, in Scotland raised from 28 to 32, and in Ireland reduced from 39 to 18. The total result was that throughout the United Kingdom the number of County seats was raised from 283 to 377, while the number of Borough seats (including Universities) was reduced from 369 to 293.

The franchises upon which the House of Commons was elected began to be the subject of Parliamentary discussion in 1785, when Pitt brought forward his motion for Electoral Reform, by which many of the decayed boroughs would have been disfranchised. In 1809 Sir Francis Burdett again raised the question; but, although the subject was afterwards kept much before the public, it was not till 1832 that what is known as the first Reform Act was passed. By this Act, 56 constituencies, returning 111 members, were totally disfranchised, and thirty others lost one Member each. 22 new Boroughs were given the right to return two members, and 20 to return one member. 65 new County constituencies were created. In Scotland and Ireland, the County representation remained unaltered, but eight new Scotch boroughs were added. Both the Borough and County franchises were extended, the franchise being bestowed in Boroughs on all £10 resident householders.

In 1867 the second Reform Act was passed by Mr. Disraeli. 11 Boroughs in England were totally disfranchised, and 23 others lost one member each. 25 new seats were bestowed on boroughs and Universities, and 28 on Counties. The franchise was conferred in Boroughs on all householders, and on lodgers occupying lodgings of not less than £10 annual value. In the following year the Act, with some slight modifications, was extended to Scotland. In Ireland, the County franchise remained unaltered, but in Boroughs, householders rated at an annual value of £4 or upwards became entitled to vote.

If there was any injustice or shortcoming in the Reform Act of 1867, both parties were equally responsible for it. The Liberals were at that time in a majority in the House of Commons, and could have passed any amendments they liked, or rejected the Bill altogether. In fact, however, the Act, as it was finally passed, was very much in advance of the measure proposed by Mr. Gladstone in 1866, and was regarded by many of the Liberal party, notably by the late Mr. Bright, as having gone to the very verge of what might be granted with safety.

Naturally no attempt was made to amend the representation of the people during Mr. Gladstone's next period of office, which lasted from 1868 till 1874. In 1872, Mr. G. O. Trevelyan moved a resolution in favour of extending the Borough franchise to the Counties. A resolution of a similar tendency was brought forward by Sir Charles Dilke in 1873. Both were opposed by Mr. Gladstone, and rejected by large majorities. When the Conservatives came into power in 1874, these resolutions, which were annually renewed, began to receive a growing support from the Liberal party, but it was not till 1878 that Lord Hartington, then the official leader of the Opposition, formally adopted the equalisation of the franchise in town and country as an article of the Liberal creed.

The Franchise Act of 1884 marks the third of the great changes in the Constitution of the House of Commons which have taken place in the present century.

By this Act household suffrage and the £10 occupation and lodger franchise were extended to the counties throughout the United Kingdom.

PROCEDURE.

The rules of procedure in the House of Commons as regards public business are numerous and complicated. The following brief abstracts of the principal Standing Orders and regulations may be useful for reference; it has been abridged from the small volume, published annually, entitled "*Rules, Orders, and Forms of Procedure of the House of Commons.*" Many of the technical terms used in connection with this subject will be found in the "*Glossary of Political Terms.*" *post.*

The Chair.—The Speaker presides at all meetings of the House, and the Chairman of Ways and Means, as Deputy Speaker, acts in his absence, and also presides when the House is "in Committee." There is also a Deputy Chairman, empowered to act in the absence of the Chairman, and as Deputy Speaker in the absence of both the Speaker and Deputy Speaker. Five members are nominated by the Speaker annually to act as temporary Chairmen of Committees when required.

Sitting and Adjournment of the House.—The House now ordinarily meets at 2 p.m., except on Fridays. Business is preceded by prayers; after prayers the House is counted, and if 40 members be not present a second count is made at 4 o'clock. If a quorum be not then present, the House stands adjourned until the next sitting day. If notice is taken, or the numbers in a division show, that 40 members are not present, the House at once adjourns. At an evening sitting a count may not be made before 10 o'clock.

On every day, except Friday, the House suspends its sitting at 7.30 p.m., resuming at 9. At midnight the business in hand is interrupted, and no opposed business can afterwards be taken, but an exception may be made in regard to any particular matter on a motion by a Minister of the Crown, decided without debate.

The ordinary sittings terminate at 1 a.m., unless previously adjourned, or unless a financial Bill or any proceedings taken under an Act of Parliament or Standing Order are under consideration, in which case the sitting may be prolonged if necessary.

On Fridays the House meets at mid-day, and sits until 6 p.m., unless previously adjourned. Business is not entered upon until 40 members are present, but even if there be no quorum, the House cannot be adjourned until 4 o'clock. The debate on any business is interrupted at 5.30 p.m., and no opposed business is taken afterwards.

No motion for the adjournment of the House can be made until questions have been disposed of, and no such motion can be made before the business of the day has been entered upon, except by leave of the House; a member rising in his place at an afternoon sitting, proposes to move the adjournment for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, and not less than 40 members rise in their places to support the motion; if fewer than 40 members and not less than 10 rise, the House determines by a division whether the motion shall be made. If the motion is supported by 40 members, or is carried, it comes on for discussion at the evening sitting. When, during any debate, a motion is made to adjourn or to report progress, the debate thereupon must be confined to the matter of such motion; and no member who has moved or seconded any such motion is entitled to move or second any similar motion during the same debate. If the Speaker or Chairman is of opinion that a motion for adjournment of the debate, or to report progress, is an abuse of the rules of the House, he may forthwith put the question thereupon from the chair, or he may decline to notice it.

Conduct of Members.—Every member must be uncovered on entering or leaving the House, or on moving from one part of the House to another, and must make an obeisance to the chair in passing to or from his seat. Seats may be retained for the sitting by members who have been present at prayers, but not otherwise. The front bench on the right of the chair is reserved for Ministers; that on the left is ordinarily occupied by Privy Councillors or other members who have held office. No member may pass between the chair and any member who is speaking from either

of the two lower benches; nor between the chair and the table; nor may he read any newspaper, book, or letter in his place.

Admission of Strangers.—Persons desirous of admission to the Speaker's, Special, or Strangers' Gallery, must make application to a member, who may then apply, personally or by letter, at the office of the Speaker's Secretary. A ticket of admission, bearing a number, will then be issued to the member so applying, a counterfoil being retained. On any person presenting the ticket of admission, he may be required to sign his name and write his address, which must correspond with the name and address as contained in the written application and entered on the counterfoil. Applications for admission may be made for not more than six days in advance. In cases of casual vacancies occurring during the sitting of the House, applications are to be made to the Serjeant-at-Arms in the same form as above. The Members' Lobby is reserved for Peers and members only, and for some permanent officials, secretaries of Ministers, and such others as are included in a special list authorised by the Speaker. Parliamentary Agents are admitted to the Members' Lobby until half-past five o'clock. Persons going to the offices of the House on business are admitted at all times. When the Committees are not sitting, none but persons going to the offices of the House are admitted. When the Committees are sitting, persons proceeding to them are only permitted to enter the Committee Rooms and offices pertaining thereto. During the sitting of the House no visitor is admitted to the central hall, unless he wishes to see a member, or has a ticket of admission to one of the galleries, and no persons except those who have such tickets are permitted to go beyond the central and lower waiting halls, nor to enter the dining, tea, and smoking rooms, nor to go on the terrace, even though accompanied by a member. After 4 p.m. the subway under Bridge Street is closed to all but members. Strangers may be ordered to withdraw by vote of the House, decided without debate, or by order of the Speaker or Chairman at any time.

Business of the House.—The ordinary public business of each day consists of orders of the day and notices of motion. An order of the day is a Bill, or other matter, which the House has ordered to be taken into consideration on a particular day.

Orders of the day generally take precedence of motions on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays; Government business having precedence at every sitting except the evening sittings on Tuesday and Wednesday, and the

sitting on Friday. After Easter, Government business has precedence on Tuesday evenings, and after Whitsuntide, until Michaelmas, at all evening sittings, and nearly all Friday sittings. After Whitsuntide, all public Bills, except those introduced by the Government, are arranged so as to give priority to those which are most advanced in their stages.

Except for a money bill, no order of the day or notice of motion can be taken after twelve at night, if objection is made to its progress.

The House proceeds each day at afternoon sittings with, 1, Private Business; 2, Petitions; 3, Questions; 4, Matters taken at the commencement of Public Business; 5, Orders of the Day and Notices of Motion. Notices of motions take precedence of orders of the day on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. When a motion has been made and seconded a question thereupon is *proposed* to the House by Mr. Speaker; if it is not seconded it drops at once. A motion once made can only be withdrawn by the unanimous leave of the House. A question may be superseded: 1, By Adjournment or by a "Count out;" 2, By a motion "That this House do now proceed to the Orders of the Day," or "That the Orders of the Day be now read;" 3, By Amendment. A decision by the House on a question may be prevented by moving the Previous Question, i.e., "That that question be not now put," and to this motion no amendment may be moved. If the previous question be negatived, the original question is to be put forthwith, without amendment or debate. Debate upon a question may be interrupted: 1, By a matter of privilege suddenly arising; 2, By words of heat between members; 3, By a question of order; 4, By a message from the King or Lords Commissioners; 5, By an answer to an address; 6, By a message from the Lords.

Closure.—The Closure rule adopted in March, 1887, and amended in March, 1888, is as follows:—

"That after a question has been proposed, a member rising in his place may claim to move, 'That the question be now put,' and, unless it shall appear to the Chair that such motion is an abuse of the rules of the House, or an infringement of the rights of the minority, the question, 'That the question be now put,' shall be put forthwith, and decided without amendment or debate.

"When the motion, 'That the question be now put,' has been carried, and the question consequent thereon has been decided, any further motion may be

mide (the assent of the Chair as aforesaid not having been withheld) which may be requisite to bring to a decision any question already proposed from the Chair. Also, if a clause be then under consideration, a motion may be made (the assent of the Chair as aforesaid not having been withheld) that the question, that certain words of the clause defined in the motion stand part of the clause, or that the clause stand part of, or be added to, the Bill, be now put. Such motions shall be put forthwith, and decided without amendment or debate.

"Provided always, that this rule shall be put in force only when the Speaker or the Chairman of Ways and Means is in the chair." Questions for the closure of debate under this order are decided in the affirmative if, when a division be taken, it appears by the numbers declared from the Chair that not less than 100 members voted in the majority in support of the motion.

Rules of Debate.—Every member desiring to speak must rise in his place uncovered, and address himself to the Speaker. A member may not read a speech, but may refresh his memory by notes. Members can only speak to a point of order, while the House is dividing, by permission of the Speaker, and, while speaking, are to sit covered. A new member who has not yet spoken, is generally called upon, by courtesy, in preference to other members. On resuming an adjourned debate, the member who moved its adjournment is allowed precedence by courtesy. The Speaker or Chairman may call the attention of the House, or Committee, to continued irrelevance or tedious repetition of his own arguments, or the arguments of others, on the part of a member; and may direct the member to discontinue his speech. In questions to ministers or other members, no argument or opinion may be offered, nor any facts stated, except so far as necessary to explain the question. By indulgence, a member may explain matters of a personal nature, although there be no question before the House; but they may not be debated. A reply is allowed to a member who has made a substantive motion to the House. Any member may rise to speak "to order," or upon a matter of privilege suddenly arising. No member is to allude to any debate of the same session, on any question not then under discussion. A member may not allude to any debate in the other House of Parliament. He may not use His Majesty's name irreverently in debate, nor for the purpose of influencing the House in its deliberations; nor may he refer to any

other member by name. In case of grave disorder, the Speaker may adjourn the House, or suspend the sitting for a fixed time.

Censure.—Whenever any member is named by the Speaker or Chairman, immediately after an offence of disregarding the authority of the Chair, or of abusing the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business of the House, or otherwise, has been committed by such member, a question is forthwith put, without amendment, adjournment, or debate, "That such member be suspended from the service of the House." If any member is so suspended, the Order continues in force until the end of the Session, unless previously rescinded. The suspension does not exempt the member from serving on any private bill committee. Not more than one member can be "named" at the same time, unless several have jointly disregarded the authority of the Chair. A member whose conduct is grossly disorderly may be ordered to withdraw from the House for the remainder of the day's sitting, or he may be "named" as above described. On March 7, 1901, in consequence of the action of certain Irish members, the following amended Standing Order was passed:—"That if any member or members acting jointly, who have been suspended under this Order from the service of the House, shall refuse to obey the direction of the Speaker, when severally summoned under the Speaker's orders by the Serjeant-at-Arms to obey such direction, the Speaker shall call the attention of the House to the fact that recourse to force is necessary in order to compel obedience to his direction, and the member or members named by him as having refused to obey his direction shall thereupon, and without further question put, be suspended from the service of the House, during the remainder of the Session." (The regulations governing the question of order in debate were under consideration in the Session of 1902, but the discussion was suspended, and has not since been resumed.)

Divisions.—No member may vote unless present when the question is put, and every member so present must vote. When a division is taken strangers are excluded from seats below the bar, and a two-minute sand-glass is turned to allow members time to enter the House, after which the doors are locked, and the Speaker puts the question. After the voices have been given, he declares whether, in his opinion, the "ayes" or the "noes" "have it." If his decision is challenged, he directs the "ayes" to go into the right lobby, and the "noes"

into the left lobby, and appoints two tellers for each party. When all the members have resumed their places, the tellers on either side come to the table and report the numbers to the Speaker, who declares them to the House. If he is of opinion that a division is frivolously or vexatiously claimed, he may take the vote by calling upon the members who support and who challenge his decision, to rise in their places and he shall then either declare the numbers or name tellers for a division.

Public Bills.—A member who wants to initiate a Bill must attend at the beginning of business on the first day of a Session, and must ballot for a place for his notice. On his position in the ballot, early or late, very much depends the chance of pushing the Bill through Parliament. The ballot can be drawn by one member for another, and groups of members sometimes ballot individually for the same Bill, thus securing additional chances of success. Bills making grants of public money must originate with Ministers, and must be first considered in Committee of the whole House. The first reading of a Bill may be taken immediately after the same has been presented. On the order being read for the second reading of a Bill, a motion is made, and a question put, "That the Bill be now read a second time," and amendments may be moved by leaving out "now," and substituting "three months," "six months," or any other time; or that the Bill be rejected. A Bill having been read a second time, is ordered to be committed to a Committee of the whole House or, in certain cases, to a Select Committee, or to a Standing Committee. The Bill having been fully considered in Committee, the Chairman is directed to report it to the House. *Clauses* may be withdrawn by the member in charge of the Bill on giving two days' notice. A Bill reported without amendment is ordered to be read a third time, and on the third reading a motion is made and question put, that the Bill be now read a third time, to which amendments may be moved, as on the second reading. After the third reading, and further proceedings thereon, the title of the Bill is agreed to, and the Bill is passed without further question. For a description of the various Committees of the House of Commons see "Glossary of political terms," *post*.

Supply.—Whenever the Committee of Supply stands as an Order of the day, the Speaker leaves the Chair without putting any question, unless on first going into Supply on the army, navy, or civil service estimates respectively, or

on a vote of credit, an amendment is moved, or question raised, relating to the estimates proposed to be taken in Supply. In 1896, for the first time, a Sessional Order was passed allotting twenty days, before the 5th August, to the business of Supply, with an additional three days, if necessary, before or after the same date. If the business is not completed within that time the remaining votes are to be decided upon in classes forthwith. Supplementary estimates and votes of credit are excluded from the computation, and the proceedings are not to be interrupted by motions for adjournment or other dilatory motions. The success of this experiment in providing for the regular and business-like discussion of the Estimates has been very marked, and the Sessional Order has since been annually renewed, with some variations.

Partly considered Bills.—In the Session of 1890, owing to the excessive length of the debates, Lord Salisbury's Government brought forward proposals by which power would be given to the House of Commons to carry over Bills from one session to another. A Committee was appointed, and the Government proposals were met by Mr. Gladstone with a direct negative, but his draft report framed in that sense was rejected.

The Report of the Committee stated that the exhausting labours imposed upon members of Parliament were excessive and increasing, and that the closure was inadequate to enable the House to deal with lengthy, complicated, and controversial Bills. It was necessary, therefore, either to adopt a more stringent form of closure or to give power to revive measures in the succeeding session. They recommended the second alternative. They proposed that—

"A Standing Order should be passed, under which any Public Bill, in progress in Committee of the whole House, or in a Standing Committee, or which had been reported, or which had reached any further stage, might, on the motion of a member in charge of the Bill, be suspended until the next Session.

"If the Motion were carried, then, in the ensuing Session of the same Parliament, a Member whose name was on the suspended Bill might present the Bill in the form in which it stood when the Proceedings thereon were suspended; and the Questions on the First and Second Readings thereof should be successfully put forthwith.

"If both Questions be carried, the Bill would be ordered to be printed; and, if it had been partly considered in Committee in the previous Session, the

Committee would begin their consideration of the Bill at the Clause on which Progress was reported in the previous Session; but if it had been reported from Committee in the previous Session, its consideration, as reported, would be appointed for that day week.

"If the First or Second Reading were negatived, such Vote was not to preclude the House from entertaining a Bill on the same subject under the ordinary Rules of Procedure."

The Committee pointed out that the proposed Standing Order was limited to Bills which had originated in one House and which had never left it, and they recorded their opinion that neither House could, of its own authority, postpone to a future Session any Bill sent to it from the other House without a breach of constitutional usage.

The Committee summarised the various considerations as follows:—

"The length of discussion to which it is thought necessary to subject measures which are the object of party controversy has increased, is increasing, and does not seem likely to diminish. As a result, the difficulty of passing such measures through all their stages in the course of one Session has increased likewise. This difficulty is especially felt in the case of long and complicated Bills, and it is precisely in the case of these Bills that the closure of debate is most ineffective as an instrument for facilitating the rapid progress of business. It is, therefore,

desirable to increase the power of the House of Commons to deal with such measures; it is also desirable to shorten the length of Sessions, whose present duration overtakes the endurance of Members and embarrasses the machinery of administration; but it is *not* desirable, so long as any other alternative remains, to increase the stringency of the existing machinery for closing debate. Your Committee believe that if these three principles be accepted every possible alternative is excluded, except one which shall relieve Parliament in certain cases from the necessity of repeating in two successive Sessions the same debate upon the same questions. They attach no weight, for reasons above given, to any objections that have suggested themselves to this plan, based upon the relations now existing between the two Houses of Parliament. They think the change, though undoubtedly an important one, is much less violent in character and much less at variance with the spirit of Parliamentary tradition than some alterations which have been made of late years in Parliamentary procedure; and they point out that if, as they recommend, it be effected, by Standing Order instead of by Bill, the experiment may be purely tentative, and could be abandoned, should that course be subsequently thought desirable, by the sole action of the House of Commons, without requiring the consent of the other branch of the Legislature."

COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The distribution of the Members of the House of Commons at various periods, is shown by the two following tables, which are in part taken from Messrs. Acland and Ransome's *Hand-book of English Political History*.

PERIOD.	County Members.	Borough Members.	University Members.	TOTAL.
Elizabeth (1603)	90	372	...	462
James I (1625).....	90	395	4	489
Charles I (1649)	90	413	4	507
Charles II (1685).....	92	417	4	513
The Union with Scotland (1707).....	122	432	4	558
Ireland (1801)	186	467	5	658
From 1826 to 1832	188	465	5	658
After the Reform Act of 1832	253	399	6	658
From 1857 to 1868	256	396	6	658
From 1868 to 1885	283	366	9	658
Since the Redistribution Act, 1885.....	377	284	9	670

PERIOD.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.				
	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	TOTAL.
1707-1800	489	24	45	...	558
1801-1832	489	24	45	100	658
1832-1868	471	29	53	105	658
1868-1885	463	30	60	105	658
Since 1885	465	30	72	103	670

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SPEAKER—Right Hon. J. W. Lowther, M.P.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES AND DEPUTY SPEAKER—J. Grant Lawson, M.P.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—L. Hardy, M.P.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE—Sir Courtenay P. Ilbert, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Clerk Assistant—A. W. Nicholson.

Second Clerk Assistant—T. L. Webster.

Principal Clerk Public Bill Office and Clerk of the Fees—W. Gibbons, C.B.

Principal Clerk of Committees—Reginald Dickinson.

Clerk of the Journals—W. H. Ley.

Principal Clerk Private Bill Office—J. H. W. Somerset.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SPEAKER—

Chaplain—Ven. Archdeacon Wilberforce, D.D.

Secretary—Hon. Edward W. K. Gully, C.B.

Counsel—Hon. Sir E. Chandos Leigh, K.C.B., K.C.

Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills and Taxing Master—C. W. Campion.

Librarian—E. C. Walpole.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS—H. D. Erskine, C.V.O.

Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms—F. R. Gosset.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—W. H. Erskine.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

(CORRECTED TO 20th NOVEMBER, 1905.)

ABBREVIATIONS, ETC.—**C.**, Conservative; **L.U.**, Liberal Unionist; **L.**, Liberal; **N.**, Nationalist; **Soc.**, Socialist; **I.**, Independent; **Lab.**, Labour; *Cand.*, unsuccessful candidate; *unsd.*, unseated; *el.*, elected for present constituency; **Bar.**, Barrister.

Abraham, W. (N.E. Cork Co.); b. 1840; Nurseryman; M.P. W. Limerick, 1885-92; *el.* 1893.—7, Cheverton Road, N. **N.**

Abraham, W. (Glamorgan, Rhondda); b. 1842; Pres. S. Wales Miners' Fed'n.; *el.* 1885.—Bryn-y-Bedw, Pentre, R.S.O., Glamorgan. **L.**

Acland-Hood, Rt. Hon. Sir Alex. F., Bt. (W. Somerset); b. 1853; Landowner; Army (Egypt); *el.* 1892. Vice-Chamberlain of H.M. Household, 1900-02; Parl. Sec. to Treasury since 1902.—59, Eaton Place, S.W. **C.**

Agg-Gardner, J. T. (Cheltenham); b. 1846; Brewery Director; **Bar.**; M.P. 1874-80, 1885-95, and since 1900.—Evesham House, Cheltenham. **C.**

Agnew, Sir Andrew N., Bt. (S. Edinburgh); b. 1850; Landowner; **Bar.**; Vol.; *Cand.* Dumfries Dt., 1892; *el.* 1900.—21, Abingdon Street, S.W. **L.U.**

Ainsworth, J. S., V.D. (Argyllshire); b. 1844; Iron Master; Ex-Lt.-Col. of Vol.; *Cand.* Barrow 1886, Argyllsh. 1900; *el.* 1903.—Harecroft, Gosforth, Cumberland. **L.**

Aird, Sir John, Bt. (N. Paddington); b. 1833; Contractor; Hon. Lt.-Col. Vol.; *el.* 1887.—14, Hyde Park Terrace, W. **C.**

Akers-Douglas, Rt. Hon. A. (E. Kent); b. 1851; Landowner; **Bar.**; Yeo.; Railway Director; M.P. E. Kent, 1880-85; *el.* 1885; Parl. Sec. Treasury, 1885-6, 1886-92; First Commr. of Works, 1895-1902; Home Secretary since 1902.—113, Mount Street, W. **C.**

Allen, C. P. (M. Gloucestershire); b. 1861; **Bar.**; Newspr. Propr.; *Cand.* 1895; *el.* 1900.—Farmhill Park, Stroud. **L.**

Allhusen, A. H. F. (Central Hackney); b. 1867; Yeo.; M.P. Salisbury, 1897-00; *el.* 1900.—Stoke Court, Stoke Poges, Bucks. **C.**

Allsopp, Hon. G. H. (Worcester); b. 1846; Brewery Director; *Cand.* Droitwich, 1880; *el.* 1885.—8, Hereford Gardens, W. **C.**

Ambrose, R. (W. Mayo); L.R.C.P. Edin.; b. 1855; *el.* 1893.—The Mount, Brondesbury, N.W. **N.**

Andrews, J. O. (Yorks., Barkston Ash); b. 18—; **Bar.**; *el.* 1905.—1, Albion Place, Leeds. **L.**

Anson, Sir W. R., Bt., D.C.L. (Oxford University); b. 1843; **Bar.**; Warden of All Souls College, Oxford; Chancellor of Oxford Dioc.; *Cand.* W. Staffordsh., 1880; *el.* 1899; Parl. Sec.-Bd. of Education since 1902.—192, Ashley Gardens, S.W. **L.U.**

Arkwright, J. S. (Hereford); b. 1872; **Bar.**; *el.* 1900.—7, King's Bench Walk, E.C. **C.**

Arnold-Forster, Rt. Hon. H. O. (W. Belfast); b. 1855; **Bar.**; Author and Publ.; *Cand.* Darlington 1886, Dewsbury 1888; *el.* 1892. Parl. Secy. to the Admiralty, 1900-03; Sec. of State for War since 1903.—2, The Abbey Garden, Westminster, S.W. **L.U.**

Arrol, Sir Wm., Kt. (S. Ayrshire); b. 1839; Contractor and Engineer; *Cand.* 1892; *el.* 1895.—Seafeld, Ayr. **L.U.**

Ashton, T. G. (S. Beds.); b. 1855; Manufacturer; M.P. Hyde Div. Cheshire, 1885-6; and *Cand.* 1886, 1892; *el.* 1895.—39, Princes Gardens, S.W. **L.**

Asquith Rt. Hon. H. H., K.C. (E. Fife); b. 1852; *el.* 1886; Home Secretary, 1892-5.—20, Cavendish Sq., W. **L.**

Atherley-Jones, L. A., K.C. (N.W. Durham); b. 1849; *el.* 1885.—25, Pembroke Road, W. **L.**

Atkinson, Rt. Hon. John, K.C. (N. Londonderry); b. 1842; el. 1895; Solr.-Gen. for Irel. 1889-92; Atty.-Gen. for Irel., 1892, and since 1895.—68, Fitzwilliam Square North, Dublin. **C.**

Austin, Sir John, Bt. (W. Yorks. Osgoldcross); b. 1824; Maltster; el. as L. 1886; re-el. as L.L. 1899.—Red Hill House, Castleford, Yorks. **L.L.**

Bagot, Lt.-Col. J. F. (S. Westmoreland); b. 1854; Landowner; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); el. 1892.—Levens Hall, Milnthorpe. **C.**

Bailey, Sir James, Kt. (Newington, Walworth); b. 1840; Hotel Director; el. 1895.—1, Princes Gate, S.W. **C.**

Bain, J. B. (Cumberland, W.); b. 1851; Ironmaster; Col. of Mil.; el. 1900.—Bolton Hall, Gosforth, Cumberland. **C.**

Baird, J. G. A. (Glasgow, Centl.); b. 1854; Army; Lt.-Col. Impl. Yeo.; Landowner; *Cand.* 1885; el. 1886.—39, Eaton Square, S.W. **C.**

Baker, J. A. (E. Finsbury); b. 1852; Engineer; *Cand.* 1900; el. 1905.—Donnington Road, Harleaden, N.W. **L.**

Balcarres, Lord (N. Lancs., Chorley); b. 1871; eldest s. of E. of Crawford; Vol.; el. 1895; Lord of Treasury since 1903.—74, Brook Street, W. **C.**

Baldwin, Alfred (W. Worcestersh.); b. 1841; Ironmaster; Chn. G. W. Ry. Co.; el. 1892.—Kensington Palace Mansions, W. **C.**

Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (E. Manchester); b. 1848; Landowner; M.P. Hertford, 1874-85; el. 1885. Pres. Local Govt. Bd., 1885-6; Secy. for Scotland, 1886-7; Ch. Sec. for Ireland, 1887-91; First Lord of Treasury, 1891-2, and since 1895; Lord Privy Seal, 1902-3; Prime Minister and Ch. of Council of Imperial Defence since 1902.—10, Downing Street, S.W. **C.**

Balfour, Capt. C. B. (Middlesex, Hornsey); b. 1862; Landowner; Army (Egypt); Vol.; *Cand.* Roxburghshire 1885, Berwickshire, 1892, '94, '95, Lancashire, Southport, 1900; el. 1900.—14, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. **C.**

Balfour, Rt. Hon. G. W. (Central Leeds); b. 1853; el. 1885. Ch. Sec. for Ireland, 1895-00; Pres. Board of Trade 1900-5; Pres. of Local Govt. Bd. since 1905.—3, Whitehall Court, S.W. **C.**

Balfour, Major K. B. (Christchurch); b. 1863; Landowner; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); el. 1900.—11, Lowndes Street, S.W. **C.**

Banbury, Sir Frederick G., Bt. (Camberwell, Peckham); b. 1850; Stockbroker; el. 1892.—41, Lowndes Street, S.W. **C.**

Banes, G. E. (S. West Ham); b. 1829; Wharfinger; Maj. of Vol.; M.P. 1886-92 and since 1895; *Cand.* 1892.—Red House, Upton, Essex. **C.**

Banner, J. S. Harmood (Liverpool, Everton); b. 1847; Chartered Accountant; el. 1905.—Ashfield Hall, Neston, Cheshire. **C.**

Barlow, J. E. (Somerset, Frome); b. 1857; Merchant; Bar.; *Cand.* Cheshire, Knutsford, 1885, Denbigh Dist. 1886; M.P. Frome Div., 1892-5; *Cand.* 1895; el. 1896.—Torkington Lodge, Stockport. **L.**

Barran, B. H. (N. Leeds); b. 1858; Merchant; el. 1902.—Beechwood, Roundhay, Leeds. **L.**

Barry, E. (S. Cork); b. 1852; Farmer; el. 1892.—New Mill, Rosscarbery, Cork. **N.**

Barry, Sir F. T., Bt. (Windsor); b. 1825; Metal Merchant; el. 1890.—1, S. Audley Street, W. **C.**

Bartley, Sir George C. T., K.C.B. (N. Islington); b. 1842; Ex-Civil Service; Author; Bank Director; *Cand.* Hackney, 1880; el. 1885.—57, Victoria St., S.W. **C.**

Bathurst, Hon. A. B. (E. Gloucestershire); s. of 6th Earl Bathurst; b. 1872; Mil. (S. Africa); el. 1895.—29, Chesham Street, S.W. **C.**

Bayley, T. (Derbyshire, Chesterfield); b. 1846; Colliery Propr.; *Cand.* Barks-ton Ash Div. Yorks, 1885, Chesterfield Div. 1886; el. 1892.—Peveral House, Nottingham. **L.**

Beach, Rt. Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks- Bt. (W. Bristol); b. 1837; Landowner; Mil.; "Father" of the House of Commons; M.P. E. Gloucestersh., 1864-85; el. 1885. Parl. Sec. Poor Law Bd., 1868; Under Sec. Home Dept., 1868; Ch. Sec. for Ireland, 1874-8 and 1886-7; Colonial Sec., 1878-80; Pres. of Bd. of Trade, 1888-92; Chan. of Exchr., 1885-6 and 1895-1902.—Coln St. Aldwyn, Fairford, Gloucestershire. **C.**

Beaumont, W. C. B. (Northumberland, Hexham); b. 1860; Mil.; Impl. Yeo.; *Cand.* Wakefield, 1885; el. 1895.—17, Upper Grosvenor Street, W. **L.**

Bell, R. (Derby); b. 1859; Secy. to Amal. Soc. of Railway Servants; el. 1900.—115, Brownlow Rd, New Southgate, N. **L.**

Benn, J. Williams (Devonport); b. 1850; Publisher; M.P. Tower Hamlets, St. George's 1892-5, and *Cand.* 1895; *Cand.* Deptford 1897, Bermondsey Div. Southwark, 1900; el. 1904.—8, Finsbury Square, E.C. **L.**

Bentinck, Lord Henry C. (S. Nottingham); b. 1863; br. of D. of Portland; Mil.; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Hon. Col. of Vol.; M.P. N.W. Norfolk. 1886-92, and *Cand.* 1885, 1892; el. 1895.—53, Grosvenor Street, W. **C.**

Bhownaggee, Sir M. M., K.C.I.E. (N.E. Bethnal Green); b. 1851; Author and Journalist; Bar.; el. 1895.—196, Cromwell Road, S.W. **C.**

Bignold, Sir Arthur, Kt. (Wick Dt.); b. 1839; Landowner; el. 1900.—2, Curzon Street, W. **C.**

Bigwood, J. (Middlesex, Brentford); b. 1839; Manufacturer; M.P. E. Finsbury, 1885-6, and *Cand.* 1886; el. 1886.—The Lawn, Twickenham. **C.**

Bill, C. (Staffordshire, Leek); b. 1843; Landowner; Bar.; Hon. Col. of Mil.; el. 1892.—Farley Hall, Cheadle. **C.**

Bingham, Lt.-Col. Lord (N.W. Surrey); eld. s. of Earl of Lucan; b. 1860; Army (Bechuanaland); Vol.; el. 1904.—5, Portman Square, W. **C.**

Black, A. W. (Banffshire); b. 1859; Solicitor; el. 1900.—5, Learmonth Terrace, Edinburgh. **L.**

Blake, Hon. E., K.C. (S. Longford); b. 1833; Premier of Ontario, 1871-2; el. 1892.—20, Kensington Gate, W. **N.**

Blundell, Col. H. B. H., C.B. (S.W. Lancash., Ince); b. 1831; Landowner; Army (Crimea, Nile Expedition); M.P. 1885-92; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—10, Stratton Street, W. **C.**

Boland, J. P. (S. Kerry); b. 1870; Bar.; el. 1900.—198, Ashley Gardens, S.W. **N.**

Bolton, T. D. (N.E. Derbyshire); b. 1841; Solicitor; el. 1886.—3, Temple Gardens, E.C. **L.**

Bond, E. (E. Nottingham); b. 1844; Bar.; Asst. Charity Commr. 1884-91; *Cand.* W. Southwark, 1892; el. 1895.—Elm Bank, Hampstead, N.W. **C.**

Boscawen, A. S. T. Griffith- (S.W. Kent); b. 1865; Stockbroker; Major of Mil.; el. 1892; Charity Commr. (unpd.) since 1900.—5, Artillery Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W. **C.**

Boulnois, E. (E. Marylebone); b. 1838; Merchant; el. 1889.—27, Westbourne Terrace, W. **C.**

Bousfield, W. E., K.C. (N. Hackney); b. 1854; *Cand.* Mid Lanark, 1885, 1888; el. 1892.—2, Crown Office Row, E.C. **C.**

Bowles, Col. H. F. (Middlesex, Enfield); b. 1858; Mil.; Bar.; el. 1889.—Forty Hall, Enfield. **C.**

Bowles, T. G. (King's Lynn); b. 1843; Newspaper Proprietor; Ex-Civ. Serv.; *Cand.* Darlington 1874, Banbury 1880, S. Salford 1885; el. 1892.—25, Lowndes Square, S.W. **C.**

Brand, Hon. A. G. (N. Cambs); b. 1853; Ex-Civil Serv.; Company Director; M.P. 1891-5; *Cand.* 1895; el. 1900; Treas. of H.M. Household, 1894-5.—Huntsland, Crawley Down, Sussex. **L.**

Brassey, Albert (N. Oxon); b. 1844; br. of Lt. Brassey; Landowner; Army; Yeo.; el. 1895.—29, Berkeley Sq., W. **C.**

Brigg, J. (N.W. Yorks, Keighley); b. 1834; Worsted Manufacturer; el. 1895.—Kildwick Hall, Keighley. **L.**

Bright, Allan H. (W. Shropshire); b. 1862; Iron Merchant; *Cand.* Exeter, 1899, 1900; W. Shropshire, 1901; el. 1904.—Gorse Hey, West Derby, Liverpool. **L.**

Broadhurst, H. (Leicester); b. 1840; Stonemason; Ex-Sec. Trade Union Congress; M.P. Stoke, 1880-5, Bordesley Div. Birmingham, 1885-6, W. Nottingham, 1886-92; *Cand.* W. Nottingham, 1892, Grimsby, 1893; el. 1894; Under Sec. Home Dept., 1886.—Trent Cottage, Cromer. **L.**

Brodrick, Rt. Hon. W. St. John F. (S.W. Surrey); b. 1856; eld. s. of Visc. Middleton; Hon. Col. of Impl. Yeo.; Mil.; M.P. W. Surrey, 1880-5; el. 1885. Finl. Sec. War Office, 1886-92; Under Sec. for War, 1895-8, for Foreign Affairs, 1898-1900; Sec. of State for War, 1900-3, for India since 1903.—34, Portland Place, W. **C.**

Bromley-Davenport, W., D.S.O. (Cheshire, Macclesfield); b. 1863; Landowner; Hon. Lt.-Col. Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); el. 1886; Finl. Sec. to War Office since 1903 and Member of the Army Council since 1904.—1, Belgrave Place, S.W. **C.**

Brotherton, E. A. (Wakefield); b. 1856; Chemical Manufacturer; el. 1902.—16, St. James' Place, S.W. **C.**

Brown, Sir Alexr. H., Bt., V.D. (Mid Salop); b. 1844; Merchant; Army; Col. of Vol.; M.P. Wenlock, 1868-85; el. 1885.—12, Grosvenor Gdns., S.W. **L. U.**

Brown, G. M. (Centl. Edinburgh); b. 1869; Publisher (Nelson & Sons); el. 1900.—20, Moray Place, Edinburgh. **L.**

Brunner, Sir John T., Bt. (Cheshire, Northwich); b. 1842; Alkali Manufacturer; M.P. 1885-6; *Cand.* 1886; el. 1887.—9, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. **L.**

Bryce, Rt. Hon. J. (S. Aberdeen); b. 1838; Author; Prof. of Civil Law, Oxford, 1870-93; *Cand.* Wick Dist., 1874; M.P. Tower Hamlets, 1880-5; el. 1885; Under Sec. Foreign Affairs, 1886; Chanc. of Duchy of Lanc., 1892-4; Pres. of Bd. of Trade, 1894-5.—54, Portland Place, W. **L.**

Brymer, W. E. (S. Dorset); b. 1840; Landowner; Lt.-Col. Impl. Yeo.; M.P. Dorchester, 1874-85; el. 1891.—8, St. James' Street, S.W. **C.**

Buchanan, T. B. (E. Perthsh.); b. 1846; Bar.; *Cand.* Haddingtonsh., 1880; M.P. Edinburgh 1881-5, W. Divn., 1885-92, and *Cand.* 1892; E. Aberdeensh. 1892-00, and *Cand.* 1900; el. 1903.—12, South Street, W. **L.**

Bull, W. J. (Hammersmith); b. 1863; Solr.; el. 1900.—Ven Court, Hammersmith, W. **C.**

Burdett-Connys, W. L. A. B. (Westminster); b. 1851; el. 1885.—1, Stratton Street, W. **C.**

Burke, E. Haviland (King's Co., Tullamore); b. 1864; *Cand.* N. Kerry, 1892, S. Dublin, 1895, N. Louth, 1900; el. 1900.—70, Waterloo Rd., Dublin. **N.**

Burns, John (Battersea); b. 1858; Engineer; *Cand.* W. Nottingham, 1885; el. 1892.—108, Lavender Hill, S.W. **L.**

Burt, Thomas (Morpeth); b. 1837; Miners' Agent; el. 1874; Parl. Sec. to Bd. of Trade, 1892-5.—Reform Club, S.W. **L.**

Butcher, J. G., K.C. (York); b. 1852; el. 1892.—32, Elvaston Place, S.W. **C.**

Buxton, Noel E. (N. Yorks, Whitby); b. 1869; Brewery Director; Vol; *Cand.* Ipswich, 1900; el. 1905.—2, Princes Gate, S.W. **L.**

Buxton, Sydney C. (Tower Hamlets, Poplar); b. 1853; Author; M.P. Peterboro', 1883-5; *Cand.* Boston, 1880, Peterboro', 1885, Croydon, 1886; el. 1886; Under Sec. for Colonies, 1892-5.—7, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. **L.**

Caldwell, J. (Mid Lanarksh.); b. 1839; Advocate; Calico Printer (retd.); M.P. St. Rollox Div. Glasgow, 1886-92, and *Cand.* Tradeston Div., 1892; el. 1894.—107, Holland Road, W. **L.**

Cameron, Robt. (Durham, Houghton-le-Spring); b. 1825; Schoolmaster and Author; *Cand.* Central Sheffield, 1892; el. 1895.—56, Victoria Street, S.W. **L.**

Campbell, Rt. Hon. James A. (Glasgow and Aberdeen Univ.); b. 1825; Merchant (retd.); el. 1880.—2, Princes Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Campbell, James H. M., K.C. (Dublin Univ.); b. 1851; M.P. St. Stephen's Grn. Div. Dublin, 1898-00 and *Cand.* 1900; el. 1903. Solr.-Gen. for Ireland since 1901.—30, Upper Pembroke St., Dublin. **C.**

Campbell, John (S. Armagh); b. 18—; Bar.; el. 1900.—1, Elm Court, E.C. **N.**

Campbell-Bannerman, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy., G.C.B. (Stirling Dt.); b. 1836; Landowner; *Cand.* 1868; el. 1868. Finl. Sec. to War Office, 1871-4 and 1880-2; Sec. of Admiralty, 1882-4; Chief Sec. for Ireland, 1884-5; Sec. of State for War, 1886 and 1892-5.—29, Belgrave Sq., S.W. **L.**

Carlile, W. W. (N. Bucks); b. 1862; Landowner; Yeo.; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—Gayhurst, Newport Pagnell. **C.**

Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. H., K.C. (Dublin Univ.); b. 1854; el. 1892. Solr.-Gen. for Ireland, 1892; for England since 1900.—5, Eaton Place, S.W. **C.**

Carvill, P. G. H. (Newry); b. 1839; Bar.; *Cand.* 1880; el. 1892.—29, Morpeth Mansions, S.W. **N.**

Causton, R. K. (W. Southwark); b. 1843; Stationer and Printer; M.P. Colchester, 1880-5, and *Cand.* 1874, '85, '86; el. 1888. Ld. of Treasury, 1892-5.—12, Devonshire Place, W. **L.**

Cautley, H. S. (E. Leeds); b. 1863; Bar.; *Cand.* Dewsbury, 1892, 1895; el. 1900.—33, Montagu Square, W. **C.**

Cavendish, Richd. F. (N. Lanc., N. Lonsdale); b. 1811; Nephew of the D. of Devonshire; Vol.; el. as L. U. 1895; seceded 1905.—6, Carlos Place, W. **L.**

Cavendish, V. C. W. (W. Derbysh.); b. 1868; Neph. and heir to D. of Devonshire; Major Impl. Yeo.; el. 1891. Treasurer of H. M. Household, 1900-3; Finl. Sec. to Treasury since 1903.—37, Park Lane, W. **L. U.**

Cawley, F. (S. E. Lanc., Prestwich); b. 1850; Calico Printer; el. 1895.—Brooklands, Prestwich, Manchester. **L.**

Cayzer, Sir O. W., Bt. (Barrow-in-Furness; b. 1843; Shipowner; Hon. Col. of Vol.; el. 1892.—27, Belgrave Square, S.W. **C.**

Oecil, Evelyn (Aston Manor); b. 1865; Bar.; M. P. E. Herts, 1898-00; el. 1900.—10, Eaton Place, S.W. **O.**

Oecil, Lord Hugh B. H. (Greenwich); 5th s. of 3rd Mq. of Salisbury; b. 1869; el. 1895.—20, Arlington St., S.W. **C.**

Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J. (W. Birmingham); b. 1836; Manufr. (retd.); *Cand.* Sheffield, 1874; M.P. Birmingham, 1876-85; el. 1885. Pres. of Bd. of Trade, 1880-5, of Local Govt. Bd., 1886; Colonial Sec., 1895-03.—40, Princes Gardens, S.W. **L. U.**

Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. J. Austen (E. Worcestersh.); b. 1863; eld. s. of Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain; el. 1892; Civil Ld. of Admy., 1895-1900; Finl. Sec. of the Treasury, 1900-2; Postmaster Genl. 1902-3; Chancellor of Exchequer since 1903.—11, Downing Street, S.W. **L. U.**

Chamberlayne, T. (Southampton); b. 1843; Landowner; M.P. 1892-5, and 1895 (uns'd.); el. 1900.—Cranbury Park, Winchester. **C.**

Chance, F. W. (Carlisle); b. 1852; Cotton Manufactr.; el. 1905.—Morton, Carlisle. **L.**

Channing, F. A. (E. Northants); b. 1841; Bar.; el. 1885.—40, Eaton Place, S.W. **L.**

Chaplin, Rt. Hon. H. (Lincolnshire, Skeaford); b. 1840; Landowner; M.P. Mid Lincolnsh., 1866-85; el. 1885. Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster, 1885-6; Pres. of Bd. of Agriculture, 1889-92; Pres. of Local Govt. Bd., 1895-1900.—Stafford House, S.W. **C.**

Chapman, E. (Cheshire, Hyde); b. 1839; Railway Director; el. 1900.—Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. **C.**

Cheetham, J. F. (Stalybridge); b. 1835; Cotton Manufr.; M.P. N. Derbyshire, 1880-5; *Cand.* High Peak Div., Derbyshire, 1885, 1886; Bury, 1895; Stalybridge, 1900; el. 1905.—Eastwood, Stalybridge. **L.**

Churchill, Winston L. S. (Oldham); b. 1874; Army; (Tirah Expn. & Nile Expn. 1898; S. Africa); Author and Journalist; *Cand.* 1899; el. as C., 1900; seceded 1904.—105, Mount St., W. **L.**

Clancy, J. J. (N. Dublin Co.); b. 1847; Bar.; Journalist; el. 1885.—1, Breffni Terrace, Sandycove Road, Dublin. **N.**

Clare, O. Leigh (S. E. Lanc., Eccles); b. 1841; Bar.; Vice-Chancellor of Co. Palatine of Lancaster; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—East Sheen, Mortlake. **C.**

Clive, Capt. Percy A. (S. Herefordsh.); b. 1873; Army (W. & S. Africa); el. 1900.—21, Chester Street, S.W. **L. U.**

Coates, Major E. F. (Lewisham); b. 1853; Stockbroker; Mil.; Chm. Surrey Co. Council; *Cand.* Yorks, Elland Div., 1900; el. 1903.—Tayles Hill, Ewell, Surrey. **C.**

Cochrane, Hon. T. H. A. E. (N. Ayish.); b. 1857; s. of 11th E. of Dundonald; Army; Lt. Col. of Mil. (S. Africa); el. 1892. Under Sec. Home Dept. since 1902.—3, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. **L. U.**

Coddington, Sir W., Bt. (Blackburn); b. 1830; Cotton Manufacturer; el. 1880.—Wycollar, Blackburn. **C.**

Cogan, D. J. (E. Wicklow); b. 1859; Provision Merchant; el. 1900.—115, Thomas Street, Dublin. **N.**

Coghill, D. H. (Stoke-on-Trent); b. 1855; Bar.; M.P. Newcastle-under-Lyme, 1886-92, and *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—14, Stanhope Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Cohen, B. L. (E. Islington); b. 1844; Stockbroker; el. 1892.—30, Hyde Park Gardens, W. **C.**

Collings, Rt. Hon. Jesse (Birmingham, Bordesley); b. 1831; Merchant (retd.); M.P. Ipswich, 1880-6 (unsd.); el. 1886. Parl. Sec. Local Govt. Bd., 1886; Under-Sec. Home Dept., 1895-02.—Southfield, Edgbaston, Birmingham. **L. U.**

Colomb, Rt. Hon. Sir John C. R., K.C.M.G.; P.C. Irel. (Gt. Yarmouth); b. 1833; Capt. R.M.A. (retd.); M.P. Bow and Bromley, 1886-92, and *Cand.* 1885, 1892; el. 1895.—75, Belgrave Rd., S.W. **C.**

Colston, C. E. H., V.D. (S. Gloucestershire); b. 1854; Landowner; Lt.-Col. of Vol.; *Cand.* N. Bristol, 1885; el. 1892.—54, Green Street, W. **C.**

Compton, Lord Alwyne F., D.S.O. (N. Beds); s. of 4th Marq. of Northampton; b. 1855; Army (Soudan); Lt.-Col. Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); el. 1895.—7, Balfour Place, W. **L. U.**

Condon, T. J. (E. Tipperary); b. 1850; Cattle Dealer and Victualler; el. 1885; *Cand.* N. Roscommon, 1895.—Clonmel. **N.**

Cook, Sir Fredk. L., Bt. (Lambeth, Kennington); b. 1844; Warehouseman; el. 1895.—24, Hyde Park Gardens, W. **C.**

Corbett, A. Cameron (Glasgow, Tradeston); b. 1856; *Cand.* N. Warwicksh., 1884; el. 1885.—26, Hans Place, S.W. **L. U.**

Corbett, T. L. (N. Down); b. 1854; *Cand.* E. Tyrone 1892, '95, N. Down 1898; el. 1900.—57, Warwick Square, S.W. **C.**

Cox, Irwin E. B. (Middlesex, Harrow); b. 1838; Bar.; Newspaper Propr.; el. 1899.—Moat Mount, Mill Hill, Hendon, N.W. **C.**

Craig, C. C. (S. Antrim); b. 1869; Solr. (retd.); el. 1903.—55, Gt. Cumberland Place, W. **C.**

Craig, E. H. (Lanark, Govan); b. 1839; Produce Merchant; el. 1900.—West Park, Skelmorlie, Ayrshire. **L.**

Crean, E. (S. E. Cork); b. 18—; Ex-Pres. Cork Trades Council; M.P. Queen's Co., Ossory, 1892-00; el. 1900.—3, Douglas Street, Cork. **N.**

Cremer, W. R. (Shoreditch, Haggerston); b. 1838; Carpenter; Secy. to International Arbitration League; M.P. 1885-95; *Cand.* 1895; el. 1900.—11, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. **L.**

Cripps, C. A., K.C. (Lancs., Stretford); b. 1852; M.P. Mid Gloucestershire, 1895-00, and *Cand.* 1900; el. 1901; Vicar-General of Province of Canterbury and York; Chancellor of York; Atty.-Gen. to Prince of Wales.—15, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Crombie, J. W. (Kincardinesh.); b. 1858; Woollen Manufacturer; el. 1892.—91, Onslow Square, S.W. **L.**

Crooks, W. (Woolwich); b. 1852; Ch. Poplar Bd. of Guardians; Mayor, 1901-2; el. 1903.—81, Gough Street, E. **Lab.**

Cross, A. (Glasgow, Camlachie); b. 1846; Seed Merchant; el. 1892.—Woodland Terrace, Glasgow. **L. U.**

Cross, H. Sherherd- (Bolton); b. 1847; Cotton Spinner; Yeo.; el. 1885.—19, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Crossley, Rt. Hon. Sir Savile B., Bt., M.V.O. (Halifax); b. 1857; Landowner; Hon. Lt.-Col. in Army; Mil.; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); M.P. N. Suffolk, 1885-92; *Cand. Halifax*, 1897; el. 1900. Paymr. Genl. since 1902.—12, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. **L.U.**

Cubitt, Hon. H. (S.E. Surrey); b. 1867; eld. s. of Ld. Ashcombe; Lt.-Col. Impl. Yeo.; Vol.; el. 1892.—Denbies, Dorking. **C.**

Cullinan, J. (S. Tipperary); b. 1837; Journalist; el. 1900.—Bansha, Tipperary. **N.**

Cust, H. J. C. (Southwark, Bermondsey); b. 1861; Cousin and heir to Earl Brownlow; Journalist; M.P. Stamford Division, Lincolnshire, 1890-95; el. 1900.—Chapel Pl., Delahay St., S.W. **C.**

Dalkeith, Earl of (Roxburghsh.); eld. surv. s. of D. of Buccleuch; b. 1844; Royal Navy (retired); Vol.; el. 1895.—Montagu House, S.W. **C.**

Dalrymple, Sir Charles, Bt. (Ipswich); b. 1839; Landowner; Mil.; M.P. Bute, 1868-80 and 1880-5; el. 1886; *Cand. Bute*, 1880, Edinburghsh., 1885. Lord of Treasury, 1885-8.—20, Onslow Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Dalziel, J. H. (Kirkcaldy Dt.); b. 1868; Journalist; el. 1892.—Ivy Lodge, Dumnow, Essex. **L.**

Davies, Alfred (Carmarthen Dt.); b. 1848; Carrier and Underwriter; el. 1900.—2, Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W. **L.**

Davies, Sir Horatio D., K.C.M.G. (Chatham); b. 1842; Col. of Vol.; Ld. Mayor of London, 1897-8; M.P. Rochester, 1892 (unsd.); el. 1895.—21, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C. **C.**

Davies, M. L. Vaughan (Cardigan Co.); b. 1840; Landowner; *Cand. (C.)* 1885; el. 1895.—17, Hyde Park Gardens, W. **L.**

Delany, W. (Queen's Co., Ossory); b. 18—; Farmer; el. 1900.—Roskeen, Killeigh, Tallamore. **N.**

Denny, J. McA. (Kilmarnock Dt.); b. 1858; Col. of Vol.; Shipbuilder; el. 1895.—Garnmoyle, Dumbarton, N.B. **C.**

Devlin, C. B. (Galway Town); b. 1859; Journalist; M.P. Canada, 1891-7; Emigration Agent, 1897-03; el. 1900.—14, Rathdown Terrace, Dublin. **N.**

Devlin, J. (N. Kilkenny); b. 1872; Wine Merchant; Secretary United Irish League; el. 1902.—Albert Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W. **N.**

Dewar, John A. (Inverness Co.); b. 1856; Distiller (J. Dewar & Sons, Ltd.); el. 1900.—Abercainrey, Crieff. **L.**

Dewar, Sir Thomas E., Kt. (Tower Hamlets, St. George's); b. 1864; Distiller (J. Dewar & Sons, Ltd.); *Cand. S.W. Essex*, 1887; el. 1900.—26, Savoy Hotel Chambers, W.C. **C.**

Dickinson, R. E. (Somerset, Wells); b. 1862; Bank Director; Impl. Yeo.; el. 1899.—B 2, The Albany, W. **C.**

Dickson, Rt. Hon. C. Scott, K.C. (Glasgow, Bridgeton); b. 1850; *Cand. Kilmarnock Dt.*, 1892; Bridgeton Div. 1893, '97; el. 1900. Solr.-Genl. for Scotland, 1896-03; Ld. Advocate since 1903.—22, Moray Place, Edinburgh. **C.**

Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir C. W., Bt. (Gloucestersh., Forest of Dean); b. 1843; Bar.; Newspr. Propr.; Author; M.P. Chelsea, 1868-86, & *Cand.* 1886; el. 1892. Under Sec. Foreign Affairs, 1880-2; Pres. Local Govt. Board, 1882-5.—76, Sloane Street, S.W. **L.**

Dillon, John (E. Mayo); b. 1851; Surgeon; M.P. Tipperary, 1880-8; el. 1885; *Cand.* N. Tyrone 1885, S. Roscommon 1895.—2, N. Gt. George's Street, Dublin. **N.**

Dimasdale, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph C., Bt., K.C.V.O. (City of London); b. 1849; Bank Director; el. 1900; Ld. Mayor of London, 1901-2; City Chamberlain since 1902.—29, Sussex Square, W. **C.**

Disraeli, C. R. (Chesh., Altrincham); b. 1867; neph. of Earl of Beaconsfield; Landowner; Impl. Yeo.; el. 1892.—89, Onslow Square, S.W. **C.**

Dixon, Rt. Hon. Sir Daniel, Bt. (N. Belfast); b. 1844; Merchant and Shipowner; Ld. Mayor of Belfast; el. 1905.—Ballymenoch, Holywood, Co. Down. **C.**

Dixon-Hartland, Sir Fredk D., Bt. (Middlesex, Uxbridge); b. 1832; Banker; *Cand.* Hereford and Evesham, 1880; M.P. Evesham, 1880-5; el. 1885.—14, Chesham Place, S.W. **C.**

Dobbie, Joseph (Ayr Dist.); b. 1862; Solicitor; el. 1904.—Murrayfield Avenue, Edinburgh. **L.**

Donelan, Capt. A. J. C. (E. Cork); b. 1846; Landowner; Army; el. 1892.—Ballymora, Midleton, Cork. **N.**

Doogan, P. C. (E. Tyrone); b. 1841; Farmer; el. 1895.—Point House, Lisbellaw, Fermanagh. **N.**

Dorington, Rt. Hon. Sir John E., Bt., (N. Gloucestersh.); b. 1832; Landowner; Yeo.; Chn. Gloucestersh. Co. Council; M.P. Stroud, 1873-4 (unsd.), and *Cand.* 1874, 1880, and for E. Gloucestersh. 1885; el. 1886.—30, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. **C.**

Doughty, Sir Geo., Kt. (Gt. Grimsby); b. 1854; Merchant and Shipowner; el. as G.L., 1895, re-el. as L.U., 1898.—Waltham Hall, Grimsby. **L.U.**

Douglas, C. M. (N.W. Lanark); b. 1865; Author; el. 1899.—39, Grosvenor Road, S.W. **L.**

Doxford, Sir W. Theodore, Kt. (Sunderland); b. 1841; Shipbuilder; el. 1895.—Grindon Hall, Sunderland. **C.**

Duffy, W. J. (S. Galway); b. 1865; Merchant; Hon. Sec. United Irish League; el. 1900.—Shraird Mor, Loughrea, Galway. **N.**

Duke, H. E., K.C. (Plymouth); b. 1855; Recorder of Devonport; el. 1900.—1, Paper Buildings, E.C. **C.**

Duncan, J. H. (Yorks, Otley); b. 1855; Worsted Manufr.; el. 1900.—Kineholm, Otley, Leeds. **L.**

Dunn, Sir Wm., Bt. (Paisley); b. 1833; Merchant; *Cand.* W. Renfrew, 1886; el. 1891.—34, Phillimore Gardens, W. **L.**

Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Hart, Bt. (N.W. Kent); b. 1837; Landowner; Dep. Chn. L. C. & D. Rly. Co.; M.P. W. Kent 1865-8; Mid Kent 1868-85; el. 1885. Parl. Sec. to Treas., 1874-80; Chief Sec. for Ireland, 1885-6; Vice-Pres. of Council, 1887-92.—Lullingstone Castle, Eynsford, Kent. **O.**

Edwards, F. (Radnorshire); b. 1852; Solr. (retd.); M.P. 1892-5, and *Cand.* 1895; el. 1900.—111, Ashley Gardens, S.W. **L.**

Egerton, Hon. A de T. (Chesh., Knutsford); b. 1845; s. of 1st Ld. Egerton and heir to Barony; Major Impl. Yeo.; Vol.; Vice Lieut. of Cheshire; M.P. Mid Cheshire 1883-5; el. 1885.—9, Seamore Place, W. **C.**

Elibank—See Murray, Hon. A. W. O.

Ellice, Capt. E. C. (St. Andrews Dt.); b. 1858; Army; Vol.; Lovat's Scouts (S. Africa); el. 1903.—9, Chesham Place, S.W. **L.**

Elliot, Hon. A. R. D. (Durham); b. 1846; s. of 3rd E. of Minto; Bar.; Editor *Edin. Review*; M.P. Roxburgh Co. 1880-92; *Cand.* Roxburgh 1892, and Durham, 1895; el. 1898. Financial Secy. to Treasury in 1903.—27, Rutland Gate, S.W. **L. U.**

Ellis, J. E. (Notts, Rushcliffe); b. 1841; Colliery Propr.; el. 1885.—40, Pont Street, S.W. **L.**

Emmott, A. (Oldham); b. 1858; Cotton Manufr.; el. 1899.—30, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. **L.**

Esmonde, Sir Thos. H. G., Bt., (N. Wexford); b. 1862; Landowner; Mil.; M.P. S. Dublin Co., 1886-92, and *Cand.* 1892; M.P. W. Kerry, 1892-00; el. 1900; Ch. Wexford Co. Council.—Ballynastragh, Gorey, Wexford. **N.**

Evans, Sir Francis H., Bt., K.C.M.G. (Maidstone); b. 1840; Merchant; Shipping Director; M.P. Southampton 1888-95, 1896-00, and *Cand.* 1895, 1900; el. 1901.—40, Grosvenor Place, S.W. **L.**

Evans, S. T., K.C. (Mid Glamorgan); b. 1859; Ex-Solr.; Bar.; el. 1890.—4, Whitehall Court, S.W. **L.**

Evans-Gordon, Major W. E. (T. Hamlets, Stepney); b. 1857; Army; Ex-Indian Civil Serv.; *Cand.* 1898; el. 1900.—4, Chelsea Embankment, S.W. **C.**

Eve, H. T., K.C. (Mid Devon); b. 1856; Landowner; el. 1904.—4, New Square, W.C. **L.**

Faber, Edmund B. (W. Hants); b. 1847; Banker; *Cand.* Pudsey Div. Yorks, 1900; el. 1901.—19, Park St., York. **C.**

Faber, George D., C.B. (York); b. 1852; Bar.; Ex-Civil Serv.; el. 1900.—14, Grosvenor Square, W. **C.**

Fardell, Sir T. George, Kt. (S. Paddington); b. 1833; Bar.; el. 1895.—26, Hyde Park Street, W. **C.**

Farquharson, R., M.D. (W. Aberdeensh.); b. 1837; Army; el. 1880.—2, Porchester Gardens, W. **L.**

Farrell, J. P. (N. Longford); b. 1865; Journalist; *Cand.* Kilkenny, 1895; M.P. W. Cavan, 1895-00; el. 1900.—Market Square, Longford. **N.**

Fellowes, Rt. Hon. A. E. (N. Hunts); b. 1855; s. of 1st Ld. de Ramsey; Mil.; *Cand.* Mid. Norfolk 1885, N. Norfolk 1886; el. 1887. Vice-Chamberlain, 1895-00; Ld. of Treasury 1900-5; Pres. Bd. of Agriculture and Fisheries since 1905.—3, Belgrave Square, S.W. **C.**

Fenwick, C. (Northumberland, Wansbeck); b. 1850; Miners' Agent; Ex-Sec. Trades Union Congress; el. 1885.—14, Tankerville Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne. **L.**

Ferguson, R. C. Munro—(Leith Dt.); b. 1860; Landowner; Army; Vol.; M.P. Ross and Cromarty 1884, and *Cand.* 1885, *Cand.* Dumbarton, 1886; el. 1886. Ld. of Treasury, 1894-5.—46, Cadogan Sq., S.W. **L.**

Fergusson, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas., Bt., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E. (N.E. Manchester); b. 1832; Army (Crimea); M.P. Ayrshire 1854-7, and 1859-68; *Cand.* Sandwich 1859, Frome 1876, Greenock 1878; el. 1885. Under Sec. India, 1866-7; Home Department, 1867-8; Gov. of S. Australia, 1868-73; New Zealand, 1873-4; Bombay, 1880-5; Under Sec. Foreign Affairs, 1886-91; Postmtr.-Gen., 1891-2.—80, Cornwall Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Ffrench, P. (S. Wexford); b. 1844; Farmer; el. 1893.—Harpoonstown, Wexford. **N.**

- Field, W.** (Dublin, St. Patrick's); b. 1850; Cattle Dealer and Victualler; el. 1892.—Main St., Blackrock, Dublin. **N.**
- Fielden, E. B.** (S.E. Lanc., Middleton); b. 1857; Cotton Spinner and Civ. Engr.; el. 1900.—Condover Hall, Shrewsbury. **C.**
- Finch, Rt. Hon. G. H.** (Rutland); b. 1835; Landowner; Yeo.; el. 1867.—Burley-on-the-Hill, Oakham. **C.**
- Findlay, A.** (N.E. Lanarkshire); b. 1844; Iron Manufacturer; el. 1904.—Bellfield House, Motherwell, N.B. **L.**
- Finlay, Rt. Hon. Sir R. B., K.C., G.C.M.G.** (Inverness Dt.); b. 1842; *Cand.* Haddington, 1883; M.P. Inverness, 1885-92; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895. Solr.-Genl., 1895-00; Atty.-Genl. since 1900.—31, Phillimore Gardens, W. **L. U.**
- Firbank, Sir J. Thomas, Kt.** (E. Hull); b. 1850; Railway Contractor; Vol.; *Cand.* Haggerston, 1892; el. 1895.—The Coopers, Chislehurst. **C.**
- Fisher, W. Hayes** (Fulham); b. 1854; Bar.; el. 1885; Id. of Treasury, 1895-02. Finl. Sec. to Treasury, 1902-3.—13, Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W. **C.**
- Fison, Sir Frederick W., Bt.** (W. Yorks, Doncaster); b. 1847; Manufacturer; *Cand.* Otley Div. Yorks 1885, Buckrose Div. 1892; el. 1895.—64, Pont Street, S.W. **C.**
- Fitzgerald, Sir Robt. U. P., Bt.** (Cambridge); b. 1839; Landowner; Hon. Col. of Mil.; *Cand.* Youghal 1874; el. 1885.—35, Grosvenor Road, S.W. **C.**
- Fitzmaurice, Lord Edmond Petty-** (N. Wilts); b. 1846; s. of 4th M. of Lansdowne; Bar.; Chn. of Wilts Co. Council; M.P. Calne, 1868-85; *Cand.* Deptford, 1892; N. Wilts, 1895; el. 1898. Under Sec. Foreign Affrs., 1882-5.—Leigh House, Bradford, Wilts. **L.**
- FitzRoy, Hon. E. A.** (S. Northants); b. 1869; s. of 3rd Ld. Southampton; Army; el. 1900.—12, Stafford Mansions, S.W. **C.**
- Flannery, Sir J. Fortescue, Bt.** (W. Yorks, Shipley); b. 1851; Marine Engineer; el. 1895.—Gibson's Hill, Norwood, S.E. **L. U.**
- Flavin, M. J.** (N. Kerry); b. 1866; Merchant; el. 1896.—Tralee. **N.**
- Fletcher, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. Aubrey,** Bt., K.C.B., V.D. (Mid Sussex); b. 1835; Landowner; Army; Col. Commg. Vol. Brigade; M.P. Horsham, 1880-5; el. 1885. Parl. Groom-in-Waiting, 1885-6.—1, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. **C.**
- Fletcher, J. S.** (Hampstead); b. 1841; Bar.; el. 1905.—Merlewood, Virginia Water. **C.**
- Flower, Sir Ernest, Kt.** (W. Bradford); b. 1865; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—6, Upper Phillimore Gardens, W. **C.**
- Flynn, J. C.** (N. Cork); b. 1852; Merchant; el. 1885.—4, York Terrace, Cork. **N.**
- Forster, H. W.** (W. Kent); b. 1866; Landowner; el. 1892. Id. of the Treasury since 1902.—Southend, Catford, Kent. **C.**
- Foster, Sir B. Walter, Kt., M.D.** (Derbyshire, Ilkeston); b. 1840; M.P. Chester, 1885-6, and *Cand.* 1886; el. 1887. Sec. to Local Government Board, 1892-5.—30, Grosvenor Road, S.W. **L.**
- Foster, Sir Michael, K.C.B., F.R.S., M.D.**; (London Univ.); b. 1836; Ex. Prof. of Physiology, Camb.; and Sec. of Royal Socy.; el. as L.U., 1900; succeeded 1902.—Ninewells, Gt. Shelford, Cambridge. **L.**
- Foster, P. S.** (S.W. Warwickshire); b. 1865; Manufacturer; Mil.; Impl. Yeo.; *Cand.* Elland Div. Yorks, 1899; el. 1901.—Ingon Grange, Stratford-on-Avon. **C.**
- Fowler, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. H., G.C.S.I.** (E. Wolverhampton); b. 1880; Solicitor (retd.); M.P. Wolverhampton, 1880-5; el. 1885. Under Sec. Home Dept., 1884-5; Finl. Sec. to Treasury, 1886; Pres. of Local Gov. Board, 1892-4; Sec. of State for India, 1894-5.—105, Pall Mall, S.W. **L.**
- Freeman-Thomas, F.** (Hastings); b. 1866; Landowner; Major Impl. Yeo.; Mil.; el. 1900.—76, Ashley Gardens, S.W. **L.**
- Fuller, J. M. F.** (W. Wilts); b. 1864; Brewer; Major Impl. Yeo.; *Cand.* N. Wilts, 1892; Bath, 1895; el. 1900.—47, Rutland Gate, S.W. **L.**
- Furness, Sir Christopher, Kt.** (Hartlepoons); b. 1852; Shipowner; M.P., 1890-5; *Cand.* 1895, and for York, 1898; el. 1900.—23, Upper Brook Street, W. **L.**
- Galloway, W. J.** (S.W. Manchester); b. 1869; Manufacturing Engineer; *Cand.* S.E. Warwickshire, 1892; el. 1895.—36, Portman Square, W. **C.**
- Gardner, E.** (E. Berks); b. 1846; Landowner; el. 1901.—Spencers, Maidenhead, Berks. **C.**
- Garfit, W.** (Boston); b. 1840; Bank Director; Vol.; el. 1895.—7, Chesham Place, S.W. **C.**
- Gibbs, Hon. Alban G. H.** (City of London); b. 1846; eld. s. of Ld. Aldenham; Merchant; el. 1892.—82, Portland Place, W. **C.**
- Gilhooly, J.** (W. Cork); b. 1845; Draper; el. 1885.—Bantry, Co. Cork. **N.**

Gladstone, Rt. Hon. H. J. (W. Leeds); b. 1854; 4th s. of late Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone; *Cand.* Middlesex, 1880; M.P. Leeds, 1880-5; el. 1885. *Ld. of Treasury*, 1881-5; *Finl. Sec. War Office*, 1886; *Under Sec. Home Dept.*, 1892-4; *First Comm. of Works*, 1894-5.—2, Cowley Street, S.W. **L.**

Goddard, D. F. (Ipswich); b. 1850; *Civil Engineer*; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—Oak Hill, Ipswich. **L.**

Godson, Sir A. F., Kt. (Kidderminster); b. 1835; *Bar*; *Cand.* Warwick 1874 and 1880, and Kidderminster 1885; el. 1886.—6, Hans Mansions, S.W. **C.**

Gordon, J., K.C. (S. Londonderry); b. 1849; *Cand.* Mid Armagh, 1900; el. 1900.—25, Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin. **L. U.**

Gordon, Hon. J. E. (Elgin & Nairn); b. 1850; s. of late Ld. Gordon, *Life Peer*; el. 1895.—61, Prince's Gate, S.W. **C.**

Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir John E., K.C. (Camb. Univ.); b. 1835; M.P. Cambridge 1866-8, Chatham 1875-92; el. 1892; *Cand.* Hastings 1866, Cambridge 1868. *Solr.-Gen.*, 1885-6; *Under Sec. for India*, 1886-91; *Finl. Sec. to Treasury*, 1891-2; *Vice-Pres. of Council on Education*, 1895-02.—Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. **C.**

Goschen, Hon. G. J. (N. Sussex); eld. s. of Visc. Goschen; b. 1866; *Lt.-Col. of Vol.*; el. 1895.—20, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Goulding, E. A. (E. Wilts); b. 1863; *Bar*; el. 1895.—4, South Eaton Place, S.W. **C.**

Graham, H. R. (W. St. Pancras); b. 1850; *Cand.* Handsworth Div., Staffs., 1885, W. St. Pancras 1886, N. St. Pancras 1890; el. 1892.—8, Marble Arch, W. **C.**

Grant, J. Corrie (S.E. Warwicksh.); b. 1850; *Bar*; *Cand.* Woodstock, 1885, W. Birmingham, 1892, N.E. Warwicksh. 1895, Harrow Div. Middx. 1899; el. 1900; 11, King's Bench Walk, E.C. **L.**

Gray, Ernest (N. West Ham); b. 1857; *Schoolmaster*; *Vol.*; el. 1895.—99, Grosvenor Road, S.W. **C.**

Green, W. D. (Wednesbury); b. 1869; *Bar*; el. 1895.—Macartney House, Greenwich Park, S.E. **C.**

Greene, Sir E. Walter, Bt. (Bury St. Edmunds); b. 1842; *Brewery Director*; *Yeo.*; *Cand.* N.W. Suffolk, 1891; el. 1900.—Nether Hall, Bury St. Edmunds. **C.**

Greene, H. D., K.C. (Shrewsbury); b. 1843; el. 1892.—13, Connaught Pl., W. **C.**

Greene, W. R. (W. Cambs); b. 1869; *Brewery Director*; *Maj. of Impl. Yeo.* (S. Africa); el. 1895.—113, Mount Street, W. **C.**

Grenfell, W. H. (S. Bucks); b. 1855; *Landowner*; M.P. (L.) Salisbury 1880-2 and 1885-6; *Cand.* Salisbury, 1882; M.P. Hereford, 1892-3; el. 1900. *Groom-in-Waiting to H.M.*, 1882; *Chn. of Thames Conservancy Board*.—4, St. James' Square, S.W. **C.**

Gretton, John (S. Derbysh.); b. 1867; *Brewery Director* (Bass & Co.); *Lt.-Col. of Vol.*; el. 1895.—66, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Greville, Capt. Hon. R. H. F. (E. Bradford); b. 1864; eld. s. of Ld. Greville; *Army*; *Impl. Yeo.*; *Cand.* Barnsley, Yorks, 1895; el. 1896.—11, Charles St., Berkeley Square, W. **C.**

Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwd., Bt. (Northumberland, Berwick); b. 1862; *Landowner*; el. 1885; *Chn. N.E. Railway Co.*; *Under Sec. for Foreign Affairs*, 1892-5.—22, Grosvenor Road, S.W. **L.**

Griffith, E. J. (Anglesey); b. 1860; *Bar*; *Cand.* W. Toxteth, Liverpool, 1892; el. 1895.—3, N. King's Bench Walk, E.C. **L.**

Groves, J. G. (S. Salford); b. 1854; *Brewer*; el. 1900.—Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. **C.**

Guest, Hon. Ivor C. (Plymouth); b. 1873; eld. s. of Ld. Wimborne; *Impl. Yeo.* (S. Africa); *Cand.* 1898; el. as C. 1900; *seceded*, 1904.—22, Arlington St., S.W. **L.**

Gurdon, Sir Wm. B., K.C.M.G., C.B. (N. Norfolk); b. 1840; *Ex-Civil Service*; *Cand.* S.W. Norfolk 1885, Rotherhithe, 1886; Colchester, 1888; el. 1899.—Assington Hall, Boxford, Suffolk. **L.**

Guthrie, W. M. (T. Hamlets, Bow and Bromley); b. 1867; *Colonial Merchant*; el. 1899.—9, Upper Berkeley Street, W. **C.**

Hain, E. (W. Cornwall); b. 1851; *Steamship Owner*; el. as L.U. 1900; *seceded* 1904.—Treloyan, St. Ives, Cornwall. **L.**

Haldane, Rt. Hon. B. B., K.C. (Haddingtonsh.); b. 1856; el. 1885.—10, Old Square, W.C. **L.**

Halsey, Rt. Hon. T. F. (W. Herts); b. 1839; *Landowner*; *Yeo.*; M.P. Herts, 1874-85; el. 1885. *Chn. of Committee of Selection since 1892*; *Chn. of Herts Co. Council*.—73, Eaton Place, S.W. **C.**

Hambro, C. Eric (N.E. Surrey); b. 1872; *Merchant*; el. 1900.—70, Prince's Gate, S.W. **C.**

Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord G. F. G.C.S.I. (Middx. Ealing); b. 1846; s. of 1st D. of Abercorn; Army; Captain of Deal Castle; M.P. Middlesex, 1868-87; el. 1885. Under Sec. for India, 1874-8; Vice-Pres. of Council, 1878-80; First Lord of Admiralty, 1885-6, 1886-92; Sec. of State for India, 1895-03.—17, Montagu Street, W. **C.**

Hamilton, Capt. Marquis of (Londonderry); b. 1869; eld. s. of 2nd Duke of Abercorn; Army; el. 1900. Treas. of H.M. Household since 1903.—15, Montagu Square, W. **C.**

Hammond, J. (Carlow Co.); b. 1842; Merchant; Chn. of Carlow Co. Council; el. 1891.—Carlow. **N.**

Harcourt, Lewis (Lancs. Rossendale); b. 1863; el. 1904.—14, Berkeley Square, W. **L.**

Hardie, J. Keir (Merthyr Tydfil); b. 1856; Miner and Journalist; Ex-Pres. Ayrshire Miners' Union; *Cand.* Mid Lanark, 1888; M.P. S. West Ham, 1892-5, and *Cand.* 1895; *Cand.* E. Bradford, 1896, and Preston, 1900; el. 1900.—14, Nevill's Court, E.C. **See.**

Hardy, Laurence, (S. Kent); b. 1854; Ironmaster; *Cand.* Shipley Div. Yorks, 1885; el. 1892; Dep. Chn. of H. of Commons since 1905.—42, Lowndes Sq., S.W. **C.**

Hare, Lt.-Col. T. L., M.V.O. (S. W. Norfolk); b. 1859; Landowner; Army (Zululand; Egypt, 1882; Suakim 1885); Mil. (S. Africa); el. 1892.—21, Chesham Place, S.W. **C.**

Harnsworth, B. L. (Caithness Co.); b. 1870; Publisher; el. 1900.—3, Marlborough Gate, W. **L.**

Harrington, T. C. (Dublin Harbour); b. 1851; Bar; Journalist; M.P. Westmeath, 1883-5; Ld. Mayor of Dublin; el. 1885.—70, Harcourt St., Dublin. **N.**

Harris, F. L. (Tynemouth); b. 1864; Shipowner; el. 1900.—4, Green St., W. **C.**

Harris, F. Rutherford, L.R.C.S., Edin. (Camberwell, Dulwich); b. 1855; Mem. of Cape Parliament, 1894-6 and 1898; M.P. Monmouth District, 1900 (uns'd.); el. 1903.—101, Mount Street, W. **C.**

Harwood, G. (Bolton); b. 1845; Ex-Clergyman; Cotton Spinner; Bar.; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—68, S. Audley Street, W. **L.**

Haslam, Sir Alfred S., Kt. (Newcastle-under-Lyme); b. 1844; Ironmaster and Engineer; Mayor of Newcastle, 1903-4; *Cand.* Derby, 1892; el. 1900.—Breadsall Priory, Derby. **L. U.**

Hatch, E. F. G. (S.E. Lanc., Gorton); b. 1859; Wine Merchant; *Cand.* 1869, '92; el. as C. 1895; seceded 1905.—39, Portland Place, W. **L.**

Hay, Hon. Claude G. D. (Shoreditch, Hoxton); b. 1862; s. of 11th Earl of Kinnoull; Stockbroker; *Cand.* 1892, 1895; el. 1900.—5, Connaught Square, W. **C.**

Hayden, J. P. (S. Roscommon); b. 1863; Newspr. Propr.; el. 1897.—Mullingar. **N.**

Hayter, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur D., Bt. (Walsall); b. 1835; Army; Vol.; *Cand.* Windsor, 1863; M.P. Wells, 1865-8; *Cand.* F. Somerset, 1868, Hereford, 1871, Bath, 1873; M.P. Bath, 1873-85, and *Cand.* 1885, 1886; *Cand.* Devon, Torquay, 1892. M.P. Walsall, 1894-5, and *Cand.* 1895; el. 1900. Ld. of Treasury, 1880-2; Fml. Sec. War Office, 1882-5.—9, Grosvenor Sq., W. **L.**

Healy, Timothy M., K.C. (N. Louth); b. 1855; M.P. Wexford, 1880-3, Monaghan, 1883-5, S. Londonderry, 1885-6, and *Cand.* 1886; N. Longford, 1887-92; el. 1892.—1, Mountjoy Square, Dublin. **N.**

Heath, A. H. (Hanley); b. 1856; Colliery Propr.; Major Impl. Yeo.; *Cand.* 1892, 1895; el. 1900.—16, Bryanston Square, W. **C.**

Heath, Sir Jas., Bt. (N.W. Staffordshire); b. 1852; Ironmaster; Impl. Yeo.; el. 1892.—81, S. Audley Street, W. **C.**

Heaton, J. Henniker (Canterbury); b. 1848; Newspaper Proprietor; el. 1885. Carlton Club, S.W. **C.**

Helder, Sir Augustus, Kt. (Whitehaven); b. 1827; Solicitor; el. 1895.—Corkickle, Whitehaven. **C.**

Helme, N. W. (Lancashire, Lancaster); b. 1849; Manufacturer; el. 1900.—4, Whitehall Court, S.W. **L.**

Hemphill, Rt. Hon. C. H., K.C. (N. Tyrone); b. 18—; Serj.-at-Law; *Cand.* W. Derby, Liverpool, 1886; Hastings, 1892; el. 1895. Solr.-Gen. for Ireland, 1892-5.—32, Morpeth Mansions, S.W. **L.**

Henderson, Sir Alexr., Bt. (W. Staffordsh.); b. 1850; Stockbroker; Chairman Great Central Railway; el. 1898.—18, Arlington Street, S.W. **L. U.**

Henderson, Arthur (Durham, Barnard Castle); b. 1863; Ironmoulder; el. 1908.—30, Windsor Ter., Darlington. **Lab.**

Hermon-Hodge, Sir Robert T., Bt. (S. Oxon.); b. 1851; Landowner; Lt.-Col. Impl. Yeo.; M.P. Accrington Div. Lanc, 1886-92, and *Cand.* 1885, 1892, 1893; el. 1895.—Wyfold Court, Reading. **C.**

Hickman, Sir Alfred, Bt. (W. Wolverhampton); b. 1830; Ironmaster; *Cand.* Wolverhampton, 1880; M.P. West Div., 1885-6; *Cand.* 1886; el. 1892.—22, Kensington Palace Gardens, W. **C.**

Higham, J. S. (Yorks., Sowerby Bridge); b. 1857; Cotton Spinner; el. 1904.—14, St. James' Court, S.W. **L.**

Hill, H. Staveley (Staffs., Kingswinford); b. 1865; Bar.; Recorder of Banbury; el. 1905.—New Oxley, Wolverhampton. **C.**

Hoare, Sir Samuel, Bt. (Norwich); b. 1841; Banker; *Cand.* N. Norfolk, 1885; el. 1886.—Sidestrand House, Cromer. **C.**

Hobhouse, C. E. H. (E. Bristol); b. 1862; Army; Mil.; M.P. E. Wilts, 1892-5, and *Cand.* 1895; el. 1900.—47, Rutland Gate, S.W. **L.**

Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. H. (E. Somerset); b. 1854; Bar.; Chn. Somerset Co. Council; el. 1885.—Hadsden House, Castle Cary, Somerset. **L.U.**

Hogg, Lindsay (S. Sussex); b. 1853; Landowner; el. 1900.—Rotherfield Hall, Jarvis Brook, Sussex. **C.**

Holland, Sir William H., Kt. (Yorks., Rotherham); b. 1849; Cotton Spinner; M.P. N. Salford, 1892-5, and *Cand.* 1895; el. 1899.—61, Queen's Gate, S.W. **L.**

Hope, Jas. Fitzalan (Sheffield, Brightside); b. 1870; Landowner; *Cand.* Elland Div. Yorks, 1892, Pontefract, 1895, Brightside Div., 1897; el. 1900.—Heron's Ghyll, Uckfield, Sussex. **C.**

Hope, John D. (W. Fife); b. 1860; Chartered Acct. and Stockbroker; *Cand.* W. Perthshire, 1895; el. 1900.—16, Princes Street, Edinburgh. **L.**

Hornby, Sir Wm. H., Bt. (Blackburn); b. 1841; Cotton Spinner; el. 1886.—Pleasington Hall, Blackburn. **C.**

Horner, F. W. (North Lambeth); b. 1854; Newspaper Propr.; *Cand.* W. Southwark, 1895; el. 1900.—2, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W. **C.**

Horniman, F. J. (Penryn and Falmouth); b. 1835; Tea Merchant; el. 1895.—20, Hyde Park Terrace, W. **L.**

Houldsworth, Sir W. H., Bt. (N.W. Manchester); b. 1834; Cotton Spinner; *Cand.* Manchester, 1880, and M.P., 1883-5; el. 1885.—35, Grosvenor Place, S.W. **C.**

Hoult, Joseph (Cheshire, Wirral); b. 1847; Shipowner; el. 1900.—The Rocklands, Thornton Hough, Chester. **C.**

Houston, B. P. (L'pool, W. Toxteth); b. 1853; Shipowner; el. 1892.—43, Park Lane, W. **C.**

Howard, Major John (N.E. Kent); b. 1865; Landowner; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); el. 1900.—Sibton Park, Lydd, Kent. **C.**

Howard, Joseph (Middx., Tottenham); b. 1834; Iron Merchant; el. 1885.—18, Kensington Court, W. **C.**

Hozier, Hon. J. H. C. (S. Lanarkshire); b. 1851; eldest son of Ld. Newlands; Ex-Dipl. Serv.; *Cand.* 1885; el. 1886.—36, Grosvenor Square, W. **C.**

Hudson, G. B. (N. Herts); b. 1845; Bar.; el. 1892.—15, Gloucester Square, W. **C.**

Humphreys-Owen, A. C. (Montgomery Co.); b. 1836; Landowner; Bar.; Chn. Montgom. Co. Council; el. 1894.—Glan Severn, Berriew, Montgomeryshire. **L.**

Hunt, Rowland (S. Shropshire); b. 1858; Landowner; Vol. (S. Africa); el. 1903.—116, Ashley Gardens, S.W. **L.U.**

Hutchinson, C. F., M.D. (E. Sussex); b. 1850; *Cand.* 1900; el. 1903.—Knowle, Mayfield, Sussex. **L.**

Hutton, A. E. (W. Yorks, Morley); b. 1865; Woollen Manufacturer; el. 1892.—15, Arlington Street, S.W. **L.**

Hutton, John (N. Yorks, Richmond); b. 1847; Landowner; Chn. N. Riding Co. Council; M.P. Northallerton, 1868-74; el. 1895.—Solberge, Northallerton. **C.**

Isaacs, Rufus D., K.C. (Reading); b. 1860; *Cand.* N. Kensington, 1900; el. 1904.—32, Park Lane, W. **L.**

Jacoby, J. A. (Mid Derbyshire); b. 1852; Lace Manufacturer; el. 1885.—34, Eaton Place, S.W. **L.**

Jameson, Major J. E. (W. Clare); b. 1852; Army; Civil Serv.; Yeo.; Distiller; *Cand.* Bury St. Edmunds, 1892; el. as N., 1895; seceded 1904.—Naval and Military Club, W. **C.**

Jebb, Sir Richard C., Kt., Order of Merit (Camb. Univ.); b. 1841; Regius Prof. of Greek at Camb. since 1889; el. 1891.—Springfield, Newnham, Cambridge. **C.**

Jeffreys, Rt. Hon. A. F. (N. Hants); b. 1848; Landowner; Bar.; el. 1885; Deputy Chn. H. of Commons, 1902-5; Parl. Sec. Local Govt. Bd. since 1905.—Burkham House, Alton. **C.**

Jessel, Capt. H. M. (S. St. Pancras); b. 1866; Army; Impl. Yeo.; el. 1898.—50, Mount Street, W. **L.U.**

Johnson, John (Gateshead); b. 1850; Sec. Durham Miners' Assn.; el. 1904.—20, The Avenue, Durham. **L.**

Joicey, Sir Jas., Bt. (Durham, Chester-le-Street); b. 1846; Colliery Proprietor; el. 1885.—58, Cadogan Square, S.W. **L.**

Jones, Leifchild S. (N. Westmorland); b. 1862; Private Tutor; *Cand.* Westminster, 1892; Central Leeds, 1895; S. Manchester, 1900; el. 1905.— **L.**

Jones, D. Brynmor, K.C. (Swansea
Dt.); b. 1852; County Ct. Judge, 1885-
92; M.P. Mid Gloucestersh., 1892-5; el.
1895.-27, Bryanston Sq., W. L.
1895.-27, — (N. Carnarvonsh.); b. 1850-9.

1895. — 27, **L.**
Jones, W. (N. Carnarvonsh.); b. 1859;
 Private tutor; el. 1895. — 24, Gordon
L.
 Street, W.C. **L.** (S. Fermanagh); b. 1830;

Street, W. C.
Jordan, J. (S. Fermanagh); b 1830;
 Provision Mer.; M.P. W. Clare, 1885-92,
 S. Meath, 1893-5; *Cand.* N. Fermanagh,
 1892, S. Meath, 1895; *el.* 1895; *Chn.*
 Fermanagh Co. Council.—12, High St.,
 N.

Joyce, M. (Limerick); b. 18—; Ex-Pilot; Mayor of Limerick; el. 1900.—**N.**
Limerick. **H. E.** (Devonport); b. 1856;—**N.**

Kearley, H. E. (Devonport); b. 1856;
T. & Merchant; el. 1892. — 41, Grosvenor
Place, S. W. — Col. G. (S. E. Lancs.)

Place, S. W. **Kemp, Lt.-Col. G.** (S.E. Lancs.. Heywood); b. 1866; Flannel Manufacturer; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); el. as L. U. 1895; seceded 1904.—Beechwood, Rochdale. **Rt. Hon. Sir John H.**

Kennaway, Rt. Hon. Sir John H.,
Bt., C.B., V.D. (Devon, Honiton); b.
 1837; **Landowner;** Col. of Vol.; M.P.
 E. Devon, 1870-85; el. 1885.—Escot.
 St. Mary, Devon. C.

Kennedy, P. J. (N. Westmeath);
b. 1864; Landowner; M.P. N. Kildare,
1892-5; el. 1900.—Rathcore House, En-
glish Co. Meath. **H. P.** (W. Cavan); b. 18

Kennedy, V. P. (W. Cavan); b. 18—
Solicitor; el. 1904.—Cavan. N
Hon. G. T. (Denbigh Dt.)

Solicitor; en.
Kenyon, Hon. G. T. (Denbigh Dt.)
 b. 1840; s. of 3rd Ld. Kenyon and heir to
 Barony; Bar.; Yeo.; *Cand.* 1874, 1880
 M. P. 1885-95; *Cand.* E. Denbighshire
 1897; el. 1900.—4, Shelley Court, Chelsea
 S. W.

S. W. Kenyon - Slaney, Col. Rt. Hon. W. S. (N. Salop); b. 1847; Army (Egypt); *Cand.* Mid Salop, 1885; el. 1886.—Hatton Grange, Shifnal. O

Kerr, John (Preston); b. 1853; Engineer; *Cand.* Haddingtonshire, 1900; elected 1903. — *Loudwater, Rickmansworth.* C

Keswick, W. (Mid Surrey); b. 1834
Merchant; el. 1899.—3, Lombard Street
E.C. (S. Kildare); b. 1848

E. C. Kilbride, D. (S. Kildare); b. 1848
Farmer; M.P. S. Kerry, 1887-95; N
Galway, 1895-00; el. 1903.—Duke St.
Co. Kildare. N

Kimber, Sir Henry, Bt. (Wandsworth); b. 1834; Solicitor; el. 1885.—
Lansdown Lodge, East Putney, S.W. C

King, Sir Hy. Seymour, K.C.I.E.
(Central Hull); b. 1852; Banker; e.
1885.—25, Cornwall Gardens, S.W. C

Kitson, Sir James, Bt. (W. Yorks, Colne Valley); b. 1835; Ironmaster; *Cand. Centl. Leeds*, 1886; el. 1892.—105, Pall Mall, S.W. **L.**

Knowles, Sir Lees, Bt. (W. Salford);
Bar. : Vol. ; Church Estates Commr. ;
 b. 1857 ; *Cand. Leigh Div., Lancs.,* 1885 ;
 el. 1886.—46, Park Street, W. **C.**

Labouchere, Henry (Northampton); b. 1831; Ex-Dipl. Serv.; Newspaper Proprietor; M.P. Windsor, 1865-6 (unad.); M.P. Middlesex, 1867-8, and *and* 1868; *and* Nottingham, 1874; el. 1880.—10, Carteret Street, S.W. **L.**

Lambert, G. (N. Devon); b. 1866; Yeoman Farmer; Mil.; el. 1891.—Reform Club, S.W. **L.**

Lambton, Hon. F. W. (S. E. Durham);
b. 1835; br. and heir to E. of Durham;
Army; Col. of Vol.; M.P. S. Durham,
1880-5; *Cand.* Berwick Div. Northumbd.
1886, Sunderland, 1892, and S. E. Durham,
1896; el. 1900.—72, Upper Berkeley St.,
W. I. U.

Lamont, N. (Bute Co.); b. 1869; Landowner; el. 1905.—4, Queen Street, Mayfair, W. **L.**

Langley, J. Batty (Sheffield, Attercliffe); b. 1834; Timber Merchant; el. 1894.—Langhill, Sheffield. **L**

Laurie, Lt.-Gen. J. W., C.B. (Pembroke and Haverfordwest); b. 1835; Army (Crimea, Ind. Mutiny, Transvaal 1881-82); Canada 1866 and 1885, Servia 1885-6; M.P. Canada 1887-91; *Cand.* 1892; eld. 1895.—47, Porchester Terrace, W. C.

Law, A. Bonar (Glasgow, Blackfriars); b. 1858; Iron Merchant; el. 1900; Parl. Sec. to Bd. of Trade since 1902.—7, Whitehall Gardens, S.W. **C**

Law, Hugh A. (W. Donegal); b. 1872
s. of late Irish Ld. Chancellor; el. 1902.—
Marble Hill, Ballymore, Donegal. **N**

Lawrence, Sir Edwin Darning-, Bt. (Cornwall, Truro); b. 1837, Bar.; *Canada*. E. Berks, 1885, Haggerston, 1886; Burnley, 1892; el. 1895.—13, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. **L.U.**

Lawrence, Sir Joseph, Kt. (Monmouth Dist.); b. 1848; Company Director; Vol.; Sheriff of London 1900-1901; *Cand* Cardiff, 1900; el. 1901.—9, Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.

Lawrence, W. F. (Liverpool, Abercromby); b. 1844; Bar.; el. 1885.—27 Eaton Square, S.W.

Lawson, Hon. H. L. W. (Tower Hamlets, Mile End); b. 1862; eld. s. Ld. Burnham; Hon. Col. Impl. Yeomanry; M.P. (L.) West Surrey; Newspr. Propr.; M.P. (L.) West Surrey; Pancras, 1855-92 and *Cand.* 1892; M.H.C. E. Gloucestersh., 1893-5, and *Cand.* 1895; *Cand.* (L.U.) N.E. Bethnal Green, 1895; *Cand.* (L.U.) N.E. Bethnal Green, 1900, Bury, 1902; el. 1905.—37, Grosvenor Square. W.

Lawson, J. Grant (N. Yorks, Thirsk and Malton); b. 1856; Bar.; *Cand.* Bury 1885, Heywood Div. Lancs., 1886; el. 1892. Parl. Sec. Local Gov. Bd., 1900-5; Dep. Speaker and Chn. of Ways and Means since 1905.—55, Grosvenor Street, W. **C.**

Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, Bt. (N.W. Cornwall); b. 1829; Landowner; *Cand.* W. Cumberland, 1857; M.P. Carlisle, 1859-65, and 1868-85; *Cand.* Cocker mouth Div. Cumberland, 1885, M.P. 1886-95, and *Cand.* 1900; el. 1903.—Reform Club, S.W. **L.**

Layland-Barratt, F. (Devon, Torquay); b. 1860; Ironmaster; *Cand.* 1895; el. 1900.—68, Cadogan Square, S.W. **L.**

Lee, A. H. (S. Hants); b. 1868; Army (late Capt. R.A.); Mily. Attaché at Washington, 1898-1900. el. 1900. Civil Ld. of Admy. since 1903.—10, Chesterfield Street, W. **C.**

Lees, Sir Elliott, Bt., D.S.O. (Birkenhead); b. 1860; Landowner; Hon. Lt.-Col. Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); M.P. Oldham, 1886-92; *Cand.* Rochdale, 1885; Oldham, 1892; Pontefract, 1893; el. 1894.—14, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. **C.**

Leese, Sir Joseph F., Kt., K.C. (N.E. Lancs., Accrington); b. 1845; *Cand.* Preston, 1868; Accrington Div. 1876; el. 1892.—Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. **L.**

Legge, Col. Hon. Heneage (St. George, Hanover Square); b. 1845; Army; *Cand.* Holmfirth Div. Yorks, 1885; el. 1900.—90, Piccadilly, W. **C.**

Leigh, Sir Joseph, Kt. (Stockport); b. 1841; Cotton Spinner; M.P. 1892-5, and *Cand.* 1885, 1886, and 1895; el. 1900.—Reform Club, S.W. **L.**

Leng, Sir John, Kt. (Dundee); b. 1826; Newspaper Proprietor; el. 1889.—186, Fleet Street, E.C. **L.**

Leveson-Gower, F. N. S. (Sutherland); b. 1874; gr.-s. of 2nd D. of Sutherland; el. 1900.—Berkeley Ho., Hay Hill, W. **L.U.**

Levy, Maurice (Mid Leicestershire); b. 1859; Manufacturer (Hart & Levy, Ltd.); el. 1900.—16, St. James' Place, S.W. **L.**

Lewis, J. H. (Flint Dt.); b. 1859; Solicitor and Shipowner; el. 1892.—23, Grosvenor Road, S.W. **L.**

Liddell, H. (W. Down); b. 18—; Landowner; el. 1905.—Donacloney, Co. Down, **C.**

Llewellyn, Lt.-Col. E. H. (N. Somerset); b. 1847; Landowner; Mil. (S. Africa); M.P. 1885-92; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—1c, King Street, S.W. **C.**

Lloyd-George, D. (Carmarvon Dt.); b. 1863; Solr.; el. 1890.—Glensome House, Wandsworth Common, S.W. **L.**

Lockwood, Col. A. R. M., C.V.O. (W. Essex) b. 1847; Army; Mil.; el. 1892.—5, Audley Square, W. **C.**

Long, Col. C. W. (S. Worcestersh.); b. 1842; Landowner; Army; el. 1895.—Severn Bank, Severn Stoke, Worcestershire. **C.**

Long, Rt. Hon. W. H. (S. Bristol); b. 1854; Landowner; Col. of Imp. Yeo.; M.P. N. Wilts 1880-5, E. Wilts 1885-92, and *Cand.* 1892; Liverpool, W. Derby, 1893-00; el. 1900. Sec. Local Gov. Bd. 1886-92; Pres. Bd. of Agriculture, 1895-00; Pres. Local Govt. Bd., 1900-5; Chief Sec. for Ireland since 1905.—51, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Lonsdale, J. B. (Mid Armagh); b. 1849; Merchant; el. 1900.—13, Prince's Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Lough, T. (W. Islington); b. 1850; Tea Dealer; *Cand.* Truro Div. Cornwall, 1886; el. 1892.—14, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. **L.**

Lowe, F. W. (Birmingham, Edgbaston); b. 1852; Solr.; *Cand.* E. Birm. 1885; S. Leicestersh., 1892; el. 1898.—2, Queen's Gate, S.W. **C.**

Lowther, Claude W. H. (N. Cumberland); b. 1870; Dipl. Serv.; Capt. Imp. Yeo. (S. Africa); el. 1900.—H. 3, The Albany, W. **C.**

Lowther, Rt. Hon. James Wm. (Mid Cumberland); b. 1855; Bar.; M.P. Rutland, 1883-5; *Cand.* Mid Cumberland, 1885; el. 1886. Under-Sec. Foreign Office, 1891-2; Dep. Speaker and Chn. of Ways and Means, 1895-05; Speaker since 1905.—Speaker's Court, S.W. **C.**

Loyd, A. K., K.C. (N. Berks); b. 1847; el. 1895.—60a, Cadogan Sq., S.W. **C.**

Lucas, F. A., V.D. (N. Suffolk); b. 1860; Col. of Vol.; *Cand.* Louth Div. Lincs., 1895; el. 1900.—13, Cleveland Row, S.W. **C.**

Lucas, R. J. (Portsmouth); b. 1865; Author; Vol.; el. 1900.—Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. **C.**

Lundon, W. (E. Limerick); b. 1839; Teacher; el. 1900.—Kilteely, Co. Limerick. **N.**

Lyell, C. H. (E. Dorset); b. 1875; Mil.; el. 1904.—48, Eaton Place, S.W. **L.**

Lyttelton, Rt. Hon. Alfred, K.C. (Warwick and Leamington); b. 1857; Ex-Recorder of Oxford; el. 1895. Colonial Secretary since 1903.—16, Great College Street, S.W. **L.U.**

McArthur, C. (Liverpool, Exchange); b. 1844; Average Adjuster; el. 1897.—24, Grosvenor Mansions, S.W. **L.U.**

McArthur, W. A. (Mid Cornwall); b. 1857; Colonial Merchant; M.P. Buckrose Div. Yorks, 1886 (unsd.); el. 1887. Id. of Treasury, 1892-5.—12, Buckingham Gate, S.W. **L.**

McCalmont, Col. J. M. (E. Antrim); b. 1847; Army; Mil.; el. 1885—125, St. James' Court, S.W. **C.**

McCrae, G. (E. Edinburgh); b. 1860; Draper; el. 1899.—Torluish Grange, Edinburgh. **L.**

Macdona, J. C. (Southwark, Rotherhithe); b. 1836; Ex-Clergyman; Bar.; *Cand.* Chesterfd. Div. Derbysh., 1885; el. 1892.—Carlton Club, S.W. **C.**

McDonnell, M. A., M.D. (Queen's Co., Leix.); b. 1854; el. 1892.—14, Ridgway Place, Wimbledon. **N.**

McFadden, E. (E. Donegal); b. 1862; Solr.; Chn. Donegal Co. Council; el. 1900.—Letterkenny, Donegal. **N.**

McHugh, P. A. (N. Leitrim); b. 1858; Newspaper Proprietor; el. 1892.—Wine Street, Sligo. **N.**

MacIver, D. (Liverpool, Kirkdale); b. 1840; Shipowner; M.P. Birkenhead, 1874-85; el. 1898.—52, Lime St., E.C. **C.**

McIver, Sir Lewis, Bt. (W. Edinburgh); b. 1846; Ex-Indian Civ. Serv.; Bar.; Vol.; M.P. Torquay Div. Devon, 1885-6; *Cand.* Torquay 1886, S. Edinburgh, 1892; el. 1895.—25, Upper Brook Street, W. **L.U.**

McKean, J. (S. Monaghan); b. 18—; Bar.; el. 1902.—Ardnagreina, Kingstown, Dublin. **N.**

McKenna, E. (N. Monmouthsh.); b. 1863; Bar.; *Cand.* Clapham, 1892; el. 1895.—Reform Club, S.W. **L.**

McKillop, J. (Stirlingsh.); b. 1844; Colliery Proprietor; el. 1895.—Polmont Park, Stirlingshire. **C.**

McKillop, W. (N. Sligo); b. 1860; Wine Merchant; Yeo.; Vol.; el. 1900.—Laurievile, Queen's Drive, Glasgow. **N.**

McLaren, Sir Charles B. B., Bt., K.C. (W. Leicestersh.); b. 1850; Landowner; Company Director; M.P. Stafford, 1880-6, and *Cand.* 1886; el. 1892.—43, Belgrave Square, S.W. **L.**

Macnamara, T. J., LL.D. (N. Camberwell); b. 1861; Pres. of Nat. Union of Elem. Teachers; Journalist; *Cand.* Deptford, 1895; el. 1900.—31, Rollscourt Avenue, Herne Hill, S.E. **L.**

McNeill, J. G. S., K.C. (S. Donegal); b. 1849; el. 1887.—14, Blackhall St., Dublin. **N.**

Maconachie, A. W. (E. Aberdeenshire); b. 1855; Prov'n. Merchant; el. 1900.—22, Westbourne Street, W. **L.U.**

McVeagh, Jeremiah (S. Down); b. 1872; Journalist; el. 1902.—2, Upper Montagu Street, W.C. **N.**

Majendie, J. H. A. (Portsmouth); b. 1871; Landowner; Mil.; *Cand.* May, 1900; el. 1900.—Hedingham Castle, Halstead, Essex. **C.**

Malcolm, Ian Z. (N.W. Suffolk); b. 1868; Ex-Dipl. Serv.; el. 1895.—86a, S. Audley Street, W. **C.**

Manners, Lord Cecil E. J. (E. Leicestersh.); b. 1868; s. of Duke of Rutland; el. 1900.—8, Hanover Sq., W. **C.**

Mansfield, H. B. (Linca., Spalding); b. 1863; Pottery Manufr.; el. 1900.—Church Gresley, Burton-on-Trent. **L.**

Mappin, Sir F. T., Bt. (W. Yorks, Hallamshire); b. 1821; Manufacturer; M.P. East Retford, 1880-5; el. 1885.—38, Princes Gate, S.W. **L.**

Markham, A. B. (Notts, Mansfield); b. 1866; Engineer and Colliery Propr.; el. 1900.—Stuffynwood Hall, Mansfield. **L.**

Marks, H. H. (Kent, Thanet); b. 1855; Newspaper Proprietor; *Cand.* N.E. Bethnal Gn., 1892; M.P. Tower Hamlets St. George's Div., 1895-00; el. 1904.—6, Cavendish Square, W. **C.**

Marshall-Hall, E., K.C., (Lanca., Southport); b. 1858; el. 1900.—3, Temple Gardens, E.C. **C.**

Martin, Sir Richard B., Bt. (Mid Worcestersh.); b. 1838; Bank Director; M.P. Tewkesbury, 1880-5; el. 1892; *Cand.* E. Worcestersh., 1868, City of London, 1880, Mid Essex, 1885, Mid Devon, 1886.—10, Hill Street, W. **L.U.**

Massey-Mainwaring, Hon. W. F. B. (Central Finsbury); s. of 3rd Lt. Clarina; b. 1845; Bar.; *Cand.* Norwich, 1880; el. 1895.—80, Grosvenor Place, S.W. **C.**

Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert E., Bt. (Wigtownshire); b. 1845; Landowner, Mil.; Author; Id.-Lt. Wigtownshire; el. 1880. Id. of Treasury, 1886-92.—49, Lennox Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Maxwell, W. J. H. (Dumfriesshire); b. 1852; Landowner; Advocate; Conventor of Kirkcudbright; M.P. 1892-5; *Cand.*, 1895; el. 1900.—Munches, Dalbeattie, N.B. **L.U.**

Melville, B. V. (Stockport); b. 1857; *Cand.* S. Derbysh., 1892; el. 1895.—32, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Meyssey-Thompson, Sir Hy. W., Bt. (Staffordsh., Handsworth); b. 1845; Landowner; Yeo.; M.P. Knarborough, 1880 (unsd.); Brigg Div. Lincs. 1885-6; el. 1892.—22, Grosvenor Street, W. **L. U.**

Middlemore, J. T. (N. Birmingham); b. 1844; Landowner; el. 1899.—Belbroughton, Stourbridge. **L. U.**

Mildmay, F. B. (S. Devonsh.); b. 1861; Major Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); el. 1885.—46, Berkeley Square, W. **L. U.**

Milner, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. G., Bt. (Notts, Bassetlaw); b. 1849; Landowner; M.P. York, 1883-5; *Cand.* York, 1885, Sowerby Div. Yorks, 1885, Radcliffe Div. Lancs., 1886; el. 1890.—11, Hereford Gardens, W. **C.**

Mitchell, E. (N. Fermanagh); b. 1859; Farmer and Grazier; el. 1903.—Derryvullen, Enniskillen. **I. C.**

Mitchell, W. (Burnley); b. 1838; Manufacturer; *Cand.* Accrington Div. Lancs., 1895, Middleton Div., 1897; el. 1900.—Fernhill, Stacksteads, Lancashire. **C.**

Molesworth, Sir Lewis W., Bt. (S.E. Cornwall); b. 1853; Landowner; *Cand.* N.E. Cornwall, 1892; el. 1900.—3, Gt. Cumberland Place, W. **L. U.**

Montagu, G. C. (S. Hunts); b. 1874; gr.-s. of 7th Earl of Sandwich; el. 1900.—43, Rutland Gate, S.W. **C.**

Moon, E. R. P. (N. St. Pancras); b. 1858; Bar.; Vol.; *Cand.*, 1892; el. 1895.—6, Onslow Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Mooney, J. J. (Dublin Co. S.); b. 1874; Bar.; el. 1900.—26, Mountjoy Square E., Dublin. **N.**

Moore, W., K.C. (N. Antrim); b. 1864; el. 1899.—73, Lr. Leeson St., Dublin. **C.**

Morgan, D. J. (S.W. Essex); b. 1844; Merchant; el. 1900.—Bentley Mill, Brentwood. **C.**

Morgan, Col. Hon. F. C., V.D. (S. Monmouthsh.); b. 1834; br. and heir to Lord Tredegar; Army (Crimea); Vol.; M.P. Monmouthshire, 1874-85; el. 1885.—39, Portman Square, W. **C.**

Morgan, J. Ll. (W. Carmarthensh.); b. 1861; Bar.; el. 1889.—4, Harcourt Buildings, E.C. **L.**

Morley, C. (Brecknocksh.); b. 1847; Merchant; *Cand.* E. Somerset, 1892; el. 1895.—46, Bryanston Square, W. **L.**

Morley, Rt. Hon. John (Montrose Dt.); b. 1838; Bar.; Author; M.P. Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1883-95; *Cand.* Westminster, 1880; Newcastle, 1895; el. 1896. Ch. Sec. for Ireland, 1886, 1892-5; Order of Merit, 1902.—Athenæum Club, S.W. **L.**

Morpeth, Viscount (S. Birmingham); b. 1867; eld. s. of E. of Carlisle; Army; Mil. (S. Africa); *Cand.* Chester-le-Street Div. Durham, 1895; Hexham Div. Northumberland, 1900; Gateshead, 1904; el. 1904.—5, Carlton Gardens, S.W. **L. U.**

Morrell, G. H. (Mid Oxen); b. 1845; Bar.; Brewer; M.P., 1891-2; *Cand.*, 1892; el. 1895.—Headington Hill, Oxford. **C.**

Morrison, J. A. (S. Wilts); b. 1873; Army (S. Africa); el. 1900.—139, Harley Street, W. **C.**

Morton, A. H. A. (Deptford); b. 1836; Fellow of King's Coll., Camb.; Eccles. Com.; *Cand.* E. Leeds, 1892; N. Manchester, 1895; el. 1897.—80, Eaton Place, S.W. **C.**

Moss, Samuel (E. Denbighshire); b. 1858; Bar.; el. 1897.—3, N. King's Bench Walk, E.C. **L.**

Moulton, J. Fletcher, K.C. (N.E. Cornwall); b. 1844; M.P. Clapham, 1885-6, and *Cand.* 1886; *Cand.* S. Nottm., 1892; M.P. S. Hackney, 1894-5 and *Cand.* 1895; el. 1898.—57, Onslow Square, S.W. **L.**

Mount, W. A. (S. Berks); b. 1866; Bar.; el. 1900.—46, Belgrave Road, S.W. **C.**

Mowbray, Sir Robert G. C., Bt. (Lambeth, Brixton); b. 1850; Bar.; *Cand.* Whitby, 1880; M.P. Prestwich Div. Lancs., 1886-95, and *Cand.* 1885, '95; el. 1900.—10, Little Stanhope Street, W. **C.**

Muldoon, J. (N. Donegal); b. 187—; Bar.; el. 1905.—7, Herbert Place, Dublin. **N.**

Muntz, Sir Philip A., Bt. (N. Warwicksh.); b. 1839; Metal Merchant; el. 1884.—Dunsmore, Rugby. **C.**

Murnaghan, G. (Mid Tyrone); b. 1847; Dairy Farmer; el. 1895.—Lisanally House, Omagh, Tyrone. **N.**

Murphy, J. (E. Kerry); b. 1870; Clerk; el. 1900.—Park Place, Killarney. **N.**

Murray, Hon. A. W. C. O., Master of Elibank (Edinburghsh.); b. 1870; Eld. s. of Ld. Elibank; *Cand.* W. Edinburgh, 1895; Peebles and Selkirk, 1895; York, 1900; el. 1900.—Juniper Bank, Walkerburn, N.B. **L.**

Murray, C. J. (Coventry); b. 1851; Ex-Dipl. Serv.; M.P. Hastings, 1880-8; el. 1895; *Cand.* 1892.—41, Belgrave Square, S.W. **C.**

Murray, Col. C. W., C.B. (Bath); b. 1841; Army (Zululand, Afghanistan, Egypt and Bechuanaland); el. 1892.—10, Rutland Gate, S.W. **C.**

Myers, W. H. (Winchester); b. 1854; Landowner; Bar.; el. 1892; *Cand.* Leigh Div. Lancashire, 1888.—Swanmore House, Bishops Waltham. **C.**

Nannetti, J. P. (Dublin, Coll. Gn.); b. 1851; Composer; el. 1900.—19, Hardwicke Street, Dublin. **N.**

Newdigate - Newdegate, F. A. (N.E. Warwicksh.); b. 1862; Landowner; Army; el. 1892.—1, Tilney St., W. **C.**

Newnes, Sir George, Bt. (Swansea Town); b. 1851; Newspr. Propr.; M.P. E. Cambs 1885-95, and *Cand.* 1896; el. 1900.—Wildcroft, Patney Heath. **L.**

Nicholson, W. G. (E. Hants); b. 1862; Lt.-Col. of Mil.; Distiller; el. 1897.—80, Eaton Square, S.W. **C.**

Nolan, Col. J. P. (N. Galway); b. 1838; Army (Abyssinia); M.P. Galway Co. 1874-85; N. Div. 1885-95; *Cand.* S. Louth, 1896; el. 1900.—Ballinderry, Tiam. **N.**

Nolan, Joseph (S. Louth); b. 18—; Brewery Agent; M.P. N. Louth, 1885-92, and *Cand.* 1893; *Cand.* S. Louth, 1892, and Limerick, 1895; el. 1900.—42, Crutched Friars, E.C. **N.**

Norman, Hy. (S. Wolverhampton); b. 1838; Author and Journalist; el. 1900.—Mitcombe Farm, Alton, Hants. **L.**

Norton, Capt. C. W. (W. Newington); b. 1850; Army; *Cand.* Yarmouth, 1885, '86; el. 1892.—22, Barkston Gardens, S.W. **L.**

Nussey, T. W. (Pontefract); b. 1868; Bar.; *Cand.* Maidstone, 1892; el. 1898.—2, Dr. Johnson's Bldgs., E.C. **L.**

O'Brien, Kendal E. (Mid Tipperary); b. 1849; Tenant Farmer, el. 1900.—Golden Hills, Cashel. **N.**

O'Brien, Patrick (Kilkenny); b. 1853; Mechanical and Marine Engineer; M.P. N. Monaghan, 1886-92; *Cand.* Limerick, 1898; el. 1896.—11, Rutland Square, Dublin. **N.**

O'Brien, P. J. (N. Tipperary); b. 1835; Hotel Propr.; el. 1885.—Castle St., Nenagh, Co. Tipperary. **N.**

O'Brien, W. (Cork City); b. 1852; Journalist; M.P. Mallow, 1886-5; S. Tyrone, 1885-6, and *Cand.* 1886; M.P. N.E. Cork, 1887-92, Cork City, 1892-5, 1900-3, and since 1904.—Malow Cottage, Westport, Co. Mayo. **N.**

O'Connor, Jas. (W. Wicklow); b. 1836; Journalist; el. 1892.—National Liberal Club, S.W. **N.**

O'Connor, John (N. Kildare); b. 1850; Bar.; M.P. S. Tipperary, 1885-92 and *Cand.* 1892; *Cand.* Kilkenny, 1892; el. 1905.—4, Paper Bldgs., E.C. **N.**

O'Connor, T. P. (Liverpool, Scotland); b. 1848; Journalist and Author; M.P. Galway, 1880-5; el. 1885.—9, Upper Cheyne Row, S.W. **N.**

O'Donnell, John (S. Mayo); b. 1856; Journalist; el. 1900.—Westport, Co. Mayo. **N.**

O'Donnell, Thomas (W. Kerry); b. 1871; National School Teacher; el. 1900.—Killorglin, Kerry. **N.**

O'Dowd, J. (S. Sligo); b. 1856; Farmer; Chn. of Sligo Co. Council; M.P. N. Sligo, 1900; el. 1900.—Bunninadden, Ballymote, Co. Sligo. **N.**

O'Kelly, Conor (N. Mayo); b. 1873; Chn. Mayo Co. Council; el. 1900.—Claremorris, Mayo. **N.**

O'Kelly, J. J. (N. Roscommon); b. 1845; Journalist; M.P. Roscommon, 1880-5, N. Div., 1885-92; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—190, Fleet Street, E.C. **N.**

O'Malley, W. (Galway, Connemara); b. 1857; Journalist; el. 1895.—21, Norfolk Square, Brighton. **N.**

O'Mara, James (S. Kilkenny); b. 1873; Provision Merchant; el. 1900.—10, Borough High Street, S.E. **N.**

O'Neill, Hon. R. T. (Mid Antrim); b. 1845; s. of 1st Lt. O'Neill; Mil.; *Cand.* Co. Antrim, 1885; el. 1885.—3, Regent Street, S.W. **C.**

Ormsby-Gore, Hon. S. F. (Linc., Gainsborough); b. 1863; s. of 2nd Lt. Harlech; Stockbroker; Vol.; el. 1900.—27, Lowndes St., S.W. **C.**

O'Shaughnessy, P. J. (W. Limerick); b. 1872; Law Student; el. 1900.—Rathkeale, Limerick. **N.**

O'Shee, J. J. (formerly *Shee*). (Waterford, W.); b. 1866; Solr.; el. 1895.—27, Batchelors' Walk, Dublin. **N.**

Palmer, Sir Chas. M., Bt., V.D. (Durham, Jarrow); b. 1822; Colliery Proprietor; Shipbuilder; Mayor of Jarrow; Hon. Col. of Vol.; *Cand.* N. Shields, 1869; M.P. N. Durham, 1874 (unsd.) and 1874-85; el. 1895.—37, Curzon Street, W. **L.**

Palmer, Sir Walter, Bt. (Salisbury); b. 1858; Biscuit Manufacturer; el. 1900. 50, Grosvenor Square, W. **C.**

Parker, Sir Gilbert, Kt. (Gravesend); b. 1862; Author; Hon. Col. of Vol.; el. 1900.—20, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. **C.**

Parkes, E. (Central Birmingham); b. 1848; Ironmaster; el. 1895.—Oak Grange, Edgbaston, Birmingham. **L.U.**

Partington, O. (Derbysh., High Peak); b. 1873; Paper Manufacturer; Vol.; el. 1900.—18, Cadogan Square, S.W. **L.**

Paulton, J. M. (Durham, Bishop Auckland); b. 1857; el. 1885.—79a, Pall Mall, S.W. **L.**

Pearson, Sir Weetman D., Bt. (Colchester); b. 1856; Contractor; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—16, Carlton House Terrace, S.W. **L.**

Pease, H. Pike (Darlington); b. 1867; Ironmaster; el. 1898.—Merrrow Croft, Guildford. **L.U.**

Pease, Joseph A. (N. Essex); b. 1860; Banker; M.P. Tyneside Div. Northumd., 1892-1900, and *Cand.* 1900; el. 1901.—8, Hertford Street, W. **L.**

Peel, Hon. W. R. W. (S. Manchester); b. 1867; eld. s. of Visc. Peel; Bar.; Major Impl. Yeo.; Vol.; el. 1900.—52, Grosvenor Street, W. **L.U.**

Pemberton, J. S. G. (Sunderland); b. 1860; Bar.; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1900.—16, Park Lane, W. **C.**

Percy, Earl (S. Kensington); eld. s. of D. of Northumberland; b. 1871; *Cand.* Berwick Div. Northumberland, 1895; el. 1895. Under Sec. for India, 1902-3; for Foreign Affairs since 1903.—64, Curzon Street, W. **C.**

Perks, R. W. (Linc., Louth); b. 1849; Solicitor; Chn. Metn. Dist. Ry.; el. 1892.—11, Kensington Palace Gardens, W. **L.**

Philipps, J. Wynford (Pembroke-shire); b. 1860; Bar.; Company Director; *Cand.* E. Wilts, 1886; M.P. Mid Lanark, 1888-94; el. 1898.—23, Albemarle St., W. **L.**

Pierpoint, R. (Warrington); b. 1845; Bar.; el. 1892.—8a, Bickenhall Mansions, W. **C.**

Pilkington, Lt.-Col. R., C.B. (S.W. Lanc., Newton); b. 1841; Vol.; Glass Manufacturer; el. 1899.—Rainford Hall, St. Helen's. **C.**

Pirie, Capt. D. V. (N. Aberdeen); b. 1858; Army (Egypt, Soudan, Nile Expdn., S. Africa); *Cand.* W. Renfrew, 1895; el. 1896.—35, Eccleston Square, S.W. **L.**

Platt-Higgins, F. (N. Salford); b. 1840; Cotton Spinner; el. 1895.—Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. **C.**

Plummer, Sir Walter R., Kt. (Newcastle-on-Tyne); b. 1858; Metal Mercht.; el. 1900.—4, Queen Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne. **C.**

Powell, Sir Francis S., Bt. (Wigan); b. 1827; Bar.; M.P. Wigan, 1857-9, 1881 (unsd.), and since 1885, Cambridge, 1863-8, N.W. Yorks, 1872-4; *Cand.* Wigan 1852, 1854, 1859, Cambridge 1868, Stalybridge 1871, N.W. Yorks 1874, 1880, Manchester 1875.—1, Cambridge Square, W. **C.**

Power, P. J. (E. Waterford); b. 1850; Landowner; M.P. Waterford Co., 1884-5; el. 1885.—13, Templeton Place, S.W. N. **N.**

Poynder, Sir John J. Dickson, Bt., D.S.O. (N. Wilts); b. 1866; Landowner; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Mil.; el. (as C.) 1892; seceded 1905.—8, Chesterfield Gardens, W. **L.**

Pretymann, E. G. (S.E. Suffolk); b. 1859; Landowner; Army; Vol.; el. 1895. Civil Lord of the Admy., 1900-3; Sec. to the Admy. since 1903.—2, Belgrave Square, S.W. **C.**

Price, R. J. (E. Norfolk); b. 1854; Bar.; Surgeon; Company Director; el. 1892.—6, Sussex Mansions, Sussex Place, S.W. **L.**

Priestley, A. (Grantham); b. 1864; Manufacturer; *Cand.* Stamford Div. Lincs., 1890, 1892, 1895; el. 1900.—42, Curzon Street, W. **L.**

Pryce-Jones, E. (Montgomery Dt.); b. 1861; Bar.; Yeo.; Lt.-Col. of Vol.; el. 1895.—2, Whitehall Court, S.W. **C.**

Purvis, Sir Robert, Kt. (Peterboro'); b. 1844; Bar.; *Cand.* N. Berks, 1885, S. Edinburgh, 1886, Peterborough, 1889, 1892; el. 1895.—43, Ashley Gardens, S.W. **L.U.**

Pym, C. Guy (Bedford); b. 1841; R.N.; Ex-Civil Ser.; Insurance Director; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—35, Cranley Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Quilter, Sir W. C., Bt. (S. Suffolk); b. 1841; Stockbroker; el. 1885.—74, South Audley Street, W. **L.U.**

Randles, J. S. (Cumberland, Cocker-mouth); b. 1857; Ironmaster; el. 1900.—Stilecroft, Workington. **C.**

Rankin, Sir James, Bt. (N Herefordshire); b. 1842; Landowner; Vol.; M.P. Leominster, 1880-5; el. 1886.—35, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Rasch, Sir F. Carne, Bt. (Mid Essex); b. 1847; Army; Mil.; *Cand.* Elland Div. Yorks, 1885; M.P. S.E. Essex, 1886-1900; el. 1900.—Woodhill, Danbury, Chelmsford. **C.**

Ratcliff, R. F. (Staffs., Burton); b. 1867; Major of Vol.; Brewery Director (Bass & Co., Ltd.); el. 1900.—47, Whitehall Court, S.W. **L.U.**

Rea, Russell (Gloucester); b. 1846; Shipowner; *Cand.* Exchange Div. Liverpool, 1897; el. 1900.—22, Lyndhurst Rd., N.W. **L.**

Beckitt, H. J. (Lincs., Brigg); b. 1868; Bar.; *Cand.* Thirsk Div. Yorks, 1892, Brigg Div., 1894; M.P. Pontefract, 1893 (unsd.); el. 1895.—1, Wilton Terrace, S.W. **L.**

Reddy, M. (King's Co., Birr); b. 18—; Farmer; el. 1900.—Shannonbridge, King's Co. **N.**

Redmond, J. E. (Waterford); b. 1856; Ex-Civil Serv.; Bar.; M.P. New Ross, 1881-5, N. Wexford, 1885-91; *Cand.* Kirkdale, Liverpool, 1885, Cork, 1891; el. 1891.—18, Wynnstey Gardens, W. **N.**

Redmond, W. H. K. (E. Clare); b. 1861; Bar.; Mil.; M.P. Wexford, 1883-5, N. Fermanagh, 1895-92; el. 1892. Leinster Club, Dublin. **N.**

Reed, Sir Edward J., K.C.B. (Cardiff Dt.); b. 1830; Chief Constructor of Navy, 1863-70; M.P. Pembroke, 1874-80, Cardiff, 1880-95; *Cand.* 1895; el. (as L.) 1900; seceded 1905.—19, Fitzgeorge Avenue, Kensington, W. **L.U.**

Reid, James (Greenock); b. 1839; Hosiery Manufacturer; el. 1900.—Monfode, Greenock, N.B. **C.**

Reid, Sir Robt. T., G.C.M.G., K.C. (Dumfries Dt.); b. 1846; M.P. Hereford, 1880-85; *Cand.* Dumbartonshire, 1885; el. 1886. Solr.-Genl., 1894; Atty.-Gen., 1894-5.—1, Temple Gardens, E.C. **L.**

Remnant, J. F. (Finsbury, Holborn); b. 1863; Bar.; el. 1900.—2, Mitre Court Chambers, E.C. **C.**

Renshaw, Sir Charles B., Bt. (W. Renfrewsh.); b. 1848; Carpet Manufacturer; el. 1892.—82, Cadogan Square, S.W. **C.**

Renwick, G. (Newcastle-on-Tyne); b. 1850; Shipowner; el. 1900.—7, Osborne Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne. **C.**

Richards, T. (W. Monmouthsh.); b. 1859; Sec. S. Wales Miners' Federation; el. 1904.—13, The Rise, Beaufort, Ebbw Vale. **Lab.**

Rickett, J. C. (Scarborough); b. 1847; Coal Merchant; el. 1895.—100, Lancaster Gate, W. **L.**

Ridley, S. F. (S.W. Bethnal Green); b. 1864; Manufacturer; Vol.; el. 1900.—19, Cadogan Place, S.W. **C.**

Ritchie, Rt. Hon. C. T. (Croydon); b. 1838; Bank Director; Vol.; M.P. Tower Hamlets, 1874-85, St. George's, 1835-92, and *Cand.* 1892; *Cand.* Walsall, 1893; el. 1895. Sec. to Admiralty, 1885-6; Pres. Local Gov. Board, 1886-92; Pres. of Board of Trade, 1895-1900; Home Sec., 1900-2; Chancellor of Exchequer, 1902-3.—Welders, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks. **C.**

Roberts, J. Bryn (S. Carnarvonsh.); b. 1843; Ex-Solr.; Bar.; el. 1885.—17, Orchard Street, W. **L.**

Roberts, J. H. (W. Denbighsh.); b. 1862; Timber Merchant; el. 1892.—Bryngwenallt, Abergale. **L.**

Roberts, S. (Sheffield, Ecclesall); b. 1852; Bar.; Dir. of Manufg. Cos.; *Cand.* High Peak Div. Derbysh., 1900; el. 1902.—Queen's Tower, Sheffield. **C.**

Robertson, E., K.C. (Dundee); b. 1846; el. 1885. Civil Ld. of Admiralty, 1892-5.—4, Essex Court, E.C. **L.**

Robertson, T. Herbert (S. Hackney); b. 1849; Bar.; *Cand.* 1892, 1894; el. 1895.—8, Stone Buildings, W.C. **C.**

Robinson, Brooke (Dudley); b. 1836; Solicitor (ret'd.); Yeo.; *Cand.* 1885; el. 1886.—26, Chapel Street, S.W. **C.**

Robson, W. S., K.C. (S. Shields); b. 1852; M.P. Bow and Bromley, 1885-6; and *Cand.* 1886; *Cand.* Middlesbrough, 1892; el. 1895.—26, Eaton Sq., S.W. **L.**

Roche, A. (Cork City); b. 18—; *Cand.* 1895; el. 1905.—Cork. **N.**

Roche, John (E. Galway); b. 1848; Miller and Farmer; el. 1890.—Woodford, Loughrea, Galway. **N.**

Roe, Sir Thomas, Kt. (Derby); b. 1832; Timber Merchant; M.P. 1883-95, and *Cand.* 1895; el. 1900.—Litchurch, Derby. **L.**

Rolleston, Sir John F. L., Kt. (Leicester); b. 1848; Surveyor; *Cand.* 1894, 1895; el. 1900.—54, Curzon Street, W. **C.**

Rollit, Sir Albert K., Kt. (S. Islington); b. 1842; Hon. Col. R. E. Mil.; Solr. and Shipowner; *Cand.* W. Hull, 1885; el. 1886.—45, Belgrave Square, S.W. **C.**

Regner, Sir Robert, Bt., V.D. (Stockton); b. 1860; Col of Vol.; Bank Director; *Cand.* Cleveland Div. Yorks, 1895, 1897; el. 1900.—Preston Hall, Stockton. **C.**

Rose, C. D. (E. Cambs); b. 1847; Bank Director; Yeo.; Canadian Artillery; *Cand.* 1900; el. 1908.—58, Berkeley Square, W. **L.**

Rothschild, Hon. L. W. (Mid Bucks); b. 1868; eld. s. of Ld. Rothschild; Impl. Yeo.; Banker; el. 1899.—148, Piccadilly, W. **L.U.**

Round, Bt. Hon. J. (N.E. Essex); b. 1842; Landowner; Bar.; Mil.; M.P. E. Essex, 1868-85; el. 1885.—31, De Vere Gardens, W. **C.**

Roys, Col. C. M., C.B. (Rochdale); b. 1842; Bank Director; Impl. Yeo.; Vol.; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—71, Eaton Place, S.W. **C.**

Runciman, W. (Dewsbury); b. 1870; Shipowner; *Cand.* Gravesend, 1898; M.P. Oldham, 1899-06, and *Cand.* 1906; el. 1902.—23, St. James' Court, S.W. **L.**

Russell, T. W. (S. Tyrone); b. 1841; Hotel Proprietor; *Cand.* Preston, 1885; el. as L.U., 1886; succeeded 1904. Parl. Sec. to Local Govt. Bd., 1895-1900.—99, Ashley Gardens, S.W. **L.**

Rutherford, John (N.E. Lancs, Darwen); b. 1854; Brewer; Impl. Yeo.; el. 1895.—101, Mount Street, W. **C.**

Rutherford, W. W. (Liverpool, West Derby); b. 1852; Solr.; Ex-Ld. Mayor of Liverpool; *Cand.* Scotland Div., 1900; el. 1903.—Castle Street, Liverpool. **C.**

Sadler, Lt.-Col. Sir Samuel A., Kt. (Middlebrough); b. 1842; Vol.; Manufacturer; *Cand.* 1878, 1880, 1895; el. 1900.—3, Whitehall Court, S.W. **C.**

Samuel, Sir Harry S., Kt. (Tower Hamlets, Limehouse); b. 1853; Vol.; el. 1895.—7, Park Lane, W. **C.**

Samuel, Herbert L. (Yorks, Cleveland); b. 1870; Banker; *Cand.* S. Oxon 1895 and 1900; el. 1902.—88, Gloucester Terrace, W. **L.**

Samuel, S. M. (Tower Hamlets, Whitechapel); b. 1856; Banker; el. 1900.—12, Hill Street, W. **L.**

Sandys, Col. T. M. (S.W. Lancs., Bootle); b. 1837; Army (Indian Mutiny); el. 1885.—87, Jermyn Street, S.W. **C.**

Samson, Sir Edward A., Bt. (Hythe); b. 1856; Merchant; Yeo.; el. 1899.—28, Park Lane, W. **C.**

Saunderson, Col. Rt. Hon. E. J. (N. Armagh); b. 1837; Landowner; Ld. Lk. of Cavan; Mil.; M.P. Cavan, 1865-74, and *Cand.* 1874; el. 1885.—5, Deanery Street W. **C.**

Schwann, C. E. (N. Manchester); b. 1844; Merchant; el. 1886; *Cand.* 1885.—4, Princes Gardens, S.W. **L.**

Scott, G. P. (S.W. Lancs., Leigh); b. 1846; Newspaper Editor; el. 1895; *Cand.* N.E. Manchester, 1886, 1891, 1892.—The Firs, Fallowfield, Manchester. **L.**

Scott, Sir Samuel E., Bt. (W. Marylebone); b. 1873; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); el. 1898.—38, South Street, W. **C.**

Seely, C. H. (Lincoln); b. 1859; Colliery Proprietor; Col. of Vol.; *Cand.* Mid Derbyshire, 1886, Rushcliffe Div. Notts, 1892; el. 1895.—Langford Hall, Newark. **L.U.**

Seely, Major J. E. B., D.S.O. (I. of Wight); b. 1868; Bar.; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); el. as C., 1900; re-el. as I.C., 1904; succeeded, 1904.—29, Chester Square, S.W. **L.**

Seton-Karr, Sir Henry, Kt., C.M.G. (St. Helens); b. 1853; Bar.; el. 1885.—47, Chester Square, S.W. **C.**

Shackleton, D. J. (Lancs., Clitheroe); b. 1863; Secy. Darwen Weavers' Asso.; el. 1902.—51, London Terrace, Darwen, Lancashire. **Lab.**

Sharpe, W. E. T. (N. Kensington); b. 1838; Bar.; ex-Ceylon Civ. Ser.; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—11, Ladbroke Square, W. **C.**

Shaw, Thos., K.C. (Hawick Dist.); b. 1850; el. 1892. Sol.-Gen. for Scotland, 1894-5.—17, Abercromby Place, Edinburgh. **L.**

Shaw, T. F. C. E. (Stafford); b. 1859; Merchant; Vol.; el. 1892.—2, Hans Crescent, S.W. **L.**

Shaw-Stewart, Sir M. H., Bt. (E. Renfrewshire); b. 1854; Mil.; *Cand.* Stirlingshire, 1885; el. 1886.—20, Mansfield Street, W. **C.**

Sheehan, D. D. (Mid Cork); b. 1874; Journalist; el. 1901.—Cork. **N.**

Sheehy, D. (S. Meath); b. 1844; Agent United Irish League; M.P. S. Galway, 1885-95; *Cand.* Waterford, 1892.—2, Belvedere Place, Dublin. **N.**

Shipman, J. G., LL.D. (Northampton); b. 1848; Bar.; *Cand.* Gravesend, 1892; el. 1900.—5, Crown Office Row, E.C. **L.**

Simeon, Sir J. S. B., Bt. (Southampton); b. 1850; Army; Landowner; el. 1895.—19, Wilton Crescent, S.W. **L.U.**

Sinclair, Capt. J. (Forfarshire); b. 1860; Army (Soudan); *Cand. Ayr Dt.*, 1886; *M.P. Dumbartonshire*, 1892-5, and *Cand.* 1895; el. 1897.—101, Mount Street, W. **L.**

Sinclair, L. (Essex, Romford); b. 1861; Merchant; el. 1897.—7, Netherhall Gardens, Hampstead, N.W. **C.**

Skewes-Cox, Sir Thom., Kt. (Surrey, Kingston); b. 1849; Solicitor; el. 1895.—Heron House, Richmond, S.W. **O.**

Slack, J. Bamford (Mid Herts); b. 1858; Solicitor; el. 1904.—10, Woburn Square, W.C. **L.**

Sloman, T. H. (S. Bedford); b. 18—; Cement Contractor; el. 1902.—87, Farleigh Road, N. **I.C.**

Smith, Abel H. (E. Herts); b. 1862; Major Impl. Yeo.; *M.P. Christchurch*, 1892-00; el. 1900.—Woodhall Park, Hertford. **C.**

Smith H. Crawford (Northumberland, Tyne-side); b. 1846; Director of Lockhart and Co., Ltd.; el. 1900.—Elswick Rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne. **L.U.**

Smith, Rt. Hon. J. Parker (Lanark, Partick); b. 1854; Bar.; *Cand. Paisley*, 1886; el. 1890.—20, Draycott Place, S.W. **L.U.**

Smith, S. (Flintsh.); b. 1836; Cotton Broker (retd.); *M.P. Liverpool*, 1882-5; *Cand. Abercromby Div. Liverpool*, 1885; el. 1886.—Princes Park, Liverpool. **L.**

Smith, Hon. W. F. D. (Strand); b. 1868; eld. s. of late Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith and Viscountess Hambleden; *News-agent*; el. 1891.—8, Grosvenor Place, S.W. **C.**

Soames, A. W. (S. Norfolk); b. 1852; Architect; *Cand. Ipswich*, 1892-95; el. 1898.—18, Park Crescent, W. **L.**

Soares, E. J. (N. W. Devon); b. 1864; Solr. (retd.); el. 1900.—171, Queen's Gate, S.W. **L.**

Spear, J. W. (W. Devonshire); b. 1848; Landowner and Farmer; el. 1900. Venn, Tavistock. **L.U.**

Spencer, Rt. Hon. C. R. (Mid Northants); b. 1857; Half-bro. and heir to Earl Spencer; Vol.; *M.P. N. Northants*, 1880-5, *Mid. Div.*, 1885-95, and *Cand.* 1895; *Cand. E. Herts*, 1898; el. 1900. Groom-in-Waiting to H.M., 1886.—22, St. James' Place, S.W. **L.**

Spencer, Sir J. Ernest, Kt. (West Bromwich); b. 1848; Bar.; *Cand.* 1885; el. 1886.—10, St. James' Place, S.W. **C.**

Stanhope, Hon. Philip J. (S. Leicestershire); b. 1847; s. of 5th Earl Stanhope; late R.N.; *M.P. Wednesbury*, 1886-92, and *Cand.* 1892; *M.P. Burnley*, 1893-1900, and *Cand.* 1900; el. 1904.—3, Carlton Gardens, S.W. **L.**

Stanley, Hon. Arthur M.V.O. (Lancs., Ormskirk); b. 1869; s. of E. of Derby; Dipl. Service; Imp. Yeo. (S. Africa); el. 1898.—33, St. James' Square, S.W. **C.**

Stanley, E. J. (Somerset, Bridgwater); b. 1826; Landowner; *M.P. W. Somerset*, 1882-5; el. 1885.—Quantock Lodge, Bridgwater. **O.**

Stanley, Rt. Hon. Lord K.C.V.O., C.B. (S.E. Lancs., Westhoughton); b. 1865; eld. s. of E. of Derby; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Col. of Vol.; el. 1892. *Ld. of Treasury*, 1895-1900; *Finl. Sec. to War Office*, 1900-3; *Postmaster-General* since 1903.—86, Gt. Cumberland Place, W. **C.**

Stevenson, F. S. (N.E. Suffolk); b. 1862; el. 1885; Charity Commr., 1894-5.—5, Ennismore Gdns, S.W. **L.**

Stewart, Sir Mark J. McTaggart, Bt., V.D. (Kirkcudbrightsh.); b. 1824; Landowner; Bar.; *M.P. Wigtown Dt.*, 1874-80; 1880 (unsd.); and *Cand.* 1880; el. 1885.—Southwick, Dumfries. **O.**

Stirling-Maxwell, Sir John A., Bt. (Glasgow, College); b. 1866; Landowner; Yeo.; Vol.; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1895.—48, Belgrave Square, S.W. **C.**

Stock, J. H. (Liverpool, Walton); b. 1855; Bar.; Major Impl. Yeo.; el. 1892.—16, Basil Mansions, S.W. **C.**

Stone, Sir J. Benjn., Kt. (E. Birmingham); b. 1838; Glass Manufacturer; el. 1895.—Erdington, Birmingham. **C.**

Stopford-Sackville, S. G. (N. Northants); b. 1840; Landowner; Mil.; ex Dipl. Service; Chm. Northants. Co. Council; *Cand. N. Northants*, 1866; *M.P.* 1867-80, and *Cand.* 1880; *Cand. W. Leicestershire*, 1885, and *N. Cambs.* 1894; el. 1900.—Drayton House, Thrapston. **C.**

Strachey, Sir Edw., Bt. (S. Somerset); b. 1858; Mil.; *Cand. N. Somerset*, 1885, Plymouth, 1886; el. 1892.—27, Cadogan Gardens, S.W. **L.**

Strovan, J. (W. Pembrokeshire); b. 1856; Landowner and Merchant (retd.); el. 1900.—16, Palace Court, W. **L.U.**

Strutt, Hon. C. H. (E. Essex); b. 1849; Landowner; *M.P. E. Essex*, 1883-5; *Cand. N. Essex*, 1885; el. 1895.—90, Onslow Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Sullivan, D. (S. Westmeath); b. 1828; Journalist; el. 1885.—1, Belvedere Place, Dublin. **N.**

Sutherland, J. E. (Elgin Dist.), b. 18—; Fishcurer; el. 1905.—Portsoy, N.B. **L.**

Talbot, Lt.-Col. Lord Edmund B., M.V.O., D.S.O. (S.W. Sussex); b. 1855; br. and heir to the D. of Norfolk; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); *Cand.* Burnley, 1880; Brightside Div. Sheffield, 1885, '86; el. 1894; Ld. of Treasury since 1905.—1, Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Talbot, Rt. Hon. J. G. (Oxford Univ.); b. 1835; Landowner; Eccles. Commr.; M.P. W. Kent, 1868-78; *Cand.* Kidderminster, 1862, Malmesbury, 1865; el. 1878. Parl. Sec. Bd. of Trade, 1878-80.—10, Gt. George Street, S.W. **C.**

Taylor, Austin (Liverpool, E. Toxteth); b. 1858; Shipowner; el. 1902.—179, Ashley Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Taylor, T. C. (S.E. Lanc., Radcliffe); b. 1850; Woollen Manufacturer; el. 1900.—Sunny Bank, Batley. **L.**

Tennant, H. J. (Berwickshire); b. 1865; el. 1894.—33, Bruton Street, W. **L.**

Thomas, Abel, K.C. (E. Carmarthenshire); b. 1848; el. 1890.—7, King's Bench Walk, E.C. **L.**

Thomas, Sir Alfred, Kt. (E. Glamorgan); b. 1840; Merchant; el. 1885.—Bronwydd, Cardiff. **L.**

Thomas, D. A. (Merthyr); b. 1856; Colliery Proprietor; el. 1888.—122, Ashley Gardens, S.W. **L.**

Thomas J. Aeron (W. Glamorgan); b. 1850; Solr.; el. 1900.—18, York Street, Swansea. **L.**

Thompson, E. C., F.R.C.S.I. (N. Monaghan); b. 1851; *Cand.* (U.) Mid Tyrone, 1892-95, N. Fermanagh, 1898, S. Tyrone, 1900; el. Dec., 1900.—Camorven Lodge, Omagh, Tyrone. **N.**

Thomson, F. W. (W. Yorks, Skipton); b. 1851; Cardmaker; el. 1900.—4, Chelsea Court, S.W. **L.**

Thorburn, Sir Walter, Kt. (Peebles and Selkirk); b. 1842; Woollen Manufacturer; el. 1886.—Kerfield, Peebles. **L.U.**

Thornton, P. M. (Clapham); b. 1841; Author; el. 1892.—Battersea Rise House, Clapham Common, S.W. **C.**

Tillett, L. J. (Norwich); b. 1865; Solicitor; el. 1904.—Catton, Norwich. **L.**

Tollemache, H. J. (Cheshire, Eddisbury); b. 1846; Landowner; Yeo.; M.P. W. Cheshr., 1881-5; el. 1885.—2, Cheyne Walk, S.W. **C.**

Tomkinson, J. (Cheshire, Crewe); b. 1840; Landowner; Lt.-Col. Impl. Yeo.; *Cand.* W. Cheshire, 1881, Wirral Div., 1885, Eddisbury Div., 1886, 1892, N.E. Warwicksh., 1895; el. 1900.—Willington Hall, Tarporley, Cheshire. **L.**

Tomlinson, Sir Wm. E. M., Bt., V.D. (Preston); b. 1838; Bar.; Vol.; el. 1882.—3, Richmond Terrace, S.W. **C.**

Toulmin, G. (Bury); b. 1857; Newspaper Proprietor; *Cand.* 1900; el. 1902.—166, Ashley Gardens, S.W. **L.**

Trevelyan, C. P. (W. Yorks, Elland); b. 1870; *Cand.* N. Lambeth, 1895; el. 1899.—11, North Street, S.W. **L.**

Tritton, Sir Charles E., Bt. (Lambeth, Norwood); b. 1845; Bill Broker; el. 1892.—5, Cadogan Square, S.W. **C.**

Tuff, C. (Rochester); b. 1855; Builder and Contractor; Ex-Mayor of Rochester; el. 1903.—The Friars, Rochester. **C.**

Tufnell, Lt.-Col. E. (S.E. Essex); b. 1848; Army (Nile Expedn.); Royal Body Guard; el. 1900.—46, Eaton Square, S.W. **C.**

Tuke, Sir John B., Kt., M.D. (Edin. and St. Andrew's Univ.); b. 1835; Ex-Pres. of Roy. Coll. of Phys., Edin.; el. 1900.—20, Charlotte Sq., Edinburgh. **C.**

Tully, J. (S.Leitrim); b. 1859; Newspaper Proprietor; el. 1892.—Boyle. **N.**

Turnour, Viscount (N.W. Sussex); b. 1883; eld. s. of E. of Winterton; Impl. Yeo.; el. 1904.—Shillinglee Park, Petworth. **C.**

Ure, A., K.C. (Linlithgow); b. 1853; *Cand.* W. Perthsh. 1892, Linlithgow, 1893; el. 1895.—31, Heriot Row, Edinburgh. **L.**

Valentia, Lt.-Col. Viscount, C.B., M.V.O. (Oxford); b. 1843; Irish Peer; Army; Impl. Yeo. (S. Africa); Chn. Oxon Co. Council; *Cand.* Mid Oxon, 1885; el. 1895. Comptr. of Household since 1898.—49, Cadogan Sq., S.W. **C.**

Villiers, E. A. (Brighton); b. 1863; Ex-Clergyman; el. 1905.—22, Adelaide Crescent, Brighton. **L.**

Vincent, Sir Edgar, K.C.M.G. (Exeter); b. 1857; Army; Dipl. Serv.; Pres. of Council of Ottoman Public Debt, 1883; Financial Adviser to Egyptian Govt., 1883-9; Govr. Impl. Ottoman Bank, 1889-97; el. 1899.—3, Buckingham Gate, S.W. **C.**

Vincent, Sir C. E. Howard, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.D.C., V.D. (Central Sheffield); b. 1849; Army; Hon. Col. of Vol. (S. Africa); Bar.; Civil Serv.; el. 1885.—1, Grosvenor Square, W. **C.**

Waldron, L. A. (Dublin, St. Stephen's Green); b. 1858; Stockbroker; el. 1904.—Killiney, Dublin. **N.**

Walker, W. H. (Lancashire, Widnes); b. 1856; Col. of Vol.; Brewery Director; el. 1900.—9, Upper Berkeley Street, W. **C.**

Wallace, R., K.C. (Perth); b. 1850; *Cand.* Wandsworth, 1885, W. Edinburgh, 1886, W. Renfrew, 1892; el. 1895.—32, Clarence Gate Gardens, N.W. **L.**

Walrond, Rt. Hon. Sir W. H., Bt., V.D. (N. E. Devon); b. 1849; Landowner; Army; Col. of Vol.; M.P. E. Devon, 1880-5; el. 1885. *Id.* of Treasury, 1885-6, 1886-92; Parl. Sec. to Treasury, 1893-02; Chanc. of Duchy of Lancaster since 1902.—9, Wilbraham Place, S.W. **C.**

Walton, J. Lawson, K.C. (S. Leeds); b. 1852; *Cand.* Centl. Leeds, 1892; el. 1892.—3, Melbury Road, W. **L.**

Walton, Joseph (W. Yorks, Barnsley); b. 1849; Colliery Propr.; *Cand.* Doncaster Div., 1895; el. 1897.—Glen-side, Saltburn, Yorks. **L.**

Wanklyn, J. L. (Central Bradford); b. 1860; Merchant; el. 1895.—75, Chester Square, S.W. **L.U.**

Warde, Lt.-Col. C. E. (Mid Kent); b. 1845; Army; Yeo.; el. 1892.—17, Lennox Gardens, S.W. **C.**

Warner, T. C. T. (Staffs, Lichfield); b. 1857; Landowner; Mil.; *Cand.* Coventry, 1885; M.P. N. Somerset, 1892-5, and *Cand.* 1895; el. 1896.—56, Cadogan Sq., S.W. **L.**

Wason, E. (Clackmannan and Kinross); b. 1846; Bar.; M.P. S. Ayrshire, 1885-6, 1892-5, and *Cand.* 1885, 1893; el. 1899.—8, Sussex Gardens, W. **L.**

Wason, J. Cathcart (Orkney and Shetland); b. 1848; Bar.; Farmer; Ex-M.P. New Zealand; el. as L.U. 1900; re-el. 1902.—6, Evelyn Mansions, S.W. **I.L.**

Weir, J. G. (Ross and Cromarty); b. 1839; Retd. Manufr.; *Cand.* Falkirk Dt. 1885; el. 1892.—4, Frognaal, Hampstead, N.W. **L.**

Welby, Lt.-Col. A. C. Earle (Taunton); b. 1849; Army; *Cand.* Grantham, 1885, Poplar, 1886, 1892; el. 1895.—26, Sloane Court, S.W. **C.**

Welby, Sir Charles G. E., Bt., C.B. (Notts, Newark); b. 1865; Landowner; Mil.; el. 1900; Asst. Und. Sec. for War (unpd.), 1900-2.—Denton Manor, Grantham. **C.**

Wentworth, B. C. Vernon (Brighton); b. 1862; Army; *Cand.* Barnsley Div. Yorks, 1885, 1886, 1889; el. 1893.—Wentworth Castle, Barnsley. **C.**

Wharton, Rt. Hon. J. L. (W. Yorks, Ripon); b. 1837; Bar.; Railway Director; M.P. Durham, 1871-4; *Cand.* Durham, 1868, '74, '80, Ripon Div., 1885; el. 1886.—1c, King Street, St. James', S.W. **C.**

White, George (N. W. Norfolk); b. 1840; Boot Manufacturer; el. 1900.—The Grange, Eaton, Norwich. **L.**

White, Luke (Yorks, Buckrose); b. 1845; Solr.; el. 1900.—Driffeld. **L.**

White, Patrick (N. Meath); b. 1860; Draper; el. 1900.—22, Henry Street, Dublin. **N.**

Whiteley, Geo. (W. Yorks, Pudsey); b. 1855; Cotton Spinner; *Cand.* North-wich Div., Cheshire, 1892; M.P. Stockport (C.), 1893-00; el. 1900.—31, Princes Gate, S.W. **L.**

Whiteley, Herbert J. (Ashton-under-Lyne); b. 1857; Cotton Spinner; el. 1895.—The Woodlands, Blackburn. **C.**

Whitley, J. H. (Halifax); b. 1866; Cotton Spinner; el. 1900.—26, St. James' Court, S.W. **L.**

Whitmore, C. A. (Chelsea); b. 1851; Bar.; *Cand.* 1885; el. 1886.—75, Cadogan Place, S.W. **C.**

Whittaker, T. P. (W. Yorks, Spea Valley); b. 1850; Journalist; el. 1892.—13, Taviton Street, W.C. **L.**

Williams, A. Osmond (Merionethshire); b. 1849; Landowner; el. 1900.—2a, Whitehall Court, S.W. **L.**

Williams, R., V.D. (W. Dorset); b. 1848; Col. of Vol.; Banker; el. 1895.—1, Hyde Park St., W. **C.**

Willoughby de Eresby, Lcfd (Linca., Horncastle); b. 1867; eld. a. of E. of Ancaster; Major Impl. Yeo.; el. 1894.—12, Belgrave Square, S.W. **C.**

Wills, A. W. (N. Dorset); b. 1869; Bar.; el. 1905.—2, Hare Ct., E.C. **L.**

Wills, Sir Fredk., Bt. (N. Bristol); b. 1838; Tobacco Manufr.; *Cand.* N.E. Cornwall, 1895, 1898; el. 1900.—9, Kensington Palace Gardens, W. **L.U.**

Wilson, A. S. (Yorks, Holderness); b. 1868; el. 1900.—2, Lower Berkeley Street, W. **C.**

Wilson, C. H. (W. Hull); b. 1833; Ship-owner; M.P. Hull, 1874-85; el. 1885.—41, Grosvenor Square, W. **L.**

Wilson, F. W. (Mid Norfolk); b. 1844; Newspaper Propr.; *Cand.* 1895; el. 1895.—75, Victoria Street, S.W. **L.**

Wilson, H. J. (W. Yorks, Holmfirth); b. 1833; Smelter and Refiner; el. 1885.—Osgathorpe Hills, Sheffield. **L.**

Wilson, John (Mid Durham); b. 1837; Miners' Agent; M.P. Houghton Div. Durham, 1885-6, and *Cand.* 1886; el. 1890.—14, North Road, Durham. **L.**

Wilson, John (Falkirk Dt.); b. 1841; Colliery Proprietor; el. as L.U. 1895; seceded 1903.—Airdrie, N.B. **L.**

Wilson, John (Glasgow, St. Rollox); b. 1837; Merchant and Shipowner (retd.); el. 1900.—Fianish Malise, Drymea, N.B. **L.U.**

Wilson, J. W. (N. Worcestershire); b. 1857; Chemical Manufacturer; el. as L.U. 1895; seceded 1903.—Queen Anne's Mansions, S.W. **L.**

Wilson-Todd, Col. Sir Wm. H., Bt. (E. Yorks, Howdenshire); b. 1828; Landowner; Army; el. 1892; *Cand.* Darlington, 1885.—Hainaby Hall, Croft, Darlington. **C.**

Wodehouse, Rt. Hon. E. R. (Bath); b. 1835; Bar.; *Cand.* N. Norfolk, 1868; Lynn, 1874; el. 1880; *Chm. of Com.* of Selection since 1905.—56, Chester Square, S.W. **L.U.**

Wolff, G. W. (E. Belfast); b. 1834; Shipbuilder; el. 1892.—90, Piccadilly, W. **C.**

Wood, James (E. Down); b. 1865; Solr.; el. 1902.—Mount Salem, Donald, Co. Down. **L.U.**

Woodhouse, Sir Jas. T., Kt., (Huddersfield); b. 1852; Solr.; Vol.; *Cand.* Howdenshire Div., Yorks, 1892; el. 1895.—Brough House, Brough, Yorks. **L.**

Worsley - Taylor, H. W., K.C. (Lancashire, Blackpool); b. 1847; el. 1900.—Moreton Hall, Whalley, Lanca. **C.**

Wortley, Rt. Hon. C. R. Stuart-, C.B., K.C. (Sheffield, Hallam); b. 1851; Bar.; *Cand.* Sheffield, 1879; M.P., 1880-5; el. 1885; Under Sec. Home Dept., 1885-6, 1886-92; Church Estates Commr. since 1895.—7, Cheyne Walk, S.W. **C.**

Wrightson, Sir Thomas, Bt. (E. St. Pancras); b. 1839; Ironmaster; *Cand.* Stockton, 1885, 1886, 1888, 1895; M.P. 1882-5; el. 1899.—Neasham Hall, Stockton. **C.**

Wylie, Alex. (Dumbartonshire); b. 18—; Dyer and Calico Printer; *Cand.* 1892; el. 1896.—Cordale, Renton, N.B. **C.**

Wyndham, Rt. Hon. G. (Dover); b. 1863; Army (Suakin); el. 1889. Under Sec. for War, 1898-00; Chief Sec. for Ireland, 1900-5; in the Cabinet, 1902-5.—35, Park Lane, W. **C.**

Wyndham-Quin, Col. W. H., C.B., D.S.O. (S. Glamorgan); b. 1857; c. and heir pres. to E. of Dunraven; Army (Transvaal 1881, S. Africa); Impl. Yeo.; el. 1895.—5, Seymour Street, W. **C.**

Yerburgh, E. A. (Chester); b. 1858; Bar.; el. 1886; *Cand.* 1885.—25, Kensington Gore, W. **C.**

Young, S. (E. Cavan); b. 1822; Distiller; el. 1892.—Avonmore, Belfast. **N.**

Younger, W. (Lincolnshire, Stamford); b. 1862; Army; Landowner; *Cand.* Orkney and Shetland, 1892; el. 1895.—Auchen Castle, Moffat, N.B. **C.**

Yoxall, J. H. (W. Nottingham); b. 1857; Author and Journalist; Sec. National Union of Teachers; *Cand.* Bas-setlaw Div., Notts, 1892; el. 1895.—26, Kew Gardens Road, Kew. **L.**

UNIONIST SECESSIONS SINCE 1900.

CAYENDISH, R. F.
CHURCHILL, W. S.
FOSTER, Sir M., K.C.B.
GUEST, Hon. I. C.
HAIN, E.
HATCH, E. F. G.

KEMP, Lt.-Col. G.
POYNDEY, Sir J. DICKSON—
RUSSELL, T. W.
SEELY, Major J. E. B.
WILSON, J. (Falkirk).
WILSON, J. W.

LIBERAL AND NATIONALIST SECESSIONS.

JAMESON, Major J. E. (N).

REED, Sir E. J., K.C.B.

There are two vacancies; Hants (New Forest) **C**; and Yorkshire (Normanton) **L**.

STATE OF PARTIES.

I.—AT THE DISSOLUTION, SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1900.

	Conservatives.	Liberal Unionists.	Liberals.	Nationalists.	Total.
England—					
Counties	138	24	72	—	234
London Boroughs ...	51	2	9	—	62
Provincial Boroughs	98	21	44	1	164
Wales—					
Counties	2	—	17	—	19
Boroughs	5	1	5	—	11
Scotland—					
Counties	12	5	22	—	39
Burghs	5	7	19	—	31
Ireland—					
Counties	12	2	1	70	85
Boroughs	4	1	—	11	16
Universities	6	3	—	—	9
Total	333	66	189	82	670

Conservatives and Liberal Unionists 399

Liberals and Nationalists 271

Unionist majority 128

NOTE.—The Unionist majority at the General Election of 1895 was 152. Between 1895 and 1900 the Unionist Party lost 11 seats (nett) at bye-elections (see p. 219) and 1 through secession (Mr. G. Whiteley), thus reducing their majority to 128, each seat so transferred counting two on a division.

II.—PRESENT TIME.

(Nov. 20th, 1905.)

	Conservatives.	Liberal Unionists.	Liberals.	Nationalists.	Total.
England—					
Counties	119†	21	92‡	—	232
London Boroughs ...	51	1	10	—	62
Provincial Boroughs	97	20	46	1	164
Wales—					
Counties	1	—	18	—	19
Boroughs	3	1	7	—	11
Scotland—					
Counties	9	8	22	—	39
Burghs	7	6	18	—	31
Ireland—					
Counties	12	1	2	70	85
Boroughs	4	1	—	11	16
Universities	7	1	1	—	9
Total	310	60	*216	82	668

* Including Labour and Socialist members.

† One vacancy (Hants., New Forest).

‡ One vacancy (Yorks., Normanton).

Conservatives and Liberal Unionists 370

Liberals and Nationalists 298

Unionist majority 72

NOTE.—The Unionist majority at the General Election in 1900 was 134. Since that time they have lost 21 seats (nett) at bye-elections (see p. 218), and they have also lost 12 seats by secessions (see p. 152), and gained two, thus leaving their present majority (excluding two vacancies) at 72. Several members are described as Independent Conservatives or Liberals, and their votes are uncertain.

ANALYSIS.

	C.	LU.	L.	N.	Total
<i>Landed Interest—</i>					
Landowners	70	10	18	4	97
Sons of Peers and Landowners	42	8	4	—	54
<i>Official Services—</i>					
Ministers and ex-Ministers	41	18	24	—	78
Royal Navy	1	—	1	—	2
Army—Regulars	46	9	8	3	66
„ Yeomanry	55	6	8	2	69
„ Militia	23	8	7	2	40
„ Volunteers	44	6	—	1	51
War Service (including S. Africa)	35	7	3	1	46
Civil, Diplomatic, Indian, and Colonial Services	16	4	5	3	28
<i>Professions—</i>					
Ex-Clergymen	1	—	2	—	3
Barristers and Advocates	69	14	42	17	141
Solicitors	10	1	16	3	30
Medical	2	—	4	4	10
Teaching	3	1	9	2	15
<i>Literature—</i>					
Newspaper Proprietors	6	—	8	4	16
Printers and Publishers	1	1	4	—	6
Authors and Journalists	9	2	12	13	36
<i>Trade and Commerce—</i>					
Bankers and Bank Directors	32	6	11	1	50
Merchants	16	8	18	7	49
Manufacturers	24	3	31	—	58
Colliery Proprietors	2	1	8	—	11
Brewers, Distillers, Victuallers, and Wine Trade	13	1	3	4	21
Shipping Interests	13	4	10	1	28
Architects, Surveyors, Engineers, and Contractors	7	8	3	1	14
Ironmasters, &c.	7	8	5	—	15
Stockbrokers	7	2	1	1	11
Farmers	1	1	1	11	14
Retail Tradesmen	—	—	1	18	19
Manual Labour and Trades Union Officials	—	—	14	2	16
Various Commercial Interests	5	2	5	1	13
No Profession stated	11	4	6	6	27

NOTE.—The above classification is approximate, and many names are necessarily included in more than one category.

COMPANY DIRECTORSHIPS

Held by Members of Parliament.

(Compiled from the "Directory of Directors," 1905).

	C.	LU.	L.	N.	Total
<i>Companies—</i>					
Assurance	61	17	13	—	92
Banking	32	3	12	1	45
Railway and Canal	58	8	36	1	98
Brewery	10	1	3	2	19
Lighting and Water	13	1	10	—	24
Miscellaneous	239	48	162	11	446
Total Directorships	413	68	236	15	724
Number of Members holding Directorships	162	27	57	7	253
„ „ „ no Directorships	148	33	159	75	415
	310	60	216	82	668

CONSTITUENCIES AND ELECTIONS, 1885-1905.

The following pages contain particulars of the Population in 1901, and the Electorate of each Parliamentary Constituency in 1905, together with the results of the Polls at the General Elections of Nov.-Dec., 1885; July, 1886; July, 1892; July, 1895; and Sept.-Oct. 1900, and at all Bye-Elections. The results of the polls have been revised so as to accord with the Parliamentary Returns.

The Constituencies are arranged in the following order:—

1. England—
 - (a) Counties, p. 155.
 - (b) London Boroughs, p. 178.
 - (c) Provincial Boroughs, p. 178.
2. Wales—
 - (a) Counties, p. 192.
 - (b) Boroughs, p. 198.
3. Scotland—
 - (a) Counties, p. 195.
 - (b) Burghs, p. 198.
4. Ireland—
 - (a) Counties, p. 202.
 - (b) Boroughs, p. 208.
5. Universities p. 210.

ABBREVIATIONS.—P., Population, 1901. EL., Parliamentary Electors, 1905. C., Conservatives. LU., Liberal Unionists (since 1886). GL., Gladstonian Liberals (1886 to May, 1898). L., Liberals (applied to the official Liberals prior to 1886, and since the death of Mr. Gladstone in May, 1898). N., Nationalists (applied to the Irish Nationalist party from 1885 to the Parnellite split in 1890, and since the re-union in 1900). PN., Parnellite Nationalists (i.e., the followers of Mr. Parnell from December 1890 to 1900). R. Radical. Lab., Independent Labour candidates (when distinguishable from official Liberal candidates). Soc., Socialists. Crf., Scottish Crofter candidates. Loy., Irish Loyalists. I., Independent. T.R., Tariff Reform candidates. d., now deceased. The unsuccessful candidates are printed in *italics*.

The addition of a title within brackets shows that the member or candidate acquired it subsequently to the recorded Election.

* Bye Elections. † Unopposed re-elections on acceptance of office.

ENGLAND—COUNTIES.

234 Members. Population, 1901 : 15,707,252. Parliamentary Electors, 1905 : 3,058,948.

VOTES RECORDED AT GENERAL ELECTIONS. ‡

‡ In Constituencies returning two Members the votes recorded for the highest candidate on each side are taken. (For Summary, see pp. 214 and 215.)

	1885.	1900.
For Conservative and Liberal Unionist Candidates	705,792	683,707
„ Liberal Candidates	680,574	648,775
„ Independent Labour Candidates	1,693	433
Number of Electors in uncontested Unionist Constituencies §	834,746	955,248
Number of Electors in uncontested Liberal Constituencies ¶	77,886	98,328

§ 74 uncontested in 1885; 88 in 1900. ¶ 6 uncontested in 1885; 8 in 1900.

Bedfordshire (2).

N. or Biggleswade Div. P., 62,446. EL., 14,018.	
1885. C. Magniac, d. L. 6,087	
(Sir) W. G. Barttelot, d. C. 4,422	
1886. Viscount Baring LU. 4,863	
C. Magniac, d. GL. 4,371	
1892. G. W. E. Russell GL. 5,600	
Viscount Baring LU. 5,068	
1896. Lord A. F. Compton LU. 5,643	
G. W. E. Russell GL. 5,376	
1900. Lord A. F. Compton LU. unop.	
S. or Luton Division. P., 73,650. EL., 14,225.	
1885. Cyril Flower L. 6,080	
Sydney Gedge C. 3,871	
*1886. Feb. 13. C. Flower GL. unop.	
1886. Cyril Flower GL. 4,275	
(Sir) W. G. Barttelot, d. C. 3,602	
1892. Cyril Flower GL. 5,296	
Col. O. T. Duke LU. 4,277	
*1892. Sep. 29. Mr. Flower being created a peer,	
S. H. Whitbread GL. 4,838	
Col. O. T. Duke LU. 4,696	
1896. T. G. Ashton GL. 5,480	
Col. O. T. Duke LU. 5,244	
1900. T. G. Ashton L. 5,474	
G. Elliott G. 5,371	

Berkshire (3).

N. or Abingdon Div. P., 46,087. EL., 8,942.	
1885. P. Wroughton C. 4,245	
(Sir) R. Purvis L. 2,986	
1886. P. Wroughton C. 3,899	
E. C. Keevil GL. 1,910	

Berkshire. N. or Abingdon Div.—*contd.*

1892. P. Wroughton C. 3,565	
C. A. Pryce GL. 3,239	
1895. A. K. Loyd, Q.C. C. 4,066	
C. A. Pryce GL. 3,019	
1900. A. K. Loyd, Q.C. C. unop.	
S. or Newbury Div. P., 55,722. EL., 11,404.	
1885. W. G. Mount C. 4,681	
G. Palmer, d. L. 4,429	
1886. W. G. Mount C. unop.	
1892. W. G. Mount C. 4,688	
T. Stevens GL. 3,988	
1895. W. G. Mount C. 4,895	
Sir J. Swinburne, Bt. GL. 3,766	
1900. W. A. Mount C. unop.	
E. or Wokingham Div. P., 67,640. EL., 12,669.	
1885. Sir G. Russell, Bt., d. C. 4,710	
(Sir) Edwin Lawrence L. 3,062	
1886. Sir G. Russell, Bt., d. C. unop.	
1892. Sir G. Russell, Bt., d. C. 4,986	
F. J. Patton GL. 2,738	
1895. Sir G. Russell, Bt., d. C. unop.	
*1898. Mar. 30. On Sir G. Russell's death,	
Capt. O. Young, R.N. C. 4,726	
G. W. Palmer GL. 3,690	
1900. Capt. O. Young, R.N. C. unop.	
*1901. July 12. On Capt. Young's retirement,	
Ernest Gardner C. unop.	

Buckinghamshire (3).

N. or Buckingham Div. P., 59,280. EL., 12,236.	
1885. Capt. E. H. Verney L. 5,462	
Sir Samuel Wilson, d. C. 4,006	
1886. Hn. Egerton HubbardC. 4,460	
Capt. E. H. Verney GL. 4,389	

Buckinghamshire. N. or Buckingham

Div.—continued.

*1889.	Oct. 11. Mr. E. Hubbard becoming a Peer, Capt. (Sir) E. H. Verney G.L.	4,856	
	Hon. Evelyn Hubbard . C.	4,647	
*1891.	May 28. On Capt. Verney's expulsion, H. S. Leon G.L.	5,013	
	Hon. Evelyn Hubbard . C.	4,632	
1892.	H. S. Leon G.L.	5,163	
	W. W. Carille C.	4,704	
1895.	W. W. Carille C.	5,266	
	H. S. Leon G.L.	4,830	
1900.	W. W. Carille C.	5,101	
	H. G. Beaumont L.	4,684	
Mid. or Aylesbury Div. P., 56,991. EL, 11,556.			
1885.	Bar. F. de Rothschild, d. L.	5,476	
	F. Charsley, d. C.	2,624	
	C. J. Clarke R.	296	
1886.	Bar. de Rothschild, d. L.U.	4,723	
	C. D. Hodgson G.L.	1,680	
1892.	Bar. F. de Rothschild, d. L.U.	5,515	
	T. H. Dolbey G.L.	2,992	
1895.	Bar. de Rothschild, d. L.U.	unop.	
*1899.	Jan. 6. On Bar. F. de Rothschild's death, Hon. L. W. Rothschild L.U.	unop.	
1900.	Hn. L. W. Rothschild L.U.	unop.	
S. or Wycombe Div. P., 76,245. EL, 14,623.			
1885.	Viscount Curzon C.	5,092	
	Hon. R. Carington L.	4,239	
1886.	Viscount Curzon C.	4,620	
	A. Gilbey G.L.	3,637	
1892.	Viscount Curzon C.	5,080	
	A. H. Hawkins G.L.	3,988	
1895.	Viscount Curzon C.	unop.	
*1896.	Feb. 21. Visct. Curzon . C.	unop.	
1900.	W. H. Grenfell C.	6,111	
	John Thomas L.	3,582	

Cambridgeshire (3).

N. or Wisbech Div. P., 51,282. EL, 10,859.			
1885.	(Sir) J. Rigby, Q.C., d. L.	3,919	
	Capt. Selwyn, d. C.	3,596	
1886.	Capt. Selwyn, d. C.	4,769	
	(Sir) J. Rigby, Q.C., d. G.L.	3,082	
*1891.	July 23. On Capt. Selwyn's retirement, Hon. A. G. Brand G.L.	3,979	
	(Sir) S. W. Duncan C.	3,719	
1892.	Hon. A. G. Brand G.L.	4,311	
	(Sir) S. W. Duncan C.	4,189	
*1894.	Apr. 3. Mr. A. G. Brand accepting office, Hon. A. G. Brand G.L.	4,368	
	S. G. Stopford-Sackville . C.	4,227	
1895.	C. T. Giles C.	4,368	
	Hon. A. G. Brand G.L.	4,145	
1900.	Hon. A. G. Brand L.	4,007	
	C. T. Giles C.	3,846	
W. or Chesterton Div. P., 43,317. EL, 10,852.			
1885.	C. Hall, Q.C., d. C.	4,246	
	N. Goodman, d. L.	4,161	
1886.	(Sir) C. Hall, Q.C., d. C.	4,248	
	(Sir) Clarence Smith . G.L.	3,272	
1892.	H. E. Hoare G.L.	4,360	
	Sir C. Hall, Q.C., d. C.	3,952	
1895.	W. R. Greene C.	4,432	
	H. E. Hoare G.L.	4,012	
1900.	W. R. Greene C.	4,190	
	H. E. Hoare L.	3,961	
E. or Newmarket Div. P., 48,852. EL, 9,865.			
1885.	G. Newnes L.	3,931	
	E. Hicks, d. C.	2,900	
1886.	G. Newnes G.L.	3,406	
	Marg. of Carmarthen . C.	3,106	
	W. H. Hall, d. L.U.	298	
1892.	(Sir) G. Newnes G.L.	4,391	
	(Sir) H. A. Giffard, Q.C. C.	3,108	
1895.	H. L. B. McCalmont, d. C.	4,210	
	Sir G. Newnes, Bt. G.L.	3,867	
1900.	H. L. B. McCalmont, d. C.	4,286	
	C. D. Rose L.	3,218	
*1903.	Jan. 2. On Mr. McCalmont's death, C. D. Rose L.	4,414	
	L. A. C. Brassey C.	3,907	

Cheshire (8).

Wirral Division. P., 100,945. EL, 18,423.			
1885.	Capt. E. T. D. Cotton . C.	4,756	
	J. Tomkinson L.	3,261	
1886.	Col. E. Cotton-Jodrell C.	unop.	
1892.	Col. E. T. Cotton-Jodrell C.	5,699	
	B. C. de Lisle G.L.	3,061	
1895.	Col. E. Cotton-Jodrell C.	unop.	
1900.	Joseph Heault C.	6,084	
	W. H. Leaver L.	5,079	
Eddisbury Division. P., 54,296. EL, 10,885.			
1885.	H. J. Tollemache C.	4,268	
	L. Irwell L.	4,164	
1886.	H. J. Tollemache C.	4,357	
	J. Tomkinson G.L.	3,678	
1892.	H. J. Tollemache C.	4,573	
	J. Tomkinson G.L.	4,042	
1895.	H. J. Tollemache C.	5,176	
	Roger Bate G.L.	3,371	
1900.	H. J. Tollemache C.	unop.	
Macclesfield Division. P., 51,690. EL, 8,609.			
1885.	W. C. Brocklehurst, d. L.	3,311	
	Sir W. C. Brooks, Bt., d. C.	2,546	
1886.	W. Bromley-Davenport C.	3,283	
	W. C. Brocklehurst, d. G.L.	2,766	
1892.	W. Bromley-Davenport C.	4,322	
	J. C. McCoan, d. G.L.	3,396	
1895.	W. Bromley-Davenport C.	unop.	
1900.	W. Bromley-Davenport C.	unop.	
Crewe Division. P., 74,548. EL, 14,800. —			
1885.	G. W. Latham, d. L.	5,089	
	O. L. Stephen, d. C.	4,281	
1886.	W. S. B. McLaren . G.L.	4,690	
	F. R. Twemlow C.	4,045	
1892.	W. S. B. McLaren . G.L.	5,558	
	H. W. Chatterton C.	3,990	
1895.	Hon. R. A. Ward C.	5,413	
	W. S. B. McLaren . G.L.	4,963	
1900.	J. Tomkinson L.	4,120	
	J. E. Reiss C.	4,921	
Northwich Division. P., 69,102. EL, 12,527.			
1885.	J. T. Brunner L.	5,023	
	W. H. Verdin C.	3,996	
1886.	R. Verdin, d. L.U.	4,416	
	J. T. Brunner G.L.	3,958	
*1887.	Aug. 13. On the death of Mr. R. Verdin, J. T. Brunner G.L.	5,112	
	Lord H. G. Grosvenor . L.U.	3,968	
1892.	(Sir) J. T. Brunner . G.L.	5,580	
	G. Whiteley C.	4,325	
1895.	Sir J. T. Brunner, Bt. . G.L.	5,706	
	T. Ward, d. C.	4,068	
1900.	Sir J. T. Brunner, Bt. L.	5,377	
	C. L. Samson C.	4,678	
Altrincham Division. P., 78,814. EL, 15,877.			
1885.	John Brooks, d. C.	4,798	
	I. S. Leadam L.	4,046	
*1886.	Mar. 26. On the death of Mr. Brooks, Sir W. C. Brooks, Bt., d. C.	4,508	
	I. S. Leadam G.L.	3,925	
1886.	Sir W. C. Brooks, Bt., d. C.	unop.	
1892.	C. E. Disraeli C.	5,066	
	I. S. Leadam G.L.	4,258	
1895.	C. R. Disraeli C.	5,264	
	A. M. Latham G.L.	3,889	
1900.	C. E. Disraeli C.	5,685	
	E. F. Alford L.	4,177	
Hyde Division. P., 69,969. EL, 11,079.			
1885.	T. G. Ashton L.	4,546	
	W. J. Legh, d. C.	3,999	
1886.	J. W. Sidebotham C.	4,328	
	T. G. Ashton G.L.	3,885	
1892.	J. W. Sidebotham C.	4,525	
	T. G. Ashton G.L.	4,339	
1895.	J. W. Sidebotham C.	4,736	
	G. W. Rhodes G.L.	3,844	
	G. S. Christie Lab.	448	
1900.	E. Chapman C.	4,774	
	J. F. L. Brunner L.	4,195	

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—continued.

Cheshire—continued.

Knutsford Division. P., 10,208. EL, 10,887.			
1885.	Hon. A. de T. Egerton . . . C.	4,668	
	J. E. Barlow L.	3,419	
1896.	Hon. A. de T. Egerton . . . C.		unop.
1892.	Hon. A. de T. Egerton . . . C.	4,754	
	A. M. Latham GL.	2,792	
1895.	Hon. A. de T. Egerton . . . C.		unop.
1900.	Hon. A. de T. Egerton . . . C.		unop.

Cornwall (6).

West of St. Ives Div. P., 51,379. EL, 8,888.			
1885.	Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bt. . . L.	3,313	
	C. C. Rose C.	2,576	
1896.	Sir J. St. Aubyn, Bt. . . L.		3,395
	S. Barrow GL.		898
*1897.	July 9. Sir J. St. Aubyn becoming a Peer,		
	T. B. Bolitho LU.		unop.
1892.	T. B. Bolitho LU.		unop.
1895.	T. B. Bolitho LU.		unop.
1900.	E. Hain LU., now L.		unop.

N.W. or Camborne Div. P., 52,980. EL, 8,977.			
1885.	C. A. V. Conybeare . . . E.	2,928	
	A. P. Fivian L.	2,577	
1896.	C. A. V. Conybeare . . . GL.	3,156	
	J. Drew Gay, d. LU.		1,909
1892.	C. A. V. Conybeare . . . GL.	3,073	
	A. Strauss LU.	2,985	
1895.	A. Strauss LU.	3,166	
	C. A. V. Conybeare . . . GL.		2,704
1900.	W. S. Cairne, d. L.	3,101	
	A. Strauss LU.	2,993	
*1908.	Apr. 8. On the death of Mr. Cairne,		
	Sir W. Lawson, Bt. . . L.	3,568	
	A. Strauss LU.	2,969	

Truro Division. P., 49,576. EL, 9,306.			
1885.	W. Bickford-Smith, d. . . L.	3,876	
	W. M. St. Aubyn, d. . . C.	2,883	
1896.	W. Bickford-Smith, d. . . LU.		3,522
	Thomas Lough GL.		1,546
1892.	J. C. Williams LU.	4,029	
	J. H. Lile GL.	2,518	
1895.	(Sir) E. D. Lawrence . . . LU.		3,282
	H. T. Waddy GL.		3,012
1900.	Sir E. Darnley-Lawrence, L.	3,969	
	C. W. Thornton L.	3,051	

Mid or St. Austell Div. P., 51,975. EL, 10,156.			
1885.	W. C. Borlase, d. L.	4,464	
	J. Heywood Johnstone, d. C.	2,188	
1896.	W. C. Borlase, d. GL.		unop.
*1897.	May 18. On Mr. Borlase's retirement,		
	W. A. McArthur GL.	3,540	
	E. B. Williams LU.	3,329	
1892.	W. A. McArthur GL.		4,201
	J. Westlake, Q.C. . . . LU.		2,593
*1892.	Aug. 23. W. A. McArthur, GL.		unop.
1895.	W. A. McArthur GL.		4,193
	Michael Williams, d. LU.		3,092
1900.	W. A. McArthur LU.		unop.

S.E. or Bodmin Div. P., 54,796. EL, 10,539.			
1885.	L. H. Courtney L.	4,254	
	Col. Hn. C. E. Edgumbe C.	3,101	
1896.	Rt. Hn. L. H. Courtney, L.		3,768
	John Abraham GL.		2,101
1892.	Rt. Hn. L. H. Courtney, L.	3,890	
	J. McDougall GL.	3,578	
1895.	Rt. Hn. L. H. Courtney, L.		4,035
	(Sir) J. McDougall . . . GL.		3,402
1900.	Sir L. W. Molesworth, Bt. LU.	4,380	
	T. Snape L.	3,248	

N.E. or Launceston D. P., 45,806. EL, 9,792.			
1885.	C. T. Dyke-Acland L.	4,690	
	T. N. Lawrence, d. C.	2,587	
1896.	(Sir) C. T. Dyke-Acland . . . GL.		unop.
1892.	T. Owen, d. GL.	3,397	
	Sir L. Molesworth, Bt. . . LU.	2,913	
1895.	T. Owen, d. GL.		3,633
	(Sir) F. Wills LU.		2,925
*1898.	Aug. 3. On the death of Mr. Owen,		
	J. F. Moulton, Q.C. . . . L.	3,951	
	Sir F. Wills, Bt. LU.	2,863	
1900.	J. F. Moulton, Q.C. . . . L.	3,881	
	(Sir) F. H. E. Cunliffe LU.		2,787

Cumberland (4).

N. or Eskdale Div. P., 46,303. EL, 10,061.			
1885.	R. A. Allison L.	4,740	
	S. P. Foster C.	3,163	
1896.	R. A. Allison GL.		4,113
	Rt. Hn. J. Lowther, d. C.		3,225
1892.	R. A. Allison GL.	3,976	
	H. C. Howard LU.	3,163	
1895.	R. A. Allison GL.		3,745
	H. C. Howard LU.		3,598
1900.	C. W. H. Lowther C.	4,056	
	R. A. Allison L.	3,340	

Mid or Penrith Div. P., 43,377. EL, 8,866.			
1885.	H. C. Howard L.	3,921	
	J. W. Lowther C.	3,448	
1896.	J. W. Lowther C.		3,676
	Wilfrid Lawson, Jr. . . GL.		3,082
1892.	J. W. Lowther C.	3,549	
	Dr. T. S. Douglas, d. . . GL.	3,424	
1895.	(Rt. Hn.) J. W. Lowther, C.		3,968
	Dr. T. S. Douglas, d. . . GL.		3,263
1900.	Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther C.		unop.

Cockermouth Div. P., 62,124. EL, 11,407.			
1885.	C. J. Valentine C.	3,845	
	Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bt. L.	3,585	
1896.	Sir W. Lawson, Bt. . . GL.		4,130
	H. F. Curwen LU.		3,125
1892.	Sir W. Lawson, Bt. . . GL.	4,599	
	Maj. Hon. J. S. Napier . . C.	3,829	
1895.	Sir W. Lawson, Bt. . . GL.		4,239
	T. Milne, Q.C. C.		4,018
1900.	J. S. Randles C.	4,276	
	Sir W. Lawson, Bt. . . L.	4,067	

W. or Egremont Div. P., 52,268. EL, 9,443.			
1885.	Lord Manchester C.	3,990	
	D. Ainsworth L.	3,468	
1896.	Lord Manchester C.		3,583
	D. Ainsworth GL.		3,419
1892.	D. Ainsworth GL.	3,849	
	Lord Manchester C.	3,978	
1895.	Hon. H. V. Duncombe, C.		3,717
	D. Ainsworth GL.		3,586
1900.	J. E. Bain C.	3,917	
	D. Ainsworth L.	3,377	

Derbyshire (7).

High Peak Division. P., 63,273. EL, 10,842.			
1885.	Capt. W. Sidebottom . . C.	4,199	
	J. F. Cheetham L.	4,190	
1896.	Major W. Sidebottom C.		4,162
	H. Rhodes, d. GL.		4,001
1892.	Col. W. Sidebottom . . . C.	4,609	
	J. F. Cheetham GL.	4,243	
1895.	Col. W. Sidebottom . . . C.		4,671
	A. G. Symonds GL.		4,164
1900.	O. Partington L.	4,591	
	S. Roberts C.	4,432	

North Eastern Div. P., 81,190. EL, 15,848.			
1885.	Adm. Hn. F. Egerton, d. L.	4,990	
	C. Gould, Q.C. C.	2,536	
1896.	T. D. Bolton GL.		3,879
	C. Martham LU.		3,153
1892.	T. D. Bolton GL.	5,206	
	F. G. Barnes C.	3,094	
1895.	T. D. Bolton GL.		4,737
	Dr. J. Court C.		4,210
1890.	T. D. Bolton L.	5,251	
	Dr. J. Court C.	4,938	

Chesterfield Div. P., 82,435. EL, 14,369.			
1885.	A. Barnes, d. L.	3,408	
	J. C. Macdonald C.	2,136	
	James Haslam Lab.	1,907	
1896.	A. Barnes, d. LU.		3,567
	T. Bayley GL.		3,453
1892.	T. Bayley GL.	4,249	
	A. Barnes, d. LU.	4,067	
1895.	T. Bayley GL.		4,572
	A. W. Byron C.		4,325
1900.	T. Bayley L.	5,418	
	A. W. Byron C.	4,729	

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—continued.

Derbyshire—continued.

Western Division. P., 58,463. EL., 11,267.		
1885.	Lord E. Cavendish, d. L.	5,020
	<i>F. C. Arkwright</i>	4,138
1886.	Lord E. Cavendish, d. LU.	unop.
*1891.	June 2. On Lord E. Cavendish's death,	
	V. C. W. Cavendish	unop.
1892.	V. C. W. Cavendish	5,961
	<i>The Macdermot, Q.C., d. GL.</i>	2,768
1895.	V. C. W. Cavendish	unop.
1900.	V. C. W. Cavendish	unop.
†1900.	Dec. 11. V. C. W. Cavendish	unop.
Mid Division. P., 67,662. EL., 12,508.		
1885.	J. A. Jacoby	5,447
	<i>J. B. Barrow</i>	3,067
1886.	J. A. Jacoby	4,569
	<i>C. H. Seely</i>	3,706
1892.	J. A. Jacoby	4,899
	<i>J. S. Sanders</i>	3,907
1895.	J. A. Jacoby	4,926
	<i>W. C. Bridgeman</i>	4,351
1900.	J. A. Jacoby	5,323
	<i>H. St. J. Raikes</i>	4,094
Ilkeston Division. P., 84,898. EL., 16,656		
1885.	T. Watson, d.	5,780
	<i>W. Drury-Lowe</i>	3,793
1886.	T. Watson, d.	4,621
	<i>Samuel Leeke</i>	3,793
*1887.	Mar. 24. On Mr. T. Watson's death,	
	Sir B. W. Foster, Kt. GL.	5,572
	<i>Samuel Leeke</i>	4,180
1892.	Sir B. W. Foster, Kt. GL.	6,185
	<i>Samuel Leeke</i>	4,402
1895.	Sir B. W. Foster, Kt. GL.	6,215
	<i>Capt. E. P. Baumgarten</i>	5,254
1900.	Sir B. W. Foster, Kt.	6,633
	<i>H. Fitz-H. Wright</i>	5,698
Southern Division. P., 76,439. EL., 16,804.		
1885.	H. Wardle, d.	6,186
	<i>Hon. G. N. Curzon</i>	4,094
1886.	H. Wardle, d.	5,102
	<i>Hon. E. C. Coke, d. LU.</i>	3,949
*1892.	March 4. On Mr. H. Wardle's death,	
	H. E. Broad	5,808
	<i>Beresford V. Melville</i>	4,553
1892.	H. E. Broad	unop.
1895.	John Gretton, jun.	6,104
	<i>H. E. Broad</i>	5,217
1900.	John Gretton	6,073
	<i>H. H. Raphael</i>	5,707

Devonshire

E. or Honiton Div. P., 51,517. EL., 9,711.		
1885.	Sir J. H. Kennaway, Bt. C.	4,540
	<i>Sir J. B. Phear, Kt., d. L.</i>	2,957
1886.	Sir J. H. Kennaway	unop.
1892.	Sir J. H. Kennaway, Bt. C.	4,591
	<i>Dr. W. H. S. Aubrey</i>	2,565
1895.	(Rt. Hon.) Sir John	
	Kennaway, Bt.	unop.
1900.	Rt. Hon. Sir John H.	
	Kennaway, Bt.	unop.
N. E. or Tiverton Div. P., 50,566. EL., 9,237.		
1885.	Col. W. H. Walrond	4,563
	<i>Sydney J. Stern</i>	3,460
1886.	Sir W. H. Walrond, Bt. C.	unop.
†1886.	Aug. 12. Sir W. Walrond	unop.
1892.	Sir W. H. Walrond, Bt. C.	4,433
	<i>Sir J. B. Phear, Kt., d. GL.</i>	3,101
1895.	Rt. Hn. Sir W. H. Walrond	unop.
1900.	Rt. Hn. Sir W. H. Walrond	unop.
†1902.	Aug. 14. Sir W. Walrond	unop.
N. or South Molton Div. P., 42,639. EL., 3,561.		
1885.	Viscount Lynton	4,925
	<i>Col. Hon. W. Trevelyan, d. C.</i>	2,924
1886.	Viscount Lynton	4,041
	<i>H. W. Walker</i>	2,352
*1891.	Nov. 18. Ld. Lynton accg. to Peerage,	
	G. Lambert	4,222
	<i>C. W. Buller</i>	3,010
1892.	G. Lambert	4,273
	<i>A. R. Moore-Stevens</i>	2,939
1895.	G. Lambert	4,233
	<i>Professor J. J. Long</i>	2,923
1900.	G. Lambert	unop.

Devonshire—continued.

N.W. or Barnstaple Div. P., 62,663. EL., 12,710.		
1885.	G. Pitt-Lewis, Q.C.	4,577
	<i>(Sir) A. Kekewich, Q.C. C.</i>	3,784
1886.	G. Pitt-Lewis, Q.C.	4,222
	<i>I. S. Leadam</i>	2,960
1892.	A. Billson	4,383
	<i>Leedham White</i>	4,236
1895.	Sir W. C. Gull, Bt.	4,825
	<i>A. Billson</i>	4,598
1900.	E. J. Soares	5,007
	<i>Sir W. C. Gull, Bt.</i>	4,680
W. or Tavistock Div. P., 57,704. EL., 13,502.		
1885.	Viscount Ebrington	5,390
	<i>H. M. Imbert-Terry</i>	3,173
1886.	Viscount Ebrington	3,917
	<i>Sir J. B. Phear, Kt., d. GL.</i>	2,722
1892.	H. F. Luttrell	4,458
	<i>Col. R. T. White-Thomson</i>	4,241
1895.	H. F. Luttrell	4,970
	<i>Col. (Sir) R. T. White-Thomson</i>	4,597
1900.	J. W. Spear	4,746
	<i>Hon. J. F. Wallop</i>	4,731
S. or Totnes Div. P., 46,796. EL., 9,202.		
1885.	F. B. Mildmay	4,399
	<i>H. Y. B. Lopes</i>	3,252
1886.	F. B. Mildmay	4,652
	<i>(Sir) E. R. P. Edgumbe</i>	1,142
1892.	F. B. Mildmay	4,815
	<i>A. H. Lush</i>	2,334
1895.	F. B. Mildmay	4,630
	<i>A. J. Sparke</i>	2,264
1900.	F. B. Mildmay	unop.
Torquay Division. P., 59,407. EL., 10,179.		
1885.	L. Melver	5,509
	<i>R. Mallock, d.</i>	3,161
1886.	R. Mallock, d.	3,135
	<i>(Sir) L. Melver</i>	3,065
1892.	R. Mallock, d.	4,157
	<i>(Rt. Hn.) Sir A. D. Hayter</i>	3,793
1895.	Comr. A. S. Phillips	4,205
	<i>F. Layland-Barratt</i>	4,030
1900.	F. Layland-Barratt	4,020
	<i>J. R. L. Rankin</i>	3,891
Mild or Ashburton Div. P., 53,319. EL., 10,236.		
1885.	(Rt. Hn.) C. Seale-Hayne, d. L.	4,433
	<i>W. J. Harris</i>	3,182
1886.	(Rt. Hn.) C. S. Hayne, d. GL.	3,418
	<i>(Sir) R. B. Martin</i>	3,007
1892.	(Rt. Hn.) C. Seale-Hayne, d. GL.	4,361
	<i>C. R. Collins</i>	3,660
1895.	Rt. Hn. C. S. Hayne, d. GL.	4,330
	<i>J. A. Nix</i>	3,976
1900.	Rt. Hn. C. Seale-Hayne, d. L.	4,437
	<i>J. A. Nix</i>	3,716
*1904.	Jan. 7. On the death of Mr. Seale-Hayne,	
	H. T. Eve, K.C.	5,034
	<i>Gen. Sir R. Harrison</i>	3,558

Dorsetshire

Northern Div. P., 43,104. EL., 8,333.		
1885.	Hon. E. B. Portman	4,520
	<i>Hon. H. N. Sturt</i>	3,031
1886.	Hon. E. B. Portman	3,571
	<i>Rt. Hon. E. Ashley</i>	3,336
1892.	J. K. Wingfield-Digby, d. C.	3,931
	<i>(Sir) Arthur Arnold</i>	3,456
1895.	J. K. W. Digby, d.	unop.
1900.	J. K. Wingfield-Digby, d. C.	3,705
	<i>Hon. Geo. Gordon</i>	3,165
*1905.	Jan. 28. On the death of Mr. Digby,	
	A. W. Wills	4,239
	<i>Sir R. L. Baker, Bt.</i>	3,330
Eastern Div. P., 62,337. EL., 13,332.		
1885.	Hon. P. C. Glyn, d.	4,543
	<i>G. H. Bond, d.</i>	3,846
1886.	G. H. Bond, d.	4,317
	<i>Hon. P. C. Glyn, d. GL.</i>	3,662
*1891.	Nov. 27. On Mr. G. H. Bond's death,	
	Hon. H. N. Sturt	4,421
	<i>Hon. P. C. Glyn, d.</i>	4,074
1892.	Hon. H. N. Sturt	unop.
1895.	Hon. H. N. Sturt	unop.

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—continued.

Dorsetshire. Eastern Div.—continued.

1900.	Hon. H. N. Sturt	.. C.	4,776
	A. A. Allen	.. L.	4,680
*1904.	Mar. 17. Hon. H. N. Sturt succ. to Peerage,		
	C. H. Lyell	.. L.	5,929
	C. Van Raalte	.. C.	5,109
Southern Div. P., 60,987. EL 10,440.			
1885.	H. P. Sturgis	.. L.	3,128
	Colonel C. Hambro, d. C.		3,095
1886.	Colonel C. Hambro, d. C.		3,477
	H. P. Sturgis	.. GL.	2,486
*1891.	May 7. On Colonel Hambro's death,		
	W. E. Brymer	.. C.	3,278
	E. R. P. Edgcumbe	.. GL.	3,238
1892.	W. E. Brymer	.. C.	3,657
	(Sir) E. P. Edgcumbe	.. GL.	3,489
1895.	W. E. Brymer	.. C.	unop.
1900.	W. E. Brymer	.. C.	3,884
	Capt. A. L. Renion	.. L.	3,519

Western Div. P., 36,008. EL 7,390.			
1885.	H. R. Farquharson, d. C.		3,507
	H. C. G. Batten	.. L.	3,366
1886.	H. R. Farquharson, d. C.		3,672
	H. C. G. Batten	.. GL.	2,467
1892.	H. R. Farquharson, d. C.		3,691
	C. T. Gatty	.. GL.	2,813
*1895.	May 14. On Mr. Farquharson's death,		
	Col. R. Williams	.. C.	3,538
	G. W. Homer	.. I.	2,325
1895.	Col. R. Williams	.. C.	unop.
1900.	Col. R. Williams	.. C.	unop.

Durham County (8).

Jarrow Div. P., 91,985. EL 17,006.			
1885.	(Sir) C. M. Palmer	.. L.	5,702
	James Johnson	.. Lab.	1,731
1886.	Sir C. M. Palmer, Bt. GL.		unop.
1892.	Sir C. M. Palmer, Bt. GL.		7,843
	E. Dillon Lewis	.. Lab.	2,416
1895.	Sir C. M. Palmer, Bt. GL.		unop.
1900.	Sir C. M. Palmer, Bt. .. L.		unop.

Houghton le-Spring Div. P., 80,495. EL 15,609.			
1885.	John Wilson	.. Lab.	6,511
	Nicholas Wood, d. .. C.		4,767
1886.	Nicholas Wood, d. .. C.		5,870
	John Wilson	.. GL.	5,069
1892.	Capt. H. T. Fenwick	.. GL.	6,256
	Nicholas Wood, d. .. C.		4,823
	J. Hargrove	.. IL.	814
1895.	R. Cameron	.. GL.	6,592
	V. C. S. W. Corbett	.. C.	5,711
1900.	R. Cameron	.. L.	6,865
	R. S. Ward-Jackson	.. C.	4,917

Chester-le-Street Div. P., 98,211. EL 20,121			
1885.	(Sir) James Joicey	.. L.	4,406
	F. Lloyd-Jones, d. .. L.		3,606
	W. Ashworth	.. C.	2,018
1886.	(Sir) J. Joicey	.. GL.	unop.
1892.	(Sir) J. Joicey	.. GL.	6,453
	Sir E. Sullivan, Bt. .. LU.		4,066
1895.	Sir J. Joicey, Bt. .. GL.		7,370
	Viscount Morpeth	.. LU.	4,113
1900.	Sir J. Joicey, Bt. .. L.		5,883
	Capt. J. Nicholson	.. C.	5,391

North-Western Div. P., 82,261. EL 15,879.			
1885.	L. Atherley-Jones	.. L.	5,081
	A. B. Wilbraham, d. .. C.		3,085
1886.	L. Atherley-Jones	.. GL.	unop.
1892.	L. Atherley-Jones	.. GL.	5,121
	J. D. Dunville	.. L.	2,891
1895.	L. Atherley-Jones, Q.C. GL.		5,428
	James Joicey	.. C.	3,869
1900.	L. Atherley-Jones, Q.C. L.		5,158
	James Joicey	.. C.	5,137

Mid. Division. P., 74,573. EL 13,406.			
1885.	W. Crawford, d. .. Lab.		5,799
	A. Vane-Tempest	.. C.	3,245
1886.	W. Crawford, d. .. GL.		unop.

Durham County. Mid. Division—contd.

*1890.	July 17. On Mr. Crawford's death,		
	John Wilson	.. GL.	5,469
	A. Vane-Tempest	.. C.	3,375
1892.	John Wilson	.. GL.	5,661
	C. E. Hunter	.. C.	3,069
1895.	John Wilson	.. GL.	5,937
	A. Wilkinson	.. C.	4,295
1900.	John Wilson	.. L.	5,565
	C. E. Hunter	.. C.	4,105

South-Eastern Div. P., 70,189. EL 16,409.			
1885.	Sir H. Havelock-Allan, d. L.		5,903
	Sir G. Elliott, Bt., d. .. C.		4,854
1886.	Sir H. Havelock-Allan, d. LU.		4,984
	Hugh G. Boyd, d. .. GL.		4,045
1892.	Joseph Richardson, d. .. GL.		5,500
	Sir H. Havelock-Allan, d. LU.		5,396
1895.	Sir H. Havelock-Allan, d. LU.		5,978
	Joseph Richardson, d. GL.		5,864
*1898.	Feb. 3. On Sir H. Havelock-Allan's death,		
	Joseph Richardson, d. .. GL.		6,236
	Hon. F. W. Lambton	.. LU.	6,011
1900.	Hon. F. W. Lambton LU.		6,198
	Joseph Richardson, d. L.		5,524

Bishop Auckland D. P., 66,232. EL 12,468.			
1885.	J. M. Paulton	.. L.	5,907
	M. D'Arcy Wryvill	.. C.	2,220
1886.	J. M. Paulton	.. GL.	unop.
1892.	J. M. Paulton	.. GL.	5,784
	Eli Waddington	.. C.	2,607
1895.	J. M. Paulton	.. GL.	5,082
	G. E. Markham	.. C.	3,785
1900.	J. M. Paulton	.. L.	4,872
	W. H. Hopkins	.. C.	3,641

Barnard Castle Div. P., 90,496. EL 11,715.			
1885.	Sir J. W. Pease, Bt., d. L.		5,963
	Hon. P. Bowes-Lyon	.. C.	2,457
1886.	Sir J. W. Pease, d. .. GL.		unop.
1892.	Sir J. W. Pease, Bt., d. GL.		5,537
	W. Rolley	.. C.	2,924
1895.	Sir J. W. Pease, Bt., d. GL.		4,924
	Hon. W. L. Vane	.. C.	3,848
1900.	Sir J. W. Pease, Bt., d. L.		5,986
	Maj. Hon. W. L. Vane	.. C.	3,545
*1908.	July 24. On Sir J. W. Pease's death,		
	A. Henderson	.. Lab.	3,370
	Col. Hon. W. L. Vane	.. C.	3,323
	H. G. Beaumont	.. L.	2,909

Essex (8).

S.W. or Walthamstow Div. P., 185,549. EL 33,904.			
1885.	E. N. Burton	.. L.	4,300
	T. C. Baring, d. .. C.		4,125
1886.	Col. (Sir) W. T. Makins	.. C.	4,461
	A. Spicer	.. GL.	2,689
1892.	E. W. Byrne, Q.C., d. .. C.		6,115
	W. B. Whittingham, d. GL.		4,965
1895.	(Sir) E. W. Byrne, Q.C., d. C.		6,876
	A. J. H. Pollen	.. GL.	4,523
*1897.	Feb. 3. Mr. Byrne being appd. a Judge,		
	S. Woods	.. GL.	6,518
	(Sir) T. R. Dewar	.. C.	6,239
1900.	D. J. Morgan	.. C.	9,807
	S. Woods	.. L.	7,342

S. or Romford Div. P., 217,085. EL 44,012.			
1885.	J. Westlake, Q.C. .. L.		4,870
	J. Theobald, d. .. C.		4,306
1886.	J. Theobald, d. .. C.		4,233
	J. Hume Webster, d. GL.		1,755
	J. Westlake, Q.C. .. LU.		1,457
1892.	J. Theobald, d. .. C.		6,724
	H. H. Raphael	.. GL.	5,542
*1894.	April 2. On Mr. Theobald's death,		
	A. Money Wigram, d. C.		7,573
	J. H. Bethell	.. GL.	6,890
1895.	A. Money Wigram, d. C.		8,257
	J. H. Bethell	.. GL.	6,480
*1897.	Feb. 1. On Mr. Money Wigram retiring,		
	L. Sinclair	.. C.	8,156
	H. H. Raphael	.. GL.	8,081
1900.	L. Sinclair	.. C.	10,450
	Hon. L. R. Holland	.. L.	7,388

Essex—continued.

W. or Epping Div. P.	58,790.	El.	11,058.
1885. Rt. Hon. Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, Bt., d.	C.	4,650	
E. B. Barnard	L.	2,915	
1886. Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, d.C.			unop.
1892. Lt. Col. M. Lockwood	C.	4,536	
S. B. Howard	GL.	2,738	
1895. Lt. Col. M. Lockwood			unop.
1904. Lt. Col. M. Lockwood	C.		unop.

N. or Saffron Walden D. P.	48,080.	El.	8,689.
1885. (Rt. Hon.) H. C. Gardner L.		4,755	
Hon. C. H. Strutt	C.	3,006	
1895. (Rt. Hon.) H. C. Gardner GL.		4,050	
G. W. Brewis	C.	3,319	
1892. (Rt. Hon.) H. C. Gardner GL.		4,564	
P. V. Smith	C.	2,683	
†1892. Sept. 19. Rt. Hon. H. C. Gardner	GL.		unop.
1895. C. Gold	GL.	3,806	
C. W. Gray	C.	3,361	
1900. Hon. A. Wodehouse, d. L.		3,247	
C. W. Gray	C.	3,137	
*1901. May 31. On the dec. of Mr. Wodehouse, Joseph A. Pease	C.	3,984	
C. W. Gray	C.	3,262	

N. E. or Harwich Div. P.	62,820.	El.	12,985.
1885. J. Round	C.	4,584	
J. Jackson	L.	3,324	
1886. J. Round	C.	4,623	
J. Wicks	GL.	2,322	
1892. J. Round	C.	4,112	
R. Parry	GL.	3,807	
1895. J. Round	C.	4,566	
R. Parry	GL.	2,086	
1900. (Rt. Hon.) J. Round	C.		unop.

E. or Maldon Div. P.	53,030.	El.	10,432.
1885. A. G. Kitching	L.	4,509	
C. W. Gray	C.	3,878	
1886. C. W. Gray	C.	4,143	
E. B. Barnard	GL.	3,686	
1892. C. J. S. Dodd, Q.C.	GL.	4,321	
C. W. Gray	C.	4,158	
1895. Hon. C. H. Strutt	C.	4,618	
C. J. S. Dodd, Q.C.	GL.	4,006	
1900. Hon. C. H. Strutt	C.	4,649	
J. McD. Henderson	L.	3,301	

M. or Chelmsford D. P.	62,679.	El.	11,500.
1885. W. J. Beadell, d.	C.	4,321	
(Sir) R. B. Martin	L.	3,079	
1886. W. J. Beadell, d.	C.		unop.
*1892. April 30. On Mr. Beadell's death, T. Usborne	C.		unop.
1892. T. Usborne	C.	4,168	
Dr. W. H. Grigsby, d.	GL.	2,799	
1895. T. Usborne	C.		unop.
1900. Major (Sir) F. C. Raech C.		4,978	
C. H. Henry	L.	1,349	

South Eastern Div. P.	97,057.	El.	19,556.
1885. Col. (Sir) W. T. Malins C.		3,707	
(Sir) W. H. Willis	L.	3,500	
1886. Major (Sir) F. C. Raech C.		3,758	
(Sir) W. H. Willis	GL.	2,916	
1892. Major (Sir) F. C. Raech C.		4,901	
E. W. Brooks	GL.	4,359	
1895. Major (Sir) F. C. Raech C.		5,460	
D. M. Watson	GL.	3,520	
1900. Col. E. Tufnell	C.	5,815	
Bowland Whitehead	L.	4,461	

Gloucestershire (5).

Mid or Stroud Div. P.	54,542.	El.	10,599.
1885. Hon. H. R. Brand	C.	4,646	
G. Holloway, d.	C.	4,333	
1886. G. Holloway, d.	C.	4,620	
W. J. Stanton	GL.	3,911	
1892. D. B. Jones, Q.C.	GL.	4,051	
G. Holloway, d.	C.	4,409	
1895. C. A. Cripps, Q.C.	C.	5,175	
C. P. Allen	GL.	4,534	
1900. C. P. Allen	L.	4,692	
C. A. Cripps, Q.C.	C.	4,379	

Gloucestershire—continued.

N. or Tewkesbury D. P.	51,209.	El.	12,955.
1886. J. R. Yorke	C.	4,666	
G. B. Samuelson	L.	4,484	
1886. Sir J. E. Dorington, Bt. C.			unop.
1892. Sir J. E. Dorington, Bt. C.		5,028	
G. B. Samuelson	GL.	4,125	
1895. Sir J. E. Dorington, Bt. C.			unop.
1900. Sir J. E. Dorington, Bt. C.			unop.
E. or Cirencester Div. P.	49,557.	El.	9,652.
1885. A. B. Winterbotham, d. L.		4,732	
Sir J. E. Dorington, Bt. C.		4,037	
1886. A. B. Winterbotham, d. LU.			unop.
1892. A. B. Winterbotham, d. GL.		4,207	
Col. T. W. C. Master	C.	4,054	

*1892 Oct. 13. On Mr. Winterbotham's death, Col. T. W. C. Master C. 4,277
H. L. W. Lawson GL. 4,274

*1893 Feb. 23. On petition and scrutiny, votes declared equal and new election held.
H. L. W. Lawson GL. 4,687
Col. T. W. C. Master C. 4,445

1895. Hon. A. B. Bathurst C. 4,509
(Hon.) H. L. W. Lawson GL. 4,394

1900. Hon. A. B. Bathurst, C. unop.
Forest of Dean Div. P. 58,267. El. 10,293.

1885. T. Blake, d. L. 5,143
Hon. J. W. Plunkett, d. C. 2,421

1894. T. Blake, d. GL. 3,822
F. L. Lucas LU. 2,415

*1887 July 29. On Mr. Blake's retirement, G. B. Samuelson GL. 4,296
E. Wyndham C. 2,736

1892. Rt. Hon. Sir C. Dilke, Bt. GL. 5,360
M. W. Colchester-Wemyss C. 2,942

1895. Rt. Hon. Sir C. Dilke, GL. unop.
1900. Rt. Hon. Sir C. Dilke, Bt. L. 4,972
E. Terrell, Q.C. C. 2,520

S. or Thornbury Div. P. 72,717. El. 13,869.
1885. E. S. Howard L. 4,834
E. St. J. Ackers C. 4,639

1886. Hon. J. W. Plunkett (afds. Id. Dunsany) d. C. 4,935
E. S. Howard GL. 4,054

1892. C. E. H. Colston C. 5,202
E. S. Howard GL. 4,978

1895. C. E. H. Colston C. 5,727
A. A. Allen GL. 4,633

1900. C. E. H. Colston C. unop.

Hampshire (5).

N. or Basingstoke Div. P. 82,969. El. 11,384.
1885. Rt. Hon. G. Selater-Booth, d. C. 3,392
Richard Eve, d. L. 2,313

1886. Rt. Hon. G. Selater-Booth, d. C. unop.
*1897 July 18. Mr. S. Booth being made a peer, A. F. Jeffreys C. 3,153
Richard Eve, d. GL. 2,423

1892. A. F. Jeffreys C. 4,046
G. Judd GL. 2,555

1895. A. F. Jeffreys C. unop.
1900. Rt. Hon. A. F. Jeffreys C. unop.

W. or Andover Div. P. 52,222. El. 10,245.
1885. W. W. B. Beach, d. C. 4,559
F. W. Buxton L. 3,108

1886. W. W. B. Beach, d. C. unop.
1892. W. W. B. Beach, d. C. unop.

1895. W. W. B. Beach, d. C. unop.
1900. Rt. Hon. W. W. B. Beach, d. C. unop.

*1901 Aug. 26. On the dec. of Mr. W. W. B. Beach, E. B. Faber C. 3,696
G. Judd GL. 3,473

E. or Petersfield Div. P. 50,250. El. 9,710.
1885. Viscount Wolmer L. 3,414
W. Nicholson C. 3,258
D. Henty C. 179

1886. Viscount Wolmer LU. 3,133
W. Nicholson C. 3,077

1892. W. Wickham, d. C. 3,942
J. Bonham-Carter GL. 3,908

1895. W. Wickham, d. C. unop.
*1897 June 8. On the death of Mr. Wickham, W. G. Nicholson C. 3,743
J. Bonham-Carter GL. 3,823

1900. W. G. Nicholson C. unop.

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—continued.

Hampshire—continued.

S. or Fareham Div. P., 81,652. EL, 17,120.			
1885.	Sir F. Fitzwygram, d.	C.	5,177
	R. G. Wilberforce	L.	4,518
1886.	Sir F. Fitzwygram, d.	C.	unop.
1892.	Sir F. Fitzwygram, d.	C.	6,086
	F. G. Niven, d.	GL.	4,547
1895.	Sir F. Fitzwygram, d.	C.	unop.
1900.	A. H. Lee	C.	7,375
	R. Tweedy Smith	L.	3,928
*1903.	Oct. 28. A. H. Lee	C.	unop.
New Forest Div. P., 52,887. EL, 10,818.			
1885.	F. Compton	C.	4,231
	H. M. Bompas, Q.C.	L.	3,511
1886.	F. Compton	C.	unop.
1892.	Hon. J. Scott-Montagu C.	C.	4,451
	J. King	GL.	3,726
1895.	Hon. J. S. Montagu C.	C.	unop.
1900.	Hon. J. Scott-Montagu C.	C.	unop.
*1905.	Nov. Mr. S. Montagu succ. to Peerage.		

Herefordshire (2).

N. or Leominster Div. P., 44,603. EL, 9,158.			
1885.	T. Duckham, d.	C.	3,871
	J. Rankin	C.	3,750
1886.	J. Rankin	C.	4,287
	E. S. Lucas	GL.	2,394
1892.	J. Rankin	C.	4,318
	J. T. Southall	GL.	2,918
1895.	(Sir) J. Rankin	C.	unop.
1900.	Sir J. Rankin, Bt.	C.	unop.
S. or Ross Div. P., 48,395. EL, 10,182.			
1885.	M. Biddulph	L.	4,415
	Sir J. E. Bailey, Bt.	C.	3,643
1886.	M. Biddulph	LU.	3,968
	T. Duckham, d.	GL.	1,671
1892.	M. Biddulph	LU.	4,326
	(Sir) J. Pulley, d.	GL.	3,869
1895.	M. Biddulph	LU.	4,573
	A. Withy	GL.	2,823
1900.	Capt. Percy A. Clive	LU.	unop.

Hertfordshire (4).

N. or Hitchin Div. P., 47,493. EL, 9,726.			
1885.	Hn. Baron Dimesdale, d. C.	C.	4,419
	H. G. Fordham	L.	2,869
1886.	Hn. Baron Dimesdale, d. C.	C.	unop.
1892.	G. B. Hudson	C.	4,187
	J. Watridge	Lah.	2,728
1895.	G. B. Hudson	C.	unop.
1900.	G. B. Hudson	C.	unop.
E. or Hertford Div. P., 59,424. EL, 11,001.			
1885.	Abel Smith, d.	C.	4,262
	Hon. H. F. Cowper, d.	L.	3,072
1886.	Abel Smith, d.	C.	unop.
1892.	Abel Smith, d.	C.	4,276
	E. R. Speirs	GL.	2,818
1895.	Abel Smith, d.	C.	unop.
*1898.	June 22. On the death of Mr. A. Smith, Evelyn Cecil	C.	4,118
	Rt. Hon. C. R. Spencer L.	C.	3,850
1900.	Abel H. Smith	C.	unop.
Mid or St. Albans Div. P., 68,027. EL, 12,184.			
1885.	Viscount Grimston	C.	4,108
	John Coles	L.	3,087
1886.	Viscount Grimston	C.	unop.
1892.	Vicary Gibbs	C.	3,417
	T. M. Harvey	GL.	2,573
	W. H. Bingham Cox, d. IC.	C.	1,580
1895.	(Hon.) Vicary Gibbs	C.	unop.
1900.	Hon. Vicary Gibbs	C.	unop.
*1904.	Feb. 12. Hon. V. Gibbs resigning (Government contract), J. Barnford Slack	L.	4,757
	Hon. Vicary Gibbs	C.	4,625
W. or Watford Div. P., 80,211. EL, 16,014.			
1885.	T. F. Halsey	C.	4,032
	(Sir) G. F. Phillips	L.	3,712
1886.	T. F. Halsey	C.	unop.
1892.	T. F. Halsey	C.	4,302
	J. Maunham, d.	GL.	3,627
1895.	T. F. Halsey	C.	unop.
1900.	(Rt. Hon.) T. F. Halsey C.	C.	unop.

Huntingdonshire (2).

N. or Ramsey Div. P., 31,089. EL, 6,823.			
1885.	Capt. W. H. Fellowes	C.	2,775
	Lord Esme Gordon, d.	L.	2,410
1886.	Cpt. Hn. W. H. Fellowes C.	C.	unop.
*1887.	Aug. 30. Capt. Fellowes becoming a Peer.		
	Hon. A. E. Fellowes C.	C.	2,700
	J. H. Sanders	GL.	2,414
1892.	Hon. A. E. Fellowes	C.	2,842
	Prof. J. P. Sheldon	GL.	2,445
1895.	Hon. A. E. Fellowes C.	C.	3,012
	H. Heldmann	GL.	2,063
1900.	Hon. A. E. Fellowes C.	C.	2,893
	G. J. Phillips	L.	1,742
S. or Huntingdon Div. P., 22,918. EL, 5,268.			
1885.	T. Coote, jun.	L.	2,354
	Col. Hn. O. Montagu, d. C.	C.	2,208
1886.	A. H. Smith-Barry	C.	2,302
	T. Coote	GL.	2,141
1892.	A. H. Smith-Barry	C.	2,251
	S. H. Whitbread	GL.	2,229
1895.	(Rt. Hn.) A. H. Smith-Barry	C.	2,419
	J. J. Wilks	GL.	2,068
1900.	G. C. Montagu	C.	2,118
	C. R. F. Adeane	L.	1,838

Isle of Wight (1). P., 82,418. EL, 15,042.

1885.	Sir R. E. Webster, Q.C. C.	C.	5,495
	Rt. Hon. E. Ashley	L.	5,069
1886.	Sir R. E. Webster	C.	5,271
	John Stuart	GL.	4,018
*1886.	Aug. 12. Sir R. E. Webster C.	C.	unop.
1892.	Sir R. E. Webster, Q.C. C.	C.	5,699
	S. F. Mendil	GL.	5,283
1895.	Sir R. E. Webster, Q.C. C.	C.	5,809
	Hon. A. Wodehouse, d. GL.	C.	5,363
*1900.	May 13. Sir R. Webster being appointed Master of the Rolls, with a peerage, Capt. J. E. B. Seely	C.	6,432
	Godfrey Baring	L.	5,870
1900.	Capt. J. E. B. Seely	C.	unop.
*1904.	April 6. On the resignation of Maj. Seely, Maj. J. E. B. Seely, re-el. as IC.	C.	unop.

Kent (3).

W. or Sevenoaks Div. P., 94,759. EL, 16,907.			
1885.	C. W. Mills	C.	4,651
	(Sir) P. Nickalls	L.	3,956
1886.	Hon. C. W. Mills	C.	unop.
1892.	H. W. Forster	C.	6,036
	T. Johnston, d.	GL.	3,908
1895.	H. W. Forster	C.	unop.
1900.	H. W. Forster	C.	6,604
	M. S. Richardson	L.	1,792
*1902.	Aug. 21. Mr. H. W. Forster accepting office, H. W. Forster	C.	5,283
	B. Morrice	L.	4,442
N.W. or Dartford Div. P., 108,889. EL, 19,091.			
1885.	Rt. Hn. Sir W. H. Dyke C.	C.	4,488
	J. E. Saunders	L.	4,006
1886.	Rt. Hn. Sir W. H. Dyke C.	C.	4,196
	J. E. Saunders	GL.	2,965
*1887.	Feb. 2. Sir W. H. Dyke C.	C.	unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Dyke C.	C.	5,294
	Jeremiah Lyon, d.	GL.	4,722
1895.	Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Dyke C.	C.	5,699
	Sir P. Nickalls, Kt.	GL.	4,557
1900.	Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Dyke C.	C.	unop.
S.W. or Tunbridge Div. P., 80,250. EL, 15,057.			
1885.	R. Norton	C.	4,583
	F. W. Ferny	L.	4,210
1886.	R. Norton	C.	unop.
1892.	A. S. Griffith-Boscawen C.	C.	4,821
	Capt. F. Pavy	GL.	3,888
1895.	A. S. G. Boscawen	C.	unop.
1900.	A. S. Griffith-Boscawen C.	C.	5,576
	C. J. Cory	L.	3,494

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—continued.

Kent—continued.

Mid or Med way Div. P., 65,997. El. 14,425.		
1885.	Hon. J. S. G. Hardy	C. 6,212
	<i>Sir Sydney Waterlow, Bt. L.</i>	5,118
1886.	Hon. J. S. G. Hardy	.. unop.
	(Lord Medway) .. C.	.. unop.
1892.	Col. C. E. Warde	C. 6,387
	<i>W. C. Steadman</i> .. GL.	4,391
1895.	Col. C. E. Warde	C. .. unop.
1900.	Col. C. E. Warde	C. unop.

N.E. or Faversham Div. P., 76,887. El., 14,578.

1885.	H. Knatchbull-Hugessen	C. 5,067
	<i>F. F. Belsey</i> .. L.	4,123
1886.	H. Knatchbull-Hugessen	C. .. unop.
1892.	H. Knatchbull-Hugessen	C. 4,846
	<i>S. Hallifax</i> .. GL.	4,640
1895.	F. G. Barnes	C. .. 5,738
	<i>S. Barrow</i> .. GL.	4,557
1900.	Capt. J. Howard	C. unop.

S. or Ashford Div. P., 66,953. El., 13,552.

1885.	W. P. Pomfret, d. .. C.	6,020
	<i>G. C. Whiteley</i> .. L.	4,895
1886.	W. P. Pomfret, d. .. C.	.. unop.
1892.	L. Hardy	C. 5,512
	<i>J. U. Bugler, d.</i> .. GL.	4,231
1895.	L. Hardy	C. .. unop.
1900.	L. Hardy	C. 5,898
	<i>B. Nicholson</i> .. LC.	2,343

E. or St. Augustine's D. P., 76,350. El., 15,632.

1885.	A. Akers-Douglas	C. 5,842
	<i>A. Simmons</i> .. L.	3,582
1886.	Rt. Hn. A. A. Douglas	C. .. unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. A. A. Douglas	C. unop.
1895.	Rt. Hn. A. A. Douglas	C. .. unop.
1900.	Rt. Hon. A. A. Douglas	C. unop.

Isle of Thanet Div. P., 71,631. El., 11,173.

1885.	Col. Rt. Hon. E. R. King-Harman, d. .. C.	3,381
	<i>E. F. Davis, d.</i> .. L.	2,670
1886.	Col. King-Harman, d. .. C.	3,399
	<i>Rev. E. G. Banks, d.</i> .. GL.	1,311
*1888.	June 29. On Col. King-Harman's death,	
	Rt. Hn. J. Lowther, d. C. ..	3,547
	<i>Hon. E. Knatchbull-Hugessen</i> .. GL.	2,889
1892.	Rt. Hon. J. Lowther, d. C. 3,901	
	<i>H. L. Hart</i> .. GL.	2,857
1895.	Rt. Hn. J. Lowther, d. C. .. unop.	
1900.	Rt. Hon. J. Lowther, d. C. unop.	
*1904.	Oct. 7. On Mr. J. Lowther's death,	
	H. H. Marks .. C. ..	4,048
	<i>Joseph King</i> .. L. ..	3,666

Lancashire, North (4).

North Lonsdale Div. P., 50,433. El., 9,789.		
1885.	W. G. Ainslie, d. .. C.	4,166
	<i>Sir F. Herschell, Q.C., d. L.</i>	3,944
1886.	W. G. Ainslie, d. .. C.	4,063
	<i>W. M. Edmunds, d.</i> .. GL.	3,268
1892.	W. Smith	GL. 4,233
	<i>W. D. Crewdson</i> .. C.	3,426
1895.	R. F. Cavendish	LU. .. 4,313
	<i>Baron H. Halkett, d. GL.</i>	3,610
1900.	R. F. Cavendish	LU. unop.

Lancaster Div. P., 78,662. El., 13,948.

1885.	Maj. G. B. H. Marton, d. C. 4,387	
	<i>J. C. McCoan, d.</i> .. L.	3,530
1886.	J. Williamson	GL. .. 3,886
	<i>Col. G. B. H. Marton, d. C.</i>	3,691
1892.	J. Williamson	GL. 4,755
	<i>Sir T. Storey, Kt., d.</i> .. LU.	4,075
1895.	Col. W. H. Foster	C. .. 5,023
	<i>I. S. Leadam</i> .. GL.	4,394
*1900.	N. W. Helme	L. 5,113
	<i>Col. W. H. Foster</i> .. C.	5,009

Lancashire, North—continued.

Blackpool Div. P., 111,614. El., 19,945.		
1885.	Rt. Hon. F. A. Stanley	C. unop.
1886.	Rt. Hn. F. A. Stanley	C. .. unop.
*1886.	Aug. 20. Col. Stanley being made a Peer,	
	Sir M. W. Ridley, Bt. d. C. ..	6,263
	<i>J. O. Pilkington</i> .. GL.	2,513
1892.	(Rt. Hn.) Sir M. Ridley, d. C. 6,536	
	<i>T. Walker</i> .. GL.	3,487
†1895.	July 6. Sir M. Ridley, d. C. .. unop.	
1895.	Rt. Hn. Sir M. Ridley, d. C. unop.	
*1900.	Rt. Hn. Sir M. W. Ridley, d. C. .. unop.	
*1900.	Dec. 21. Sir M. Ridley resigning (Peerage),	
	H. W. Worsley-Taylor	C. 7,059
	<i>Joseph Heap</i> .. L.	5,589
Chorley Div. P., 77,053. El., 13,012.		
1885.	Lt.-Gen. R. J. Feilden, d. C. 5,867	
	<i>Harold Wright</i> .. L.	2,308
1886.	Lt.-Gen. R. Feilden, d. C. .. unop.	
1892.	Lt.-Gen. R. J. Feilden, d. C. unop.	
*1895.	June 7. On General Feilden's death,	
	Lord Balcarres .. C. .. unop.	
1895.	Lord Balcarres	C. unop.
1900.	Lord Balcarres	C. .. unop.
*1908.	Nov. 4. Lord Balcarres accepting office,	
	Lord Balcarres .. C.	6,226
	<i>James Lawrence</i> .. L.	4,798

Lancashire, North East (4).

Darwen Div. P., 78,795. El., 16,366.		
1885.	Viscount Cranborne .. C.	5,873
	<i>J. G. Potter</i> .. L.	5,873
1886.	Viscount Cranborne .. C. ..	6,085
	<i>J. Slagg, d.</i> .. GL.	5,859
1892.	C. P. Huntington	GL. 6,637
	<i>Viscount Cranborne</i> .. C.	6,423
1895.	J. Rutherford	C. .. 7,068
	<i>C. P. Huntington</i> .. GL.	6,217
1900.	J. Rutherford	C. 7,223
	<i>C. P. Huntington</i> .. L.	6,758

Clitheroe Div. P., 110,853. El., 20,306.

1885.	Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bt. .. L.	6,821
	(Sir) J. O. S. Thursby .. C.	4,462
†1886.	April 19. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth .. GL.	.. unop.
1886.	Sir U. K. Shuttleworth	GL. unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bt. .. GL.	7,657
	<i>W. E. Briggs, d.</i> .. LU.	5,506
1895.	Sir U. K. Shuttleworth	GL. unop.
1900.	Rt. Hon. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bt. .. L.	.. unop.
*1902.	Aug. 1. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth being created a Peer,	
	D. J. Shackleton .. Lab.	unop.

Accrington Div. P., 84,897. El., 15,161.

1885.	F. W. Grafton, d. .. L.	5,320
	<i>R. T. Hermon-Hodge</i> .. C.	4,842
1886.	R. T. Hermon-Hodge	C. .. 4,971
	(Sir) J. F. Leese .. GL.	4,751
1892.	(Sir) J. F. Leese, Q.C. .. GL.	6,019
	<i>R. T. Hermon-Hodge</i> .. C.	5,472
*1893.	Dec. 21. Mr. Leese being appointed Recorder of Manchester,	
	(Sir) J. F. Leese, Q.C. GL.	5,822
	(Sir) R. Hermon-Hodge	C. 5,564
1895.	Sir J. F. Leese, Q.C. .. GL.	6,168
	<i>W. Mitchell</i> .. C.	5,823
1900.	Sir J. F. Leese, Q.C. .. L.	6,585
	<i>B. Micholls</i> .. C.	5,935
	<i>J. Henshall</i> .. Soc.	453

Rossendale Div. P., 71,480. El., 12,732.

1885.	Marquis of Hartington	L. 6,060
	<i>W. F. Bercyd</i> .. C.	4,223
1886.	Marq. of Hartington	L. U. .. 5,399
	<i>T. Newbigging</i> .. GL.	3,949
*1892.	Jan. 23. The Marquis of Hartington succeeding to the Peerage,	
	J. H. Maden .. GL.	6,066
	<i>Sir T. Brooks, Bt.</i> .. LU.	4,841

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—continued.

Lancashire, North East. Rossendale

Div.—continued.

1892.	J. H. Maden	GL.	6,058
	A. G. Sparrow	C.	4,334
1895.	J. H. Maden	GL.	unop.
*1900.	Feb. 13. On Mr. Maden's resignation,		
	W. Mather	L.	5,386
	Dr. G. C. Kingsbury	C.	4,564
1900.	(Sir) W. Mather	L.	unop.
*1904.	Mar. 15. On Sir W. Mather's resignation,		
	L. V. Harcourt	L.	unop.

Lancashire, South East (8).

	Westhoughton Div. P.	97,316.	EL.	17,099.
1885.	F. Hardcastle	C.	6,011	
	E. Cross	L.	3,741	
1886.	F. Hardcastle	C.		unop.
1892.	Hon. E. (Lord) Stanley	C.	6,711	
	L. Haslam	GL.	4,871	
1895.	Lord Stanley	C.		unop.
1900.	Lord Stanley	C.	7,989	
	Capt. F. Thomasson	L.	4,949	
*1903.	Oct. 24. Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley	C.		unop.

Heywood Div. P., 57,894. EL., 10,460.

1885.	Isaac Hoyle	L.	4,588
	J. Kenyon	C.	3,955
1886.	Isaac Hoyle	GL.	4,206
	J. Grant Lawson	C.	3,762
1892.	T. Snape	GL.	4,866
	Sir H. Lawrence, Bt., d.	LU.	3,745
1895.	G. Kemp	LU.	4,489
	T. Snape	GL.	3,983
1900.	G. Kemp	L.U., now L.	4,657
	E. H. Holden	L.	4,481

Middleton Div. P., 74,647. EL., 14,186.

1885.	Col. Salis-Schwabe	L.	5,882
	T. Fielden, d.	C.	4,885
1886.	T. Fielden, d.	C.	5,126
	C. H. Hopwood, Q.C., d.	GL.	4,808
1892.	C. H. Hopwood, Q.C., d.	GL.	5,339
	T. Fielden, d.	C.	5,273
1895.	T. Fielden, d.	C.	5,926
	C. H. Hopwood, Q.C., d.	GL.	5,061
*1897.	Nov. 4. On the death of Mr. Fielden,		
	James Duckworth	GL.	5,964
	W. Mitchell	C.	5,664
1900.	E. B. Fielden	C.	6,147
	James Duckworth	L.	6,011

Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth Div. P., 78,297. EL., 12,987.

1885.	R. Leake, d.	L.	5,092
	W. W. B. Hulton	C.	4,579
1886.	R. Leake, d.	GL.	4,695
	Sir F. Milner, Bt.	C.	4,559
1892.	R. Leake, d.	GL.	4,999
	Col. J. J. Mellor	C.	4,904
1895.	Col. J. J. Mellor	C.	5,523
	Dr. G. H. Pollard	GL.	4,923
1900.	T. C. Taylor	L.	5,497
	J. C. Cross	C.	5,437

Eccles Div. P., 92,883. EL., 16,618.

1885.	Hon. A. J. Egerton, d.	C.	4,559
	V. K. Armitage	L.	4,312
1886.	Hon. A. J. Egerton, d.	C.	4,277
	E. D. Gosling, d.	GL.	3,985
*1890.	Oct. 22. On the death of Mr Egerton,		
	H. J. Roby	GL.	4,901
	Hon. A. F. Egerton, d.	C.	4,696
1892.	H. J. Roby	GL.	5,340
	O. L. Leigh Clare	C.	5,071
1895.	O. L. Leigh Clare	C.	5,722
	H. J. Roby	GL.	5,302
1900.	O. L. Leigh Clare	C.	6,153
	J. P. Fry	L.	5,934

Stretford Div. P., 96,265. EL., 23,404.

1885.	(Sir) W. Agnew	L.	4,866
	J. W. Maclure, d.	C.	4,676
1886.	J. W. Maclure, d.	C.	4,750
	(Sir) W. Agnew	GL.	4,011
1892.	J. W. Maclure, d.	C.	6,623
	(Sir) S. Hall, Q.C.	GL.	5,273

Lancashire, South East. Stretford Div. —continued.

1895.	(Sir) J. W. Maclure, d.	C.	unop.
1900.	Sir J. W. Maclure, Bt., d.	C.	7,519
	H. Nuttall	L.	4,988
*1901.	Feb. 26. On Sir J. W. Maclure's death,		
	C. A. Cripps, K.C.	C.	7,088
	F. Thomasson	L.	5,791
	Gorton Div. P., 95,617.	EL.	16,121.
1885.	R. Peacock, d.	L.	5,800
	D. I. Flattely	C.	3,462
1886.	R. Peacock, d.	GL.	4,592
	Visc. Grey de Wilton	C.	4,135
*1889.	Mar. 22. On the death of Mr. Peacock,		
	W. Mather	GL.	5,155
	E. F. G. Hatch	C.	4,300
1892.	(Sir) W. Mather	GL.	5,255
	E. F. G. Hatch	C.	5,083
1895.	E. F. G. Hatch	C.	5,965
	R. M. Panthurst, d.	GL.	4,261
1901.	E. F. G. Hatch, C., now L.		5,761
	W. Ward	L.	5,241

Prestwich Div. P., 108,117. EL., 18,796.

1885.	Abel Buckley	L.	5,414
	R. G. C. Mowbray	C.	4,686
1886.	R. G. C. Mowbray	C.	4,843
	Abel Buckley	GL.	4,704
1892.	R. G. C. Mowbray	C.	5,718
	(Sir) W. Agnew	GL.	5,563
1895.	F. Cawley	GL.	6,039
	(Sir) R. G. C. Mowbray	C.	5,938
1900.	F. Cawley	L.	7,127
	Capt. H. H. Houldsworth	C.	6,406

Lancashire, South West (7).

Southport Div. P., 93,220. EL., 14,557.

1885.	(Sir) G. A. Pilkington	L.	3,741
	Sir J. E. Edwards-Moss	C.	3,581
1886.	Hon. G. N. Curzon	C.	3,723
	(Sir) G. A. Pilkington	GL.	3,202
1892.	(Rt.) Hon. G. N. Curzon	C.	4,752
	Dr. G. H. Pollard	GL.	4,148
1895.	Rt. Hon. G. N. Curzon	C.	5,162
	Sir H. N. Leyland, d.	GL.	4,399
*1898.	Aug. 24. Mr. Curzon resigning on appt. as Viceroy of India,		
	Sir H. N. Leyland, d.	L.	5,100
	Lord Skelmersdale	C.	4,828
*1899.	May 31. On Sir H. N. Leyland's death,		
	Sir G. A. Pilkington, Kt. L.		5,635
	C. B. Balfour	C.	5,052
1900.	E. Marshall-Hall, Q.C.	C.	5,622
	Sir G. A. Pilkington, Kt. L.	L.	5,313

Ormskirk Div. P., 75,093. EL., 12,427.

1885.	A. B. Forwood, d.	C.	5,133
	Prof. J. P. Sheldon	L.	2,343
1886.	Rt. Hon. A. Forwood, d.	C.	unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. A. Forwood, d.	C.	4,618
	J. Middlehurst	GL.	2,101
1895.	Rt. Hon. (Sir) A. B. Forwood, d.	C.	4,780
	T. Stonor	GL.	1,885
*1898.	Oct. 20. On the death of Sir A. Forwood,		
	Hon. A. Stanley	C.	unop.
1900.	Hon. A. Stanley	C.	unop.

Bootle Div. P., 121,105. EL., 23,036.

1885.	Col. T. M. Sandys	C.	6,715
	S. H. Whitbread	L.	3,933
1886.	Col. T. M. Sandys	C.	unop.
1892.	Col. T. M. Sandys	C.	6,632
	A. McDougall	GL.	4,460
1895.	Col. T. M. Sandys	C.	unop.
1900.	Col. T. M. Sandys	C.	unop.
	Widnes Div. P., 67,661.	EL.	10,553.
1885.	T. C. Edwards-Moss, d.	C.	4,827
	E. K. Muspratt	L.	2,650
1886.	T. C. Edwards-Moss, d.	C.	3,719
	A. Birrell	GL.	2,927
1892.	J. S. Gilliat	C.	3,896
	H. W. Deacon	GL.	3,661
1895.	J. S. Gilliat	C.	3,978
	H. W. Deacon	GL.	3,456
1901.	Col. W. H. Walker	C.	4,716
	M. C. Macinerny, Q.C.	L.	2,062

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—continued.

Lancashire, South West—continued.

Newton Div. P. 89,408. EL, 13,632.		
1885.	Rt. Hon. Sir R. A. Cross C.	4,414
	Col. McCordale, d.	4,081
1886.	Sir R. A. Cross	4,802
	Sir G. Arrington, Bt. GL . .	3,486
*1886.	Aug. 16. Sir R. Cross becoming a Peer, (Hon.) T. W. Legh	4,082
	D. O'C. French, Q.C., d., GL .	3,855
1892.	(Hon.) T. W. Legh	4,713
	W. Neill	3,819
1895.	Hon. T. W. Legh	5,858
	James Moon	3,854
*1899.	Jan. 16. Mr. Legh succeedg to Peerage. Col. R. Pilkington	unop.
1900.	Col. R. Pilkington	unop.
Ince Div. P. 79,346. EL, 12,823.		
1885.	Col. H. B. H. Blundell C.	4,271
	C. McL. Percy	3,725
1886.	Col. H. B. H. Blundell C. . .	4,808
	G. P. Taylor	3,223
1892.	S. Woods	4,579
	Col. H. B. H. Blundell C. . .	4,323
1895.	Col. H. B. H. Blundell C. . .	5,235
	S. Woods	4,790
1900.	Col. H. B. H. Blundell C. . .	unop.
Leigh Div. P. 79,465. EL, 13,262.		
1885.	Caleb Wright, d.	4,621
	(Sir) Lees Knowles	3,275
1886.	Caleb Wright, d.	4,297
	W. H. Myers	3,134
1892.	Caleb Wright, d.	4,899
	W. C. Jones	3,905
1895.	C. P. Scott	5,120
	W. W. A. Fitzgerald C. . . .	4,453
1900.	C. P. Scott	5,239
	W. W. A. Fitzgerald	5,119

Leicestershire (4).

E. or Melton Div. P. 76,588. EL, 14,719.		
1885.	Rt. Hon. Ld. J. Manners C.	5,150
	D. R. Radcliffe	3,808
1886.	Lord J. Manners	unop.
*1886.	Aug. 13. Lord J. Manners C. . .	unop.
*1888.	Mar. 21. Ld. J. Manners succg as Duke, Marquis of Granby	unop.
1892.	Marquis of Granby	unop.
1895.	Lord Ed. Manners, d. C. . . .	5,636
	A. Wakerley	4,283
1900.	Lord Cecil Manners	5,585
	A. Wakerley	5,133

Mid. or Loughborough Div. P. 65,763. EL, 12,876.

1885.	J. E. Johnson-Ferguson L.	4,733
	Major Hon. M. Curzon C.	3,693
1886.	E. P. De Lisle	4,075
	J. E. J. Ferguson	3,940
1892.	J. E. Johnson-Ferguson GL.	4,715
	E. P. De Lisle	3,994
1895.	J. E. J. Ferguson	4,732
	E. L. Tooth	4,330
1900.	Maurice Levy	4,897
	H. Pucke	4,890

W. or Bosworth Div. P. 67,309. EL, 13,949.

1885.	James Ellis, d.	5,643
	S. G. Stopford-Sackville C.	3,951
1886.	James Ellis, d.	4,732
	Harrington A. Hulton C. . . .	3,440
1892.	C. B. B. McLaren	5,370
	Harrington A. Hulton C. . . .	3,846
1895.	C. B. B. McLaren, Q.C. GL . .	5,327
	Thomas Cope	4,207
1900.	(Sir) C. B. McLaren, Q.C. L. . .	unop.

S. or Harborough Div. P. 73,075. EL, 17,151.

1885.	T. T. Paget, d.	5,502
	T. K. Tapling, d.	5,336
1886.	T. K. Tapling, d.	5,208
	J. H. Sanders	4,570
*1888.	May 8. On the death of Mr. Tapling, J. W. Logan	5,932
	G. H. Hardy	5,493

Leicestershire. S. or Harborough Div.—continued.

1892.	J. W. Logan	GL. . . 6,244
	F. W. Lowe	C. . . 5,588
1895.	J. W. Logan	GL. 6,899
	Cecil P. Powney	C. 5,673
1900.	J. W. Logan	L. . . 7,290
	C. H. Dixon	C. . . 5,946
*1904.	June 17. On the resignation of Mr. Logan, Hon. Philip J. Stanhope L. . . .	7,843
	C. H. Dixon	C. 6,110

Lincolnshire (7).**W. Lindsey or Gainsborough Division, P. 52,945. EL, 13,011.**

1885.	Joseph Bennett	L. 4,955
	Major-Gen. C. A. Sim, d. C. . .	3,850
1886.	Col. H. Eyre, d.	C. . . 4,123
	Joseph Bennett	GL. . . 4,038
1892.	Joseph Bennett	GL. 4,945
	Col. H. Eyre, d.	C. 4,037
1895.	E. M. Bainbridge	GL. . . 5,077
	E. Pearson	C. . . 4,301
1900.	Hon. S. Ormsby-Gore	C. 4,681
	E. M. Bainbridge	L. 4,624

N. Lindsey or Brigg Div. P. 52,309. EL, 11,557.

1885.	Sir H. Meysey-Thompson L.	5,643
	H. J. Farmer-Atkinson C.	3,006
1886.	S. D. Waddy, Q.C., d. GL . . .	3,887
	J. M. Richardson	C. . . 3,722
1892.	S. D. Waddy, Q.C., d. GL . . .	4,448
	J. M. Richardson	C. 4,021
*1894.	Dec. 7. On Mr. Waddy's retirement, J. M. Richardson	C. . . 4,377
	H. J. Reckitt	GL. . . 4,300
1895.	H. J. Reckitt	GL. 4,836
	J. M. Richardson	C. 4,110
1900.	H. J. Reckitt	L. . . 4,899
	G. H. Peake	C. . . 4,077

E. Lindsey or Louth Div. P. 43,221. EL, 9,926.

1885.	F. Otter, d.	L. 4,801
	Rt. Hon. J. Lowther, d. C. . . .	3,594
1886.	A. R. Heath	C. . . unop.
1892.	E. W. Perks	GL. 4,284
	A. R. Heath	C. 3,446
1895.	E. W. Perks	GL. . . 4,191
	Col. F. A. Lucas	C. . . 3,779
1900.	E. W. Perks	L. 4,188
	Major C. H. Eyre Cooke C. . . .	3,236

S. Lindsey or Horncastle Div. P. 43,572. EL, 9,594.

1885.	Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, d. C. . . .	4,824
	T. Threlfall	L. 3,959
1886.	Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, d. C. . . .	unop.
*1886.	Aug. 12. Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, d. C. . . .	unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. E. Stanhope, d. C. . . .	4,438
	F. Otter, d.	GL. . . 3,700
*1894.	Jan. 11. On Mr. Stanhope's death, Ld. Willoughby de Eresby C. . . .	4,682
	F. J. Torr	GL. 3,744
1895.	Ld. Willoughby d. E. C.	4,553
	Rev. J. B. Wallace	GL. 3,022
1900.	Ld. Willoughby de Eresby C. . . .	4,802
	Thomas Wallis	L. 2,962

N. Keateven or Sleaford Div. P. 44,996. EL, 9,972.

1885.	Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin	C. 4,761
	C. Sharpe, d.	L. 3,480
1886.	Rt. Mon. H. Chaplin	C. . . unop.
*1889.	Sept. 28. On Mr. Chaplin's accepting office, Rt. Mon. H. Chaplin C.	4,386
	F. Otter, d.	GL. . . 3,078
1892.	Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin	C. 4,157
	W. S. Fox	GL. 3,350
*1895.	July 6. Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin C. . . .	unop.
1895.	Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin	C. 4,653
	W. S. Fox	GL. 2,887
1900.	Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin C.	4,223
	Dr. C. E. Reinhardt L.	2,735

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—continued.

Lincolnshire—continued.

S. Kesteven or Stamford Div. P., 45,300.		
EL, 9,675.		
1885.	J. C. Lawrence, Q.C.	4,647
	J. S. Cudlip, d.	3,514
1886.	J. C. Lawrence, Q.C. C.	unop.
*1890.	Mar. 7. Mr. Lawrence being appd. a Judge,	
	H. J. C. Cust	4,236
	A. Priestley	3,954
1892.	H. J. C. Cust	4,150
	A. Priestley	4,026
1895.	W. Younger	4,203
	A. Priestley	3,814
1900.	W. Younger	4,292
	L. Haslam	3,395
Holland or Spalding Div. P., 48,700.		
EL, 14,533.		
1885.	Hn. M. Finch-Hatton, d. C.	4,658
	Halley Stewart	4,580
1886.	Hn. M. Finch-Hatton, d. C.	4,561
	Halley Stewart	4,273
*1887.	July 1. Mr. Finch-Hatton becoming a Peer,	
	Halley Stewart	5,110
	Adm. Sir G. Tryon, d.	4,363
1892.	Halley Stewart	4,660
	H. F. Pollock, d.	4,384
1895.	H. F. Pollock, d.	4,623
	Halley Stewart	4,274
1900.	H. B. Mansfield	4,352
	E. M. Pollock	4,295

Middlesex (7)

Enfield Div. P., 125,291. EL, 22,168.		
1885.	Viscount Folkestone, d. C.	3,644
	J. Kempster	2,684
1886.	Visc. Folkestone, d.	3,267
	J. T. Edgcote	1,067
*1886.	Aug. 12. Visc. Folkestone, d. C. unop.	
*1889.	Mar. 30. Visc. Folkestone becoming a Peer,	
	H. F. Bowles	5,124
	W. H. Fairbairns	3,612
1892.	H. F. Bowles	5,401
	A. S. Hatchett Jones	3,660
1895.	H. F. Bowles	unop.
1900.	Col. H. F. Bowles	4,928
	C. S. Crole	3,655
Tottenham Div. P., 136,774. EL, 23,262.		
1885.	Joseph Howard	4,441
	W. S. Caine, d.	3,706
1886.	Joseph Howard	3,941
	C. E. Bretherton	2,062
1892.	Joseph Howard	5,794
	T. H. Chance	4,074
1895.	Joseph Howard	5,388
	A. Clement Edwards	3,817
1900.	Joseph Howard	6,721
	Rev. G. H. Morgan	4,009
Hornsey Div. P., 109,762. EL, 19,642.		
1885.	Sir J. McGarel-Hogg, d. C.	4,619
	Lord Kensington, d.	3,299
1886.	Sir J. McGarel-Hogg, d. C.	unop.
*1887.	July 19. Sir J. Hogg being created a Peer,	
	H. C. Stephens	4,476
	Horatio W. Bottomley	2,488
1892.	H. C. Stephens	6,192
	T. R. Sydenham Jones	2,913
1895.	H. C. Stephens	unop.
1900.	Capt. C. B. Balfour	unop.
Harrow Div. P., 167,392. EL, 27,368.		
1885.	W. Ambrose, Q.C.	4,214
	(Sir) Alfred Milner	3,241
1886.	W. Ambrose, Q.C.	unop.
1892.	W. Ambrose, Q.C.	6,047
	I. T. Sadler, d.	3,428
1895.	W. Ambrose, Q.C.	unop.
*1895.	Nov. 30. W. Ambrose, Q.C. C. unop.	
*1899.	Ap. 5. Mr. Ambrose app'd Lunacy Master,	
	Irwin E. B. Cox	6,303
	J. Corrie Grant	5,198
1900.	Irwin E. B. Cox	unop.

Middlesex—continued.

Ealing Div. P., 101,294. EL, 19,276.		
1885.	Lord G. Hamilton	4,353
	Dr. W. B. Gordon Hogg	2,691
1886.	Lord G. Hamilton	unop.
*1886.	Aug. 12. Ld. G. Hamilton C. unop.	
1892.	Rt. Hn. Ld. G. Hamilton C.	5,547
	S. Holman	2,112
*1895.	July 8. Ld. G. Hamilton C. unop.	
1895.	Rt. Hn. Ld. G. Hamilton C.	unop.
1900.	Rt. Hn. Ld. G. Hamilton C. unop.	
Brentford Div. P., 90,660. EL, 16,253.		
1885.	O. E. Coope, d.	3,563
	J. Haysman	2,267
1886.	O. E. Coope, d.	3,043
	J. Haysman	1,400
*1886.	Dec. 23. On the death of Mr. O. E. Coope,	
	J. Bigwood	2,572
	J. Haysman	1,816
1892.	J. Bigwood	4,417
	H. Heldmann	2,625
1895.	J. Bigwood	unop.
1900.	J. Bigwood	unop.
Uxbridge Div. P., 83,145. EL, 15,629.		
1885.	F. D. Dixon-Hartland	3,693
	J. P. Rickman	2,615
1886.	F. D. Dixon-Hartland C.	unop.
1892.	(Sir) F. Dixon-Hartland C.	5,172
	L. Probyn	2,029
1895.	Sir F. D. Hartland, Bt. C.	unop.
1900.	Sir F. Dixon-Hartland, C. unop.	

Monmouthshire (8)

Northern Div. P., 68,671. EL, 12,995.		
1885.	T. P. Price	5,693
	J. A. Rolls	3,226
1886.	T. P. Price	4,668
	E. Jones	3,285
1892.	T. P. Price	5,020
	J. A. Rolls	3,863
1895.	E. McKenna	4,965
	W. E. Hume Williams C.	4,203
1900.	E. McKenna	5,189
	De F. Pennfather	3,740
Western Div. P., 82,178. EL, 16,144.		
1885.	C. M. Warmington, Q.C. C.	6,730
	B. F. Williams, d.	1,341
1886.	C. M. Warmington	unop.
1892.	C. M. Warmington, Q.C. GL	7,019
	W. H. Meredith	1,790
1895.	Rt. Hn. Sir W. Harcourt, d. GL	7,243
	Dr. W. E. Williams	1,956
1900.	Rt. Hon. Sir W. Harcourt, d. L. 5,976	
	Hyd. W. P. Gardner	2,401
*1904.	Nov. 3. On the death of Sir W. Harcourt,	
	T. Richards	7,995
	Hon. Sir J. A. Cockburn, Bt. R.	3,860
Southern Div. P., 73,437. EL, 15,375.		
1885.	Col. Hon. F. C. Morgan C.	4,890
	Sir H. M. Jackson, Bt.	4,293
1886.	Col. Hon. F. C. Morgan C.	5,235
	O. Bryant	2,950
1892.	Col. Hon. F. C. Morgan C.	5,421
	Baron Profumo	4,700
1895.	Col. Hon. F. C. Morgan C.	5,815
	C. J. Cory	5,203
1900.	Col. Hon. F. C. Morgan C. unop.	

Norfolk (6).

North Western Div. P., 51,330. EL, 10,966.		
1885.	Joseph Arch	4,461
	Lord H. C. Bentinck	3,821
1886.	Lord H. C. Bentinck	4,084
	Joseph Arch	4,064
1892.	Joseph Arch	4,911
	Lord H. C. Bentinck	3,822
1895.	Joseph Arch	4,817
	E. K. B. Tighe	2,520
1900.	G. White	4,287
	Sir W. H. B. Folkes, Bt. LU.	3,811

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—continued.

Norfolk—continued.

South Western Div. P., 48,500. EL., 8,974.		
1885.	W. A. Tyssen-Amherst C.	4,096
	<i>Sir W. B. Gurdon</i>.....L.	3,776
1886.	W. A. Tyssen-Amherst C.	unop.
1892.	T. L. Hare.....C.	4,077
	<i>H. Lee-Warner</i>.....GL.	3,789
1895.	T. L. Hare.....C.	3,968
	<i>R. Winfrey</i>.....GL.	3,762
1900.	T. L. Hare.....C.	3,702
	<i>R. Winfrey</i>.....L.	3,636
Northern Div. P., 53,783. EL., 10,704.		
1885.	H. Cozens-Hardy, Q.C.....L.	5,028
	<i>(Sir) S. Hoare</i>.....C.	3,842
1886.	H. Cozens-Hardy, Q.C. GL.	4,084
	<i>Hon. A. E. Fellowes</i>.....C.	3,324
1892.	H. Cozens-Hardy, Q.C.....GL.	4,661
	<i>John Cator</i>.....C.	3,278
1895.	H. Cozens-Hardy, Q.C. GL.	4,246
	<i>Sir K. Kemp, Bt.</i>.....C.	3,788
*1899.	Mar. 16. Mr. C. Hardy being app'd a Judge,	
	<i>Sir W. B. Gurdon</i>.....L.	4,779
	<i>Sir K. Kemp, Bt.</i>.....C.	3,610
1900.	<i>Sir W. B. Gurdon</i>.....L.	4,490
	<i>Major H. S. Follett</i>.....C.	3,493

Eastern Div. P., 50,697. EL., 11,059.		
1885.	(Sir) E. Birkbeck.....C.	4,662
	<i>P. Falk</i> , d.....L.	4,440
1886.	<i>Sir E. Birkbeck, Bt.</i>.....C.	4,578
	<i>H. Lee-Warner</i>.....GL.	4,000
1892.	R. J. Price.....GL.	4,748
	<i>Sir E. Birkbeck, Bt.</i>.....C.	4,308
1895.	E. J. Price.....GL.	4,806
	<i>H. Rider Haggard</i>.....C.	4,408
1900.	R. J. Price.....L.	4,563
	<i>W. L. St. J. Prioleau</i>.....C.	3,733

Mid. Div. P., 46,154. EL., 9,440.		
1885.	R. T. Gurdon, d.....L.	5,275
	<i>(Hon.) A. E. Fellowes</i>.....C.	3,872
1886.	R. T. Gurdon, d.....LU.	3,082
	<i>J. Toller</i>.....GL.	2,625
1892.	C. Higgins, Q.C.....GL.	4,069
	<i>R. T. Gurdon, d.</i>.....LU.	3,599
*1895.	Apr. 23. Mr. Higgins, then LU., retiring,	
	<i>B. T. Gurdon, d.</i>.....LU.	4,112
	<i>F. W. Wilson</i>.....GL.	3,904
1895.	F. W. Wilson.....GL.	4,220
	<i>R. T. Gurdon, d.</i>.....LU.	4,066
1900.	F. W. Wilson.....L.	3,906
	<i>W. L. Boyle</i>.....C.	3,422

Southern Div. P., 46,611. EL., 9,629.		
1885.	F. Taylor.....L.	4,580
	<i>Sir R. J. Buxton, Bt., d.</i> C.	3,588
1886.	F. Taylor.....LU.	unop.
1892.	F. Taylor.....LU.	4,288
	<i>A. G. Kitching</i>.....GL.	3,585
1895.	F. Taylor.....LU.	4,281
	<i>T. H. Dolbey</i>.....GL.	3,445
*1898.	May 12. On Mr. F. Taylor's retirement,	
	<i>A. W. Soames</i>.....GL.	4,626
	<i>J. S. Holmes</i>.....C.	3,296
1900.	A. W. Soames.....L.	3,986
	<i>E. Mann</i>.....C.	3,566

Northamptonshire (4).

Northern Div. P., 47,808. EL., 10,800.		
1885.	Lord Burghley, d.....C.	4,467
	<i>Sir J. M. Carmichael, d.</i> L.	4,296
1886.	Lord Burghley, d.....C.	unop.
*1886.	Aug. 16. Lord Burghley, d. C.	unop.
1892.	Lord Burghley, d.....C.	4,505
	<i>J. T. Stockburn</i>.....GL.	3,836
1895.	E. P. Monckton.....C.	unop.
1900.	S. G. Stopford-Bach-	
	<i>ville</i>.....C.	4,550
	<i>F. Barlow</i>.....L.	3,303

Eastern Div. P., 87,221. EL., 16,813.		
1885.	F. A. Channing.....L.	3,859
	<i>R. Ramsden</i>.....C.	5,414
1886.	F. A. Channing.....GL.	4,428
	<i>Hon. L. Agar-Ellis, d.</i> LU.	3,012

Northamptonshire. Eastern Div.—contd.

1892.	F. A. Channing.....GL.	5,832
	<i>W. Potter, Q.C., d.</i> C.	4,848
1895.	F. A. Channing.....GL.	6,177
	<i>H. Lush-Wilson, Q.C. C.</i>	4,963
1900.	F. A. Channing.....L.	7,003
	<i>J. C. D. Parker, d.</i> C.	5,563

Mid Div. P., 55,301. EL., 13,312.		
1885.	Hon. C. R. Spencer.....L.	5,446
	<i>P. Phipps, d.</i>.....C.	4,847
*1886.	Feb. 12. Hon. R. Spencer GL.	unop.
1886.	Hon. C. R. Spencer.....GL.	4,887
	<i>W. C. Cartwright</i>.....LU.	3,931
1892.	Hon. C. R. Spencer.....GL.	4,731
	<i>James Pender</i>.....C.	4,300
*1892.	Aug. 24. Hn. R. Spencer GL. unop.	
1895.	(Sir) James Pender.....C.	5,084
	<i>Rt. Hn. C. R. Spencer GL.</i>	4,802
1900.	Rt. Hon. C. R. Spencer L.	5,899
	<i>Sir James Pender, Bt.</i> C.	4,605

Southern Div. P., 48,752. EL., 8,984.		
1885.	Sir R. Knightley, Bt., d. C.	4,074
	<i>Sir M. Fitzgerald, Bt.</i> L.	4,012
1886.	Sir R. Knightley, Bt., d. C.	4,008
	<i>Sir J. Carmichael, d.</i> GL.	3,687
1892.	D. C. Guthrie.....GL.	3,980
	<i>T. L. Melville-Cartwright C.</i>	3,882
1895.	Hn. E. G. D. Pennant C.	4,553
	<i>D. C. Guthrie</i>.....GL.	3,824
1900.	Hon. E. A. Fitzroy.....C.	4,174
	<i>T. N. A. Grove</i>.....L.	3,166

Northumberland (4).

Wansbeck Div. P., 80,689. EL., 16,857.		
1885.	C. Fenwick.....L.	5,858
	<i>J. B. Cookson</i>.....C.	2,708
1886.	C. Fenwick.....GL.	5,285
	<i>W. Wight, d.</i>.....LU.	1,710
1892.	C. Fenwick.....GL.	5,696
	<i>S. McC. Hill</i>.....C.	2,920
1895.	C. Fenwick.....GL.	5,629
	<i>J. J. Harris</i>.....C.	2,422
1900.	C. Fenwick.....L.	5,474
	<i>J. S. Appleby</i>.....C.	4,283

Tyne-side Div. P., 100,887. EL., 22,392.		
1885.	A. H. G. Grey.....L.	5,782
	<i>(Sir) Gainsford Bruce, Q.C.C.</i>	3,440
1886.	W. B. Beaumont.....GL.	4,112
	<i>A. H. G. Grey</i>.....LU.	3,990
1892.	J. A. Pease.....GL.	5,468
	<i>Arnold H. White</i>.....LU.	5,018
1895.	J. A. Pease.....GL.	6,066
	<i>Arnold H. White</i>.....LU.	5,631
1900.	H. Crawford Smith.....LU.	7,093
	<i>J. A. Pease</i>.....L.	6,730

Hexham Div. P., 55,044. EL., 10,769.		
1885.	M. MacInnes.....L.	5,193
	<i>Sir M. W. Ridley, Bt., d.</i> C.	3,668
1886.	M. MacInnes.....GL.	4,177
	<i>Lord Melgund</i>.....LU.	3,220
1892.	N. G. Clayton, d.....C.	4,092
	<i>M. MacInnes</i>.....GL.	4,010
*1893.	Feb. 13. Mr. N. Clayton being unseated,	
	<i>M. MacInnes</i>.....GL.	4,617
	<i>R. Clayton</i>.....C.	4,249
1895.	W. C. B. Beaumont.....GL.	4,438
	<i>C. E. Hunter</i>.....C.	4,003
1900.	W. C. B. Beaumont.....L.	4,197
	<i>Viscount Morpeth</i>.....LU.	4,011

Berwick-on-Tweed D. P., 50,091. EL., 9,227.		
1885.	Sir E. Grey, Bt.....L.	4,929
	<i>Rt. Hon. Earl Percy</i>.....C.	3,613
1886.	Sir E. Grey, Bt.....GL.	4,131
	<i>Hon. F. W. Lambton</i>.....LU.	3,407
1892.	Sir E. Grey, Bt.....GL.	4,002
	<i>W. Ashew Robertson</i>.....C.	3,560
1895.	Sir E. Grey, Bt.....GL.	4,378
	<i>Ld. Warkworth (E. Percy) C.</i>	3,598
1900.	(Rt. Hn.) Sir E. Grey, Bt. L.	unop.

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—continued.

Nottinghamshire (4).

Bassetlaw Div. P.	57,117.	El.	11,193.
1885.	W. Beckett-Denison, d. C.	4,367	
	(Rt. Hon.) F. J. S. Foljambe L.	4,072	
1886.	W. Beckett, d. C.	unop.	
*1890.	Dec. 15. On the death of Mr. Beckett,		
	Sir F. Milner, Bt. C.	4,381	
	Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor GL.	3,663	
1892.	Sir F. Milner, Bt. C.	4,446	
	J. H. Yozall GL.	4,044	
1895.	(Rt. Hon.) Sir F. Milner, Bt. C.	4,874	
	R. E. Leader GL.	3,621	
1900.	Rt. Hon. Sir F. Milner C.	unop.	
Newark Div. P.	50,969.	El.	10,784.
1885.	Viscount Newark C.	5,283	
	Thomas Earp C.	3,529	
1886.	Viscount Newark C.	unop.	
1892.	Viscount Newark C.	unop.	
1895.	Hon. H. Finch-Hatton, d. C.	unop.	
*1898.	May 11. Mr. Finch-Hatton retiring,		
	Viscount Newark C.	unop.	
*1900.	Feb. 16. Ld. Newark succ'g to Peerage,		
	Sir C. G. E. Welby, Bt. C.	5,162	
	H. Y. Stanger, Q.C. L.	2,871	
1900.	Sir C. G. E. Welby, Bt. C.	unop.	
Rushcliffe Div. P.	80,219.	El.	17,496.
1885.	J. E. Ellis L.	5,944	
	J. H. B. Warner C.	3,308	
1886.	J. E. Ellis GL.	4,784	
	G. S. Foljambe LU.	3,337	
1892.	J. E. Ellis GL.	5,380	
	C. H. Seely LU.	4,588	
1895.	J. E. Ellis GL.	5,752	
	G. Murray-Smith LU.	5,119	
1900.	J. E. Ellis L.	6,359	
	John Robinson C.	5,913	
Mansfield Div. P.	86,530.	El.	17,170.
1885.	C. G. S. Foljambe L.	6,120	
	J. Horne Payne C.	3,306	
1886.	C. G. S. Foljambe GL.	4,876	
	L. Rolleston C.	2,832	
1892.	J. Carvell Williams GL.	5,731	
	D. Warde C.	3,235	
1895.	J. Carvell Williams GL.	5,670	
	Col. H. Eyre, d. C.	4,235	
1900.	A. B. Markham L.	6,496	
	Col. H. Eyre, d. C.	4,127	

Oxfordshire (3).

N. or Banbury Div. P.	40,615.	El.	7,768.
1885.	Sir B. Samuelson, Bt., d. L.	4,436	
	L. M. Wynne C.	2,944	
1886.	Sir B. Samuelson, d. GL.	3,677	
	L. M. Wynne C.	3,184	
1892.	Sir B. Samuelson, d. GL.	3,640	
	L. M. Wynne C.	3,453	
1895.	A. Brassey C.	4,067	
	C. W. Thornton GL.	3,074	
1900.	A. Brassey C.	3,632	
	Hon. E. Fienes L.	2,821	
M. or Woodstock Div. P.	46,478.	El.	9,938.
1885.	F. W. Maclean, Q.C. L.	4,327	
	Viscount Valentia C.	4,138	
1886.	(Sir) F. W. Maclean, Q.C. LU.	unop.	
*1891.	Apr. 21. Mr. Maclean appd. Lunacy Mstr.,		
	G. H. Morrell C.	4,448	
	G. R. Benson GL.	3,768	
1892.	G. R. Benson GL.	4,278	
	G. H. Morrell C.	4,167	
1895.	G. H. Morrell C.	4,669	
	G. R. Benson GL.	3,740	
1900.	G. H. Morrell C.	unop.	
S. or Henley Div. P.	43,650.	El.	9,864.
1885.	E. W. Harcourt, d. C.	3,773	
	F. W. Maude L.	3,258	
1886.	Hon. F. Parker C.	3,674	
	Sir W. Phillimore, Bt. GL.	2,600	
1892.	Hon. F. Parker C.	3,688	
	Sir W. Phillimore, Bt. GL.	3,269	
1895.	R. T. Hermon-Hodge C.	3,830	
	H. L. Samuel GL.	3,471	
1900.	(Sir) E. Hermon-Hodge C.	3,622	
	H. L. Samuel GL.	3,450	

Rutland (1). P., 19,709. El., 4,025.

1885.	G. H. Finch C.	2,366	
	M. C. Bazard, Q.C. L.	1,110	
1886.	G. H. Finch C.	unop.	
1892.	G. H. Finch C.	unop.	
1895.	G. H. Finch C.	unop.	
1900.	(Rt. Hon.) G. H. Finch C.	unop.	

Shropshire (4).

W. or Cwesity Div. P.	53,985.	El.	10,404.
1885.	Stanley Leighton, d. C.	4,753	
	H. L. Jephson L.	3,772	
1886.	Stanley Leighton, d. C.	unop.	
1892.	Stanley Leighton, d. C.	unop.	
1895.	Stanley Leighton, d. C.	4,605	
	Capt. O. Thomas GL.	3,598	
1900.	Stanley Leighton, d. C.	unop.	
*1901.	May 24. On the death of Mr. Leighton,		
	Hon. G. R. Ormsby-Gore C.	4,513	
	A. H. Bright L.	2,430	
*1904.	July 26. Hon. G. R. Gore succ'g to Peerage,		
	Allan H. Bright L.	4,542	
	W. C. Bridgeman C.	4,157	

N. or Newport Div. P.	52,336.	El.	10,706.
1885.	R. Bickersteth L.	4,604	
	Viscount Newport C.	4,333	
1886.	Col. W. Kenyon-Slaney C.	4,460	
	C. Higgins, Q.C. GL.	2,384	
1892.	Col. W. Kenyon-Slaney C.	4,815	
	W. H. Lander GL.	3,530	
1895.	Col. W. Kenyon-Slaney C.	unop.	
1900.	Col. W. Kenyon-Slaney C.	unop.	

Mid or Wellington D. P.	43,652.	El.	8,973.
1885.	A. H. Brown L.	4,801	
	Col. W. Kenyon-Slaney C.	2,571	
1886.	A. H. Brown LU.	unop.	
1892.	A. H. Brown LU.	3,963	
	J. H. Sanders GL.	2,630	
1895.	A. H. Brown LU.	unop.	
1900.	(Sir) A. H. Brown LU.	3,480	
	R. Varty L.	2,313	

S. or Ludlow Div. P.	55,906.	El.	10,523.
1885.	R. J. More, d. C.	4,642	
	Sir B. Leighton, Bt., d. C.	4,078	
1886.	R. J. More, d. LU.	unop.	
1892.	R. J. More, d. LU.	5,905	
	F. S. Morris, d. GL.	2,146	
1895.	R. J. More, d. LU.	unop.	
1900.	R. J. More, d. LU.	unop.	
*1903.	Dec. 22. On the death of Mr. R. J. More,		
	Rowland Hunt LU.	4,303	
	F. Horne L.	3,423	

Somersetshire (7).

Northern Division. P.	59,231.	El.	11,915.
1885.	E. H. Llewellyn C.	4,170	
	(Sir) E. Strachey L.	3,491	
1886.	E. H. Llewellyn C.	4,252	
	J. D. Marshall GL.	2,087	
1892.	T. C. T. Warner GL.	3,920	
	E. H. Llewellyn C.	3,901	
1895.	E. H. Llewellyn C.	4,652	
	T. C. T. Warner GL.	3,966	
1900.	Col. E. H. Llewellyn C.	4,530	
	W. H. Bateman-Hope L.	4,014	

Wells Division. P.	59,630.	El.	11,624.
1885.	Sir R. H. Paget, Bt. C.	4,200	
	P. Ralli L.	3,835	
1886.	Sir R. H. Paget, Bt. C.	unop.	
1892.	(Rt. Hon.) Sir R. H. Paget, Bt. C.	4,335	
	B. Morice GL.	3,305	
1895.	Hon. G. H. Jolliffe C.	4,696	
	B. Morice GL.	3,286	
*1899.	Dec. 7. Mr. Jolliffe succeeding to Peerage,		
	R. E. Dickinson C.	unop.	
1900.	R. E. Dickinson C.	unop.	

Frome Division. P.	56,663.	El.	12,366.
1885.	L. J. Baker L.	4,735	
	Viscount Weymouth C.	3,972	
1886.	Viscount Weymouth C.	4,343	
	G. B. Samuelson GL.	3,645	

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—continued.

Somersetshire. Frome Division—contd.

1892.	J. E. Barlow	GL	4,747
	Viscount Weymouth	C.	4,260
1895.	Viscount Weymouth	C.	5,043
	J. E. Barlow	GL	4,660
*1896.	June 2. Ld. Weymouth succ'd to Peerage,		
	J. E. Barlow	GL	5,062
	Lord Alex. Thynne	C.	4,768
1900.	J. E. Barlow	L.	5,066
	W. E. Hume-Williams	C.	4,708
Eastern Division. P., 47,423. EL, 9,682.			
1885.	H. Hobhouse	L.	4,732
	Sir H. A. Hoare, Bt., d.C.	C.	3,280
1886.	H. Hobhouse	LU.	unop.
1892.	H. Hobhouse	LU.	4,380
	C. Morley	GL	3,675
1895.	(Rt. Hon.) H. Hobhouse	LU.	4,408
	J. Swinburne-Hanham	GL	3,284
1900.	Rt. Hon. H. Hobhouse	LU.	unop.
Southern Division. P., 49,588. EL, 9,704.			
1885.	Viscount Kilmourie, d. L.	C.	4,534
	J. K. W. Digby, d.	C.	3,268
*1886.	Feb. 24. Vis. Kilmourie, d. GL		unop.
1886.	Visc. Kilmourie (E. of Cavan), d.	GL	3,739
	H. M. Imbert-Terry	C.	3,512
1892.	E. Strachey	GL	4,280
	H. M. Imbert-Terry	C.	3,925
1895.	E. Strachey	GL	4,167
	H. G. Turner	C.	3,827
1900.	(Sir) E. Strachey	L.	4,349
	W. J. P. Mason	C.	3,671
Bridgewater Div. P., 48,492. EL, 9,997.			
1885.	E. J. Stanley	C.	3,935
	E. B. C. Trevillian	L.	3,835
1886.	E. J. Stanley	C.	unop.
1892.	E. J. Stanley	C.	4,555
	J. D. Walker	GL	3,862
1895.	E. J. Stanley	C.	unop.
1900.	E. J. Stanley	C.	unop.
W. or Wellington Div. P., 48,168. EL, 9,894.			
1885.	Rt. Hon. Sir T. D. Acland, d. L.	C.	4,299
	C. I. Elton, Q.C., d.	C.	3,766
1886.	C. I. Elton, Q.C., d.	C.	4,117
	Sir T. D. Acland, d.	GL	3,227
1892.	Sir A. Acland-Hood, Bt. C.	C.	4,369
	W. Latham, Q.C.	GL	3,484
1895.	Sir A. Acland-Hood, Bt. C.		unop.
1900.	Sir A. Acland-Hood, Bt. C.		unop.
*1900. Dec. 10. (Rt. Hon.) Sir A. Acland-Hood			unop.

Staffordshire (7).

Leek Division. P., 61,859. EL, 11,511.			
1885.	C. Crompton, d.	L.	4,225
	H. T. Davenport, d.	C.	4,068
1886.	H. T. Davenport (affida. Hinckes), d.	C.	4,329
	C. Crompton, Q.C., d.	GL	3,664
1892.	Charles Bill	C.	4,576
	J. O. Nicholson	GL	4,213
1895.	Charles Bill	C.	4,705
	Robert Pearce	GL	4,091
1900.	Charles Bill	C.	4,800
	Robert Pearce	L.	4,041
Burton Division. P., 61,787. EL, 11,368.			
1885.	Sir M. A. Bass, Bt.	L.	5,305
	Gerald H. Hardy	C.	3,543
1886.	Sir M. A. Bass, Bt.	GL	unop.
*1896.	Aug. 20. Sir M. Bass retiring (Peerage),		
	S. Evershed, d.	GL	4,702
	Gerald H. Hardy	C.	2,819
1892.	S. Evershed, d.	GL	unop.
1895.	S. Evershed, d.	GL	unop.
1900.	Major R. F. Radcliff	L.	5,592
	J. E. Johnson-Ferguson	L.	3,421
Western Division. P., 60,449. EL, 11,534.			
1885.	H. A. Bass, d.	L.	4,620
	F. Monckton	C.	4,106
1886.	H. A. Bass, d.	LU.	unop.
1892.	H. A. Bass, d.	LU.	5,227
	J. Kempster	GL	2,879

Staffordshire. Western Div.—continued.

1885.	H. A. Bass, d.	LU.	unop.
*1898.	May 10. On the death of Mr. H. A. Bass,		
	A. Henderson	LU.	4,769
	W. Adams	GL	3,993
1900.	(Sir) A. Henderson	LU.	unop.
North Western Div. P., 68,961. EL, 15,502.			
1885.	G. Leveson-Gower	L.	5,757
	Capt. J. E. Heathcote	C.	4,720
1886.	Capt. J. E. Heathcote	C.	5,352
	G. Leveson-Gower	GL	4,459
1892.	J. Heath	C.	5,638
	L. K. H. Shoorbridge	GL	5,406
1895.	J. Heath	C.	6,206
	L. K. H. Shoorbridge	GL	5,538
1900.	(Sir) J. Heath (Bt.)	C.	6,205
	J. Lovatt	L.	4,594
Lichfield Division. P., 56,720. EL, 9,990.			
1885.	Sir J. Swinburne, Bt.	L.	4,126
	Tommas Mosley	C.	3,013
1886.	Sir J. Swinburne, Bt.	GL	3,298
	Viscount Anson	LU.	2,765
1892.	Major L. Darwin	L.	3,576
	Sir J. Swinburne, Bt.	GL	3,572
1895.	H. C. Fulford, d.	GL	3,902
	Major L. Darwin	LU.	3,858
*1896.	Feb. 26. Mr. Fulford being unavail'd on pet'n.,		
	T. C. T. Warner	GL	4,483
	Major L. Darwin	LU.	3,955
1900.	T. C. T. Warner	L.	4,300
	Capt. W. B. Harrison	C.	3,485
Kingswinford Div. P., 52,402. EL, 12,861.			
1885.	A. Staveley Hill, Q.C., d. C.	C.	5,161
	G. K. Harrison	L.	4,530
1886.	A. S. Hill, Q.C., d.	C.	unop.
1892.	(Rt. Hon.) A. S. Hill, Q.C., d. C.	C.	5,371
	T. Parker	GL	3,800
1895.	Rt. Hon. A. S. Hill, Q.C., d. C.		unop.
1900.	Col. W. G. Webb, d.	C.	unop.
*1906.	July 3. On the death of Col. Webb,		
	H. Staveley Hill	C.	5,490
	Major M. A. Dunne	L.	4,887
Handsworth Div. P., 136,294. EL, 24,626.			
1885.	(Sir) H. Wiggis, d.	L.	7,057
	H. R. Graham	C.	4,107
1886.	(Sir) H. Wiggis, d.	LU.	unop.
1892.	Sir H. Meysey-Thompson, Bt.	LU.	7,370
	(Sir) H. G. Reid	GL	5,433
1895.	Sir H. M. Thompson	LU.	unop.
1900.	Sir H. M. Thompson, Bt.	LU.	unop.

Suffolk (5).

N. or Lowestoft Div. P., 60,879. EL, 13,752.			
1885.	Sir S. B. Crossley, Bt.	L.	4,324
	Col. H. C. Bagot-Chester	C.	3,743
1886.	Sir S. B. Crossley, Bt.	LU.	unop.
1892.	H. S. Foster	C.	5,099
	J. Judd, d.	GL	3,909
1895.	H. S. Foster	C.	5,199
	A. Sington	GL	3,820
1900.	Lt.-Col. F. A. Lucas	C.	5,077
	Adam Adams	L.	3,348
N.E. or Eye Div. P., 51,401. EL, 16,227.			
1885.	F. S. Stevenson	L.	5,356
	B. B. Hunter-Rodwell, d. C.	C.	3,360
1886.	F. S. Stevenson	GL	4,544
	Col. J. C. Reade	LU.	2,938
1892.	F. S. Stevenson	GL	4,701
	Hon. L. R. Holland	C.	3,481
1895.	F. S. Stevenson	GL	4,487
	F. J. W. Isaacson	C.	3,603
1900.	F. S. Stevenson	L.	4,664
	H. D. Harben	C.	2,947
N.W. or Stowmarket Div. P., 54,834. EL, 16,795.			
1885.	F. T. Cobbold	L.	4,606
	Sir T. Thornhill, Bt., d. C.	C.	3,475
1886.	E. Greane, d.	C.	3,906
	E. N. Buxton	GL	3,363
*1891.	May 5. On the death of Mr. E. Greane,		
	Sydney J. Starns	GL	4,246
	E. W. Greene	C.	4,132

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—continued.

Suffolk. N.W. or Stowmarket Div.—contd.

1892.	Sydney J. Storn	GL.	4,690	
	<i>Viscount Chelsea</i>	C.	4,486	
1895.	Ian Z. Malcolm	C.		5,144
	<i>H. de B. Walker</i>	GL.		3,701
1900.	Ian Z. Malcolm	C.	4,431	
	<i>J. C. Horabin, d.</i>	L.	3,068	

S. or Sudbury Div. P., 52,149. EL., 10,264.

1885.	W. C. Quilter	L.	4,913	
	<i>T. W. Poley</i>	C.	3,461	
1896.	W. C. Quilter	LU.		unop.
1892.	W. C. Quilter	LU.	5,111	
	<i>A. G. Ogilvie, d.</i>	GL.	2,905	
1895.	(Sir) W. C. Quilter	LU.		unop.
1900.	Sir W. C. Quilter, Bt.	LU.	unop.	

S.E. or Woodbridge D. P., 57,806. EL., 12,396.

1885.	R. L. Everett	L.	4,978	
	<i>Lord Rendlesham</i>	C.	4,310	
1896.	Col. R. L. Anstruther	C.		4,854
	<i>R. L. Everett</i>	GL.		4,541
1892.	R. L. Everett	GL.	5,223	
	<i>Col. R. L. Anstruther</i>	C.	4,465	
1895.	E. G. Pretymann	C.		5,410
	<i>R. L. Everett</i>	GL.		4,778
1900.	E. G. Pretymann	C.	5,069	
	<i>F. T. Cobbold</i>	L.	4,437	
1890.	Dec. 19. E. G. Pretymann	C.		unop.

Surrey (6).

N.W. or Chertsey Div. P., 79,898. EL., 14,964.

1885.	F. A. Hankey, d.	C.	4,540	
	<i>Sir H. D. Le Marchant</i>	L.	2,560	
1896.	F. A. Hankey, d.	C.		unop.
*1892.	March 3. On the death of Mr. Hankey,			
	<i>C. H. Combe</i>	C.	4,569	
	<i>L. J. Baker</i>	GL.	2,761	
1892.	C. H. Combe	C.		unop.
1895.	C. H. Combe	C.		unop.
*1897.	Feb. 18. On Mr. Combe's retirement,			
	<i>H. C. Leigh-Bennett, d. C.</i>		4,545	
	<i>I. J. Baker</i>	GL.	3,977	
1900.	H. C. Leigh-Bennett, d. C.		5,367	
	<i>H. H. Longman</i>	L.	3,080	
*1903.	March 26. On Mr. Leigh-Bennett's death,			
	<i>J. A. Fyler</i>	C.	5,700	
	<i>H. H. Longman</i>	L.	4,529	
*1904.	July 6. On Mr. J. A. Fyler's resignation,			
	<i>Lord Bingham</i>	C.	5,425	
	<i>I. T. Sadler, d.</i>	L.	4,876	

S.W. or Guildford D. P., 77,291. EL., 13,991.

1885.	Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick	C.	4,485	
	<i>E. D. Gosling, d.</i>	L.	3,750	
1896.	Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick	C.		unop.
1892.	Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick	C.	5,191	
	<i>G. P. C. Lawrence</i>	GL.	3,720	
1895.	(Rt.) Hon. St. J. Brodrick	C.		unop.
1900.	(Rt.) Hon. St. J. Brodrick	C.	5,816	
	<i>A. W. Chapman</i>	L.	3,609	
*1900.	Dec. 10. Rt. Hon. St. J. Brodrick	C.		unop.

S.E. or Reigate Div. P., 73,220. EL., 13,895.

1885.	Sir Trevor Lawrence, Bt. C.		4,726	
	<i>Dr. A. Carpenter, d.</i>	L.	2,762	
1896.	Sir T. Lawrence, Bt.	C.		unop.
1892.	Hon. H. Cubitt	C.	4,786	
	<i>F. E. Barnes</i>	GL.	8,097	
1895.	Hon. H. Cubitt	C.		unop.
1900.	Hon. H. Cubitt	C.		unop.

Mid. or Epsom Div. P., 86,799. EL., 14,980.

1885.	Rt. Hon. Geo. Cubitt	C.	4,621	
	<i>R. Harris</i>	L.	2,368	
1896.	Rt. Hon. G. Cubitt	C.		unop.
1892.	T. T. Bucknill, Q.C.	C.	5,123	
	<i>Hon. F. A. Brassey</i>	GL.	2,723	
1895.	T. T. Bucknill, Q.C.	C.		unop.
*1899.	Jan. 23. Mr. Bucknill being app'd a Judge,			
	<i>W. Keswick</i>	C.		unop.
1900.	W. Keswick	C.		unop.

Surrey—continued.

Kingston Div. P., 108,084. EL., 17,001.

1885.	Sir J. W. Ellis, Bt.	C.	4,915	
	<i>C. D. Hodgson</i>	L.	3,206	
1896.	Sir J. W. Ellis, Bt.	C.		unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. Sir R. Temple, d. C.		5,100	
	<i>C. D. Hodgson</i>	GL.	4,367	
1895.	T. Skewes-Cox	C.		5,745
	<i>C. Burt</i>	GL.		3,600
1900.	(Sir) T. Skewes-Cox	C.		unop.

N.E. or Wimbledon Div. P., 99,112.

	EL.		21,431.	
1885.	H. C. O. Bonsor	C.	6,189	
	<i>A. J. Cooper</i>	L.	3,745	
1896.	H. C. O. Bonsor	C.		unop.
1892.	H. C. O. Bonsor	C.	7,397	
	<i>T. A. Meates</i>	GL.	2,602	
1895.	H. C. O. Bonsor	C.		unop.
1900.	C. Eric Hambro	C.		unop.

Sussex (6).

N.W. or Maresfield Div. P., 53,757. EL., 10,193.

1885.	Sir W. B. Barttelot, Bt. d. C.		4,433	
	<i>S. Barrow</i>	L.	2,467	
1896.	Sir W. B. Barttelot, d. C.			unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. Sir Walter			
	<i>B. Barttelot, Bt. d. C.</i>		4,903	
	<i>R. G. Wilberforce</i>	GL.	2,208	

*1893.	Feb. 24th. On Sir W. Barttelot's death,			
	<i>J. H. Johnstone, d. C.</i>		4,150	
	<i>R. G. Wilberforce</i>	GL.	2,666	
1895.	J. H. Johnstone, d. C.			unop.
1900.	J. H. Johnstone, d. C.			unop.
*1904.	Nov. 11. On the death of Mr. J. H. Johnstone,			
	<i>Viscount Tournour</i>	C.	4,388	
	<i>L. R. Kirkine</i>	L.	3,004	

S.W. or Chichester Div. P., 58,458. EL., 10,764.

1885.	Earl of March	C.	4,760	
	<i>F. W. Gibbs, d.</i>	L.	2,470	
1896.	Earl of March	C.		unop.
*1893.	Mar. 14. On Lord March's retirement,			
	<i>Lord W. G. Lennox</i>	C.		unop.
*1891.	Dec. 9. Lord W. Lennox	C.		unop.
1892.	Lord W. G. Lennox	C.		4,436
	<i>H. J. Reid</i>	GL.		2,861
*1894.	Aug. 16. On Lord W. Lennox's retirement,			
	<i>Lord Edmd. B. Talbot</i>	C.		unop.
1895.	Lord Edmd. B. Talbot	C.		unop.
1900.	Lord Edmd. B. Talbot	C.		unop.
*1905.	June 2. Ld. E. Talbot accepting office,			
	<i>Lord Edmd. B. Talbot</i>	C.	4,174	
	<i>J. E. Allen</i>	L.	3,762	

N. or East Grinstead D. P., 56,956. EL., 10,425.

1885.	G. B. Gregory, d.	C.	3,580	
	<i>C. J. Heald</i>	L.	2,579	
1896.	Hon. A. G. Hardy	C.		3,269
	<i>C. J. Heald</i>	GL.		1,877
1892.	Hon. A. G. Hardy, Q.C.	C.	3,987	
	<i>Sir E. G. Jenkinson</i>	GL.	2,349	
1895.	G. J. Goschen, Jr.	C.		3,731
	<i>C. H. Corbett</i>	GL.		2,874
1900.	Hon. G. J. Goschen	C.	3,890	
	<i>C. H. Corbett</i>	L.	3,063	

Mid. or Lewes Div. P., 76,578. EL., 15,143.

1885.	Sir H. Fletcher, Bt.	C.	5,312	
	<i>W. E. Hubbard</i>	L.	3,181	
1896.	Sir H. Fletcher, Bt.	C.		unop.
1892.	Sir H. Fletcher, Bt.	C.	5,621	
	<i>H. Prince</i>	GL.	2,322	
1895.	Sir H. Fletcher, Bt.	C.		unop.
1900.	(Rt. Hon.) Sir H. Fletcher	C.		unop.

S. or Eastbourne Div. P., 79,425. EL., 12,691.

1885.	Capt. E. Field. R.N.	C.	3,561	
	<i>W. G. A. Wallis, d.</i>	L.	3,497	
1896.	Rear-Adm. E. Field	C.		3,760
	<i>Col. J. C. Brown</i>	GL.		2,501
1892.	Vice-Adm. E. Field	C.	4,037	
	<i>Capt. Hon. T. S. Brand</i>	GL.	3,674	
1895.	Vice-Adm. E. Field	C.		4,139
	<i>Capt. Hon. T. Brand</i>	GL.		4,079
1900.	Lindsay Hogg	C.	4,948	
	<i>R.-Adm. Hon. T. Brand</i>	L.	4,264	

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—continued.

Sussex—continued.

E. or Rye Div. P., 64,036.		EL.	12,761.
1885.	A. M. Brookfield	C.	4,528
	<i>F. A. Inderwick, Q.C., d.</i>	C.	4,303
1886.	A. M. Brookfield	C.	4,592
	<i>G. J. de Reuter</i>	GL.	3,094
1892.	A. M. Brookfield	C.	4,699
	<i>G. M. Ball, d.</i>	GL.	3,988
1895.	A. M. Brookfield	C.	unop.
1900.	Col. A. M. Brookfield	C.	5,876
	<i>Dr. C. F. Hutchinson ..</i>	L.	2,887
*1908.	Mar. 17. On Col. Brookfield's appt. as		
	Consul abroad,		
	C. F. Hutchinson, M.D. L.		4,910
	(Sir) E. Boyle, K.C.	C.	4,376

Warwickshire (4).

N. or Tamworth Div. P., 72,861.		EL.	14,974.
1885.	P. A. Munts	C.	4,338
	<i>W. P. Beale</i>	L.	3,858
1886.	P. A. Munts	C.	unop.
1892.	P. A. Munts	C.	5,123
	<i>W. Johnson</i>	Lab.	2,702
1895.	P. A. Munts	C.	unop.
1900.	(Sir) P. A. Munts	C.	unop.
N.E. or Nuneaton Div. P., 68,998.		EL.	14,459.
1885.	J. W. Johns, d.	L.	4,445
	<i>J. S. Dugdale, Q.C.</i>	C.	4,169
1886.	J. S. Dugdale, Q.C.	C.	4,626
	<i>J. W. Johns, d.</i>	GL.	3,808
1892.	F. A. Newdigate	C.	4,899
	<i>C. Vero</i>	GL.	4,258
1895.	F. A. Newdigate	C.	5,572
	<i>J. Tomkinson</i>	GL.	4,175
1900.	F. A. Newdigate	C.	5,736
	<i>W. Johnson</i>	L.	4,432

S.W. or Stratford-on-Avon Div. P., 46,672.

El. 10,067.			
1885.	Lord W. (Earl) Compton L.	4,639	
	S. S. Lloyd, d.	C.	3,738
1886.	F. Townsend, d.	C.	3,833
	Ld. W. (Earl) Compton GL.		3,344
1892.	A. B. Freeman-Mitford C.	4,157	
	G. S. Warrington	GL.	3,293
1895.	Col. V. Milward, d.	C.	4,598
	J. T. Sadler, d.	GL.	2,827
1900.	Col. V. Milward, d.	C.	unop.
*1901.	June 25. On the death of Col. Milward,		
	P. S. Foster	C.	4,755
	Bolton King	L.	2,977

S.E. or Rugby Div. P., 66,221.

1885.	H. P. Cobb	.....	L.	4,877
	J. Darlington	.....	C.	3,633
1886.	H. P. Cobb	.....	GL.	4,006
	M. C. Bassard, Q.C.	.....	LU.	3,528
1892.	H. P. Cobb	.....	GL.	4,519
	W. J. Galloway	.....	C.	3,381
1895.	Hon. E. G. Verney	.....	C.	4,354
	J. Corrie Grant	.....	GL.	4,070
1900.	J. Corrie Grant	.....	L.	4,949
	F. E. Munts	.....	C.	4,130

Westmorland (2).

N. or Appleby Div. P., 81,480.		EL.	6,670.
1885.	Hon. W. Lowther	C.	2,694
	<i>James Whitehead</i>	L.	2,684
1886.	Hon. W. Lowther	C.	2,748
	<i>(Sir) Jas. Whitehead GL.</i>		2,562
1892.	Sir Josh. Savory, Bt.	C.	2,963
	<i>Hon. A. C. Tufton</i>	GL.	2,256
1895.	Sir Josh. Savory, Bt.	C.	2,960
	<i>T. W. Fry</i>	GL.	2,077
1900.	R. Rigg	L.	2,535
	<i>Sir Josh. Savory, Bt.</i>	C.	2,256
*1905.	March 2. On Mr. Rigg's resignation,		
	Leitchfield S. Jones	L.	2,922
	<i>Major Noble</i>	C.	2,702
S. or Kendal Div. P., 32,823.		EL.	6,869.
1885.	Earl of Beattie, d.	C.	2,690
	<i>J. Cropper</i>	L.	2,427
1886.	Earl of Beattie, d.	C.	unop.
1892.	Capt. J. F. Bagot	C.	2,838
	<i>J. Anson Farrer</i>	GL.	2,209
1895.	Capt. J. F. Bagot	C.	2,771
	<i>H. Stephenson, d.</i>	GL.	2,049
1900.	Major J. F. Bagot	C.	unop.

Wiltshire (5).

N. or Cricklade Div. P., 70,909.		EL.	13,933.
1885.	M. H. N. S. Maskelyne L.		4,541
	<i>W. Stone</i>	C.	2,770
1886.	M. H. N. S. Maskelyne LU.		3,401
	<i>B. F. C. Costelloe, d.</i>	GL.	1,683
	<i>Sir J. Bennett, Kt., d.</i>	GL.	1,247
1892.	J. Husband	GL.	4,569
	<i>M. H. N. S. Maskelyne LU.</i>		3,571
1895.	A. Hopkinson, Q.C.	LU.	4,679
	<i>Lord E. Fitzmaurice</i>	GL.	4,580
*1898.	Feb. 24. On Mr. Hopkinson's retirement,		
	Lord E. Fitzmaurice	GL.	5,624
	<i>Viscount Emsay</i>	C.	5,135
1900.	Lord E. Fitzmaurice	L.	5,754
	<i>Maj. E. St. C. Pemberton C.</i>		4,290
N.W. or Chippenham Div. P., 44,719.		EL.	8,719.

1885.	Banister Fletcher, d.	L.	3,890
	<i>Lord Arthur Somerset</i>	C.	3,574
1886.	Lord Henry Bruce	C.	3,657
	<i>Banister Fletcher, d. GL.</i>		3,120
1892.	Sir J. D. Poynder, Bt.	C.	3,684
	<i>J. M. F. Fuller</i>	GL.	3,454
1895.	Sir J. D. Poynder, Bt.	C.	3,898
	<i>James Thornton</i>	GL.	3,390
1900.	Sir J. D. Poynder, Bt.	C.	3,863
	<i>James Thornton</i>	L.	3,273
W. or Westbury Div. P., 50,046.		EL.	10,067.
1885.	G. P. Fuller	L.	3,533
	<i>Lord H. Thynne, d.</i>	C.	3,639
1886.	G. P. Fuller	GL.	4,663
	<i>T. G. P. Hallett</i>	LU.	3,670
1892.	G. P. Fuller	GL.	4,554
	<i>W. H. Laverton</i>	C.	3,930
1895.	Capt. R. G. Chaloner	C.	4,497
	<i>G. P. Fuller</i>	GL.	4,331
1900.	J. M. F. Fuller	L.	4,520
	<i>Col. R. G. W. Chaloner C.</i>		3,967

E. or Devizes Div. P., 46,651.		EL.	8,954.
1885.	W. H. Long	C.	3,849
	<i>W. Barber, Q.C., d.</i>	L.	3,752
1886.	W. H. Long	C.	4,123
	<i>J. W. Phillips</i>	GL.	2,397
1892.	C. E. H. Hobhouse	GL.	3,896
	<i>(Rt. Hon.) W. H. Long C.</i>		3,758
1895.	E. A. Goulding	C.	4,114
	<i>C. E. H. Hobhouse</i>	GL.	3,637
1900.	E. A. Goulding	C.	3,738
	<i>F. E. N. Rogers</i>	L.	3,111

S. or Wilton Div. P., 42,123.		EL.	8,421.
1885.	Sir T. F. Grove, Bt., d.	L.	4,151
	<i>Hon. Sidney Herbert</i>	C.	3,829
1886.	Sir T. F. Grove, Bt., d. LU.		unop.
1892.	Viscount Folkestone	C.	3,743
	<i>Sir T. F. Grove, Bt., d.</i>	GL.	3,836
1895.	Visc. Folkestone	C.	3,823
	<i>L. E. Pyke, Q.C., d.</i>	GL.	3,565
*1900.	July 17. Viscount Folkestone suc'g. to Peerage,		
	J. A. Morrison	C.	unop.
1900.	J. A. Morrison	C.	3,733
	<i>J. Martin White</i>	L.	2,392

Worcestershire (5).

W. or Bewdley Div. P., 54,032.		EL.	10,142.
1885.	Sir E. Lechmere, Bt., d.	C.	4,525
	<i>J. Fell</i>	L.	3,015
1886.	Sir E. Lechmere, Bt., d.	C.	unop.
1892.	A. Baldwin	C.	unop.
1895.	A. Baldwin	C.	unop.
1900.	A. Baldwin	C.	unop.
S. or Evesham Div. P., 49,734.		EL.	9,632.
1885.	Sir R. Temple, Bt.	C.	4,080
	<i>Arthur Chamberlain</i>	L.	3,843
1886.	Sir R. Temple, Bt.	C.	4,127
	<i>D. Pidgeon</i>	GL.	2,591
1892.	Sir E. Lechmere, Bt., d.	C.	4,170
	<i>F. Incey</i>	GL.	3,590
*1895.	Jan. 22. On Sir E. Lechmere's death,		
	Col. C. W. Long	C.	4,760
	<i>F. Incey</i>	GL.	3,586
1895.	Col. C. W. Long	C.	unop.
1900.	Col. C. W. Long	C.	unop.

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—continued.

Worcestershire—continued.

Mid. or Droitwich Div. P., 50,841. EL, 11,101.	
1885. J. Corbett, d. L. unop.	
1886. J. Corbett, d. LU. .. 4,081	
A. J. Dadson GL. .. 2,761	
1892. R. B. Martin LU. 3,980	
T. E. Stephens GL. 3,410	
1895. R. B. Martin LU. .. unop.	
1900. (Sir) R. B. Martin, Bt. LU. 4,020	
Cecil B. Harnsworth L. 3,752	
Northern Div. P., 77,647. EL, 15,266.	
1885. (Sir) B. Hingley, d. L. 5,774	
J. W. Willis-Bund C. 2,155	
1886. (Sir) B. Hingley, d. LU. .. unop.	
1892. (Sir) B. Hingley, d. GL. 5,329	
W. C. Bridgeman C. 3,171	
1895. J. W. Wilson LU. .. 5,012	
R. Waite GL. .. 4,024	
1900. J. W. Wilson LU.(now L.) unop.	
Eastern Div. P., 96,087. EL, 18,118.	
1885. G. W. Hastings L. 3,685	
F. A. Bosanquet, Q.C. C. 3,194	
1886. G. W. Hastings LU. .. unop.	
*1892. Mar. 30. On expulsion of Mr. Hastings, J. A. Chamberlain LU. .. unop.	
1892. J. A. Chamberlain LU. 5,111	
O. Browning GL. 2,517	
1895. J. A. Chamberlain LU. .. unop.	
1900. J. A. Chamberlain LU. unop.	
*1902. Aug. 15. Rt. Hon. J. A. Chamberlain LU. .. unop.	

Yorkshire, East Riding (3).

Holderness Div. P., 42,150. EL, 10,094.	
1885. Comr. G. R. Bethell, R. N. C. 4,166	
Colonel (Sir) G. Smith L. 3,537	
1886. Comr. G. R. Bethell C. .. unop.	
1892. Comr. G. R. Bethell C. 4,153	
J. H. Anderson GL. 3,693	
1895. Comr. G. R. Bethell C. .. 4,512	
B. F. Hawksley GL. .. 3,485	
1900. A. S. Wilson C. 4,597	
A. J. Laverie L. 2,810	
Buckrose Div. P., 53,265. EL, 10,139.	
1885. Christopher Sykes, d. C. 4,081	
J. J. Cousins, d. L. 3,785	
1886. W. A. McArthur GL. .. 3,742	
Christopher Sykes, d. C. 3,741	
(On Scrutiny, seat awarded to Mr. Sykes.)	
1892. A. Holden GL. 4,294	
F. W. Fison C. 3,642	
1895. (Sir) A. Holden GL. .. 4,076	
T. C. E. Goff C. .. 3,986	
1900. Luke White L. 4,063	
E. C. Meysey-Thompson C. 3,992	
Howdenshire Div. P., 50,065. EL, 9,751.	
1885. A. Duncombe C. 4,525	
A. G. Sheil L. 3,334	
1886. A. Duncombe C. .. unop.	
1892. Col. W. H. Wilson-Todd, C. 3,998	
(Sir) J. T. Woodhouse. GL. 3,643	
1895. Col. W. H. Wilson-Todd, C. .. unop.	
1900. (Sir) W. H. Wilson-Todd, C. unop.	

Yorkshire, North Riding (4).

Thirsk and Malton Div. P., 57,915.	
EL, 12,944.	
1885. Col. Hon. L. P. Dawney, C. 5,966	
E. R. Turton L. 4,503	
1886. Col. Hon. L. Dawney, C. .. unop.	
1892. J. G. Lawson C. 5,890	
H. J. Beckett GL. 3,541	
1895. J. G. Lawson C. .. unop.	
1900. J. G. Lawson C. unop.	
Richmond Div. P., 50,780. EL, 10,251.	
1885. Sir F. A. Milbank, Bt., d. L. 4,869	
G. W. Elliot, d. C. 4,320	
1886. G. W. Elliot, d. C. .. 4,810	
E. R. Turton GL. .. 3,859	

Yorkshire, North Riding. Richmond

Division—continued.	
1892. (Sir) G. W. Elliot, d. C. 4,340	
E. R. Turton GL. 4,131	
1895. John Hutton C. .. 4,555	
E. R. Turton GL. .. 3,971	
1900. John Hutton C. 4,573	
Hon. G. W. A. Howard L. 3,117	
Cleveland Div. P., 60,010. EL, 13,050.	
1885. H. F. Pease, d. L. 6,943	
Hon. Guy Denehy, d. C. 2,845	
1886. H. F. Pease, d. GL. .. unop.	
1892. H. F. Pease, d. GL. 4,397	
A. J. Dorman C. 4,049	
1895. H. F. Pease, d. GL. .. 4,762	
Col. (Sir) R. Ropner C. .. 4,175	
*1897. Jan. 12. On the death of Mr. H. F. Pease, Alfred E. Pease GL. 5,508	
Col. (Sir) R. Ropner C. 4,080	
1900. (Sir) Alfred E. Pease L. .. unop.	
*1902. Nov. 5. On Mr. Pease's retirement, H. L. Samuel L. 5,334	
Geoffrey Drage C. 3,793	
Whitby Div. P., 51,204. EL, 10,857.	
1885. E. W. Denison C. 5,049	
Arthur Pease, d. L. 4,709	
1886. E. W. Beckett (former- ly Denison) C. .. 5,078	
Col. J. M. Clayhills GL. .. 3,940	
1892. E. W. Beckett C. 4,909	
H. F. Pyman GL. 3,826	
1895. E. W. Beckett C. .. unop.	
1900. E. W. Beckett C. unop.	
*1906. June 1. Mr. Beckett succeeding to Pease, Noel E. Buxton L. .. 4,547	
Hon. W. G. Beckett C. .. 4,102	
Yorkshire, West Riding (N.) (5).	
Skipton Division. P., 64,047. EL, 12,512.	
1885. Sir Matthew Wilson, Bt., d. L. 5,059	
S. C. Lister C. 4,269	
1886. Walter Morrison LU. .. 4,423	
Sir Matthew Wilson, d. GL. .. 4,239	
1892. C. S. Roundell GL. 4,700	
Walter Morrison LU. 4,608	
1895. Walter Morrison LU. .. 4,902	
J. Anson Farrer GL. .. 4,763	
1900. F. W. Thomson L. 5,139	
Walter Morrison LU. 5,007	
Kelghley Division. P., 70,428. EL, 13,134.	
1885. (Sir) Isaac Holden, d. L. 5,644	
W. H. C. Dunkhill C. 2,813	
1886. (Sir) Isaac Holden, d. GL. .. unop.	
1892. (Sir) Isaac Holden, d. GL. unop.	
J. Briggs GL. .. 5,086	
1895. W. Bairstow C. .. 4,196	
1900. J. Briggs L. 5,432	
W. Bairstow C. 4,792	
Shipley Division. P., 65,989. EL, 16,235.	
1885. J. Craven L. 7,022	
Lawrence Hardy C. 4,325	
1886. J. Craven GL. .. unop.	
1892. W. P. Byles Lab. 5,746	
(Sir) Theo. Peel LU. 5,464	
1895. (Sir) J. F. Flannery LU. .. 5,999	
W. P. Byles GL. .. 5,921	
1900. Sir J. F. Flannery (Bt.) LU. 6,234	
P. Illingworth L. 6,223	
Sowerby Division. P., 66,024. EL, 12,479.	
1885. E. Crossley, d. L. 6,427	
Sir F. Milner, Bt. C. 2,900	
1886. E. Crossley, d. GL. .. unop.	
1892. Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor. GL. 5,754	
H. T. Crook LU. 3,324	
1895. Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor GL. .. 5,323	
J. C. Bailey C. .. 3,753	
1900. Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor L. 5,623	
J. C. Bailey C. 4,067	
*1904, July 2. On Mr. J. W. Mellor's resignation, J. S. Higham L. .. 6,049	
W. A. S. Hinchliffe C. .. 3,877	

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—continued.

Yorkshire, West Riding (N.)—continued.

Elland Division. P., 66,125.	El., 13,850.
1885. T. Wayman, d.	L. 6,516
Capt. (Sir) F. C. Rasch.	C. 3,457
1886. T. Wayman, d.	GL. unop.
1892. T. Wayman, d.	GL. 5,497
J. Fitzalan Hope.	C. 3,676
1895. T. Wayman, d.	GL. 5,357
A. T. Clay.	C. 5,081
*1899. Mar. 8. On Mr. Wayman's retirement,	
C. P. Trevelyan.	L. 6,041
P. S. Foster.	C. 5,057
1900. C. P. Trevelyan.	L. 6,154
Major E. F. Coates.	C. 4,512

Yorkshire, West Riding (S.) (8).

Morley Division. P. 70,929.	El., 15,086.
1885. C. Milnes-Gaskell.	L. 6,684
J. J. D. Jefferson.	C. 3,177
1886. C. Milnes-Gaskell.	GL. unop.
1892. A. E. Hutton.	GL. 5,818
W. Carr, jun.	C. 3,866
1895. A. E. Hutton.	GL. 5,834
W. Carr, jun.	C. 4,166
1900. A. E. Hutton.	L. 6,428
W. B. Boyd-Carpenter.	C. 3,888

Normanton Div. P. 80,296. El., 15,288.

1885. B. Pickard, d.	Lab. 5,615
Maj. A. H. Charlesworth.	C. 3,706
1886. B. Pickard, d.	G. L. 4,771
Mj. A. H. Charlesworth.	C. 3,724
1892. B. Pickard, d.	GL. 6,184
P. Tew.	C. 3,808
1895. B. Pickard, d.	GL. 5,499
D. Arty B. Wilson.	C. 3,941
1900. B. Pickard, d.	L. 5,025
C. Lister-Kaye.	C. 3,806

*1904. Mar. 1. On the death of Mr. Pickard,	
W. Parrott, d.	L. 8,655
M. R. P. Dorman.	C. 2,908
*1905. Mr. Parrott died Nov. 1905.	

Colne Valley Div. 53,877. El., 11,425.

1885. H. F. Beaumont.	L. 5,398
Col. (Sir) T. Brooke.	C. 4,541
1886. H. F. Beaumont.	LU. unop.
1892. Sir James Kitson, Bt.	GL. 4,967
J. Sugden.	LU. 4,281
1895. Sir James Kitson, Bt.	GL. 4,276
Harold Thomas.	C. 3,787
Tom Mann.	Lab. 1,245
1900. Sir James Kitson, Bt.	L. 4,699
W. G. Bagnall.	C. 4,176

Holmfirth Division. P. 65,180. El., 12,293.

1885. H. J. Wilson.	L. 6,208
Col. Hon. H. Legge.	C. 3,164
1886. H. J. Wilson.	GL. 5,322
Walter Armitage.	LU. 2,780
1892. H. J. Wilson.	GL. 5,640
Harold Thomas.	C. 3,317
1895. H. J. Wilson.	GL. 5,001
G. E. Raine.	C. 3,459
1900. H. J. Wilson.	L. 4,506
Major Hon. E. J. M.	
Stuart Wortley.	C. 3,738

Barnsley Division. P., 101,037. El., 18,808.

1885. C. S. Kenny.	L. 6,705
B. C. V. Wentworth.	C. 2,722
1886. C. S. Kenny.	GL. 5,425
B. C. V. Wentworth.	C. 2,917
*1889. Mar. 11. On Mr. Kenny's retirement,	
Earl Compton.	GL. 6,232
B. C. V. Wentworth.	C. 3,781
1892. Earl Compton.	GL. 6,739
Rt. Hon. F. J. S. Foljambe.	L. 3,498
1895. Earl Compton.	GL. 6,820
Capt. Hon. R. Greenville.	C. 4,653

***1897. Oct. 28. Earl Compton acc'd to Peerage,**

Joseph Walton.	GL. 6,744
James Blyth.	C. 3,454
Pete Curran.	Lab. 1,091
1900. Joseph Walton.	L. 7,549
A. W. Groser.	LU. 4,356

Hallamshire Div. P. 90,108. El., 18,066.

1885. F. T. Mappin.	L. 6,454
Hon. W. C. W. Fitz-	
william.	C. 4,451

Yorkshire, West Riding (S.) Hallamshire

Division—continued.	
1886. Sir F. T. Mappin, Bt. GL.	unop.
1892. Sir F. T. Mappin, Bt.	GL. unop.
1895. Sir F. T. Mappin, Bt.	GL. 5,949
F. S. U. Hatchard.	C. 5,064
1900. Sir F. T. Mappin, Bt.	L. 6,688
F. S. U. Hatchard.	C. 4,988

Rotherham Div. P., 101,042. El., 17,980.

1885. A. H. Dyke-Acland.	L. 6,301
Major W. W. Hoole, d.	C. 2,258
1886. A. H. Dyke-Acland.	GL. 5,155
(Rt. Hon.) F. J. Foljambe.	LU. 2,070
1892. A. H. Dyke-Acland.	GL. 6,567
G. S. Foljambe.	LU. 2,889

***1892. Aug. 25. Rt. Hon. A. Acland GL. unop.**

1895. Rt. Hon. A. Acland.	GL. unop.
*1899. Feb. 23. On Mr. Acland's retirement,	
W. H. Holland.	L. 6,671
R. H. V. Wragge.	C. 4,714
1900. (Sir) W. H. Holland.	L. 6,926
R. H. V. Wragge.	C. 5,021

Doncaster Div. P., 92,917. El., 13,320.

1885. W. S. Shirley, d.	L. 5,680
Hon. A. E. Gathorne-	
Hardy, Q.C.	C. 4,700
1886. W. S. Shirley, d.	GL. 5,060
Hon. H. Fitzwilliam.	LU. 4,792

***1888. Feb. 23. On Mr. Shirley's retirement,**

Hon. H. Fitzwilliam.	LU. 5,684
Jabez S. Balfour.	GL. 5,423
1892. C. J. Fleming, Q.C., d.	GL. 5,831
Hon. H. Fitzwilliam.	LU. 5,552
1895. F. W. Fison.	C. 6,098
Joseph Walton.	GL. 5,957
1900. (Sir) F. W. Fison.	C. 6,512
Arthur C. W. Black.	L. 6,147

Yorkshire, West Riding (E.) (6).**Ripon Division. P., 68,448. El., 12,381.**

1885. W. Harker, d.	L. 3,985
J. L. Wharton.	C. 3,820
1886. J. L. Wharton.	C. 4,113
C. Ponsonby.	GL. 3,125
1892. J. L. Wharton.	C. 4,268
H. Leatham.	GL. 3,657
1895. (Rt. Hon.) J. L. Wharton.	C. 4,435
R. C. Phillimore.	GL. 3,733
1900. Rt. Hon. J. L. Wharton.	C. unop.

Otley Division. P., 69,775. El., 12,606.

1885. Sir A. Fairbairn, Kt., d.	L. 5,050
F. W. Fison.	C. 3,643
1886. J. Barran, d.	GL. 4,945
Sir A. Fairbairn, Kt., d.	LU. 3,361
1892. (Sir) J. Barran, d.	GL. 4,713
M. D'Arcy Wyvill.	C. 4,023
1895. M. D'Arcy Wyvill.	C. 4,670
Sir J. Barran, Bt., d.	GL. 4,622
1900. J. H. Duncan.	L. 5,827
M. D'Arcy Wyvill.	C. 4,747

Barkston Ash Div. P., 58,292. El., 10,212.

1885. Col. R. Gunter, d.	C. 4,600
T. Bayley.	L. 2,604
1886. Col. R. Gunter, d.	C. unop.
1892. Col. R. Gunter, d.	C. 4,161
A. W. Scarr.	GL. 2,920
1895. Col. R. Gunter, d.	C. unop.
1900. Col. (Sir) R. Gunter, d.	C. unop.

***1905. Oct. 13. On the death of Sir R. Gunter,**

J. O. Andrews.	L. 4,876
G. R. Lane-Fox.	C. 4,148

Osgodcross Div. P., 81,222. El., 16,567.

1885. (Sir) W. Ramsden, Bt., d.	L. 5,153
(Sir) Reginald Hardy.	C. 3,058
1886. (Sir) John Austin.	GL. 4,008
Sir J. W. Ramsden, d.	LU. 3,010
1892. (Sir) John Austin.	GL. 5,180
C. B. Dobson.	C. 3,224
1895. Sir John Austin, Bt.	GL. 5,119
Job Harling.	C. 4,054

***1899. July 5. Sir John Austin resigning,**

Sir J. Austin, Bt., re-el.	IL. 5,818
C. H. Roberts.	L. 2,893
1900. Sir John Austin, Bt.	IL. 5,600
Dr. V. H. Rutherford.	L. 3,025

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—continued.

Yorkshire, West Riding (E.)—continued.

Pudsey Division. P., 52,092. EL. 15,040.			
1885.	B. Priestley	L.	6,863
	(Sir) S. W. Duncan	C.	4,089
1886.	B. Priestley	GL.	5,207
	(Sir) A. W. Becker	LU.	4,086
1892.	B. Priestley	GL.	5,527
	E. Woodhouse	LU.	4,924
1895.	B. Priestley	GL.	5,540
	Sir A. Fairbairn, d.	LU.	5,070
1900.	G. Whiteley	L.	5,973
	E. B. Faber	C.	5,424

Yorkshire, West Riding (E.)—continued.

Spenn Valley Div. P., 58,090. EL. 11,212.			
1885.	J. Woodhead	L.	5,936
	J. E. Gladstone	C.	2,732
1886.	J. Woodhead	GL.	4,542
	S. C. Boulter	LU.	2,300
1892.	T. F. Whittaker	GL.	4,952
	F. Ellis	C.	3,474
1895.	T. F. Whittaker	GL.	4,707
	F. Ellis	C.	3,879
1900.	T. F. Whittaker	L.	5,008
	Capt. W. Glossop	C.	3,653

ENGLAND—LONDON BOROUGHES.

(INCLUDING CROYDON AND WEST HAM.)

62 Members. Population, 1901—4,944,699. Parliamentary Electors, 1903—693,051.

Unionist votes recorded	195,173	180,218
Liberal votes recorded	145,911	124,214
Independent Labour votes recorded	5,136	—

1895—Number of Electors in 11 uncontested Unionist Constituencies—119,323.

1900—14 183,323.

Every Liberal seat was contested at both General Elections.

Battersea and Clapham (2). P., 223,230.

Battersea Division. P., 102,469. EL. 14,931.			
1885.	O. V. Morgan, d.	L.	4,259
	J. E. Cooke	C.	3,547
*1886.	March 1. On Mr. Morgan's resignation,		
	O. V. Morgan, d. (re-el.)	L.	unop.
1886.	O. V. Morgan, d.	GL.	3,683
	E. C. Willis, Q.C.	C.	3,497
1892.	John Burns	Lab.	5,616
	W. M. Chinnery, d.	C.	4,057
1895.	John Burns	GL.	5,010
	C. Ridley Smith, d.	C.	4,766
1900.	John Burns	L.	5,880
	R. C. Garton	C.	5,006
Clapham Division. P., 120,761. EL. 18,806.			
1885.	J. F. Moulton, Q.C.	L.	3,976
	Hon. A. H. Bourke	C.	3,650
1886.	J. S. Gilliat	C.	3,316
	J. F. Moulton, Q.C.	GL.	3,347
1892.	P. M. Thornton	C.	5,170
	R. McKenna	GL.	4,526
1895.	P. M. Thornton	C.	5,925
	J. Kempster	GL.	3,904
1900.	P. M. Thornton	C.	7,504
	F. D. Perrott	L.	3,084

Bethnal Green (2) P., 129,727.

North East Division. P., 64,803. EL. 7,874.			
1885.	G. Howell	L.	3,095
	J. D. Mayne	C.	1,844
1886.	G. Howell	GL.	2,373
	E. J. Stoneham, d.	LU.	1,906
1892.	G. Howell	GL.	2,323
	H. H. Marks	C.	2,321
	H. R. Taylor	Lab.	106
	R. Ballard	I.	23
1895.	(Sir) M. M. Bhowaggee	C.	2,591
	G. Howell	GL.	2,431
1900.	Sir M. M. Bhowaggee	C.	2,983
	Hon. H. L. W. Lawson	L.	2,408

South West Division. P., 64,864. EL. 7,545.

1885.	E. H. Pickersgill	L.	3,088
	Capt. J. E. F. Aytmer	C.	2,200
1886.	E. H. Pickersgill	GL.	2,550
	Capt. J. E. F. Aytmer	C.	2,001
1892.	E. H. Pickersgill	GL.	3,206
	T. Beckett	C.	2,171
1895.	E. H. Pickersgill	GL.	2,603
	W. A. Statham	C.	2,324
1900.	S. F. Ridley	C.	2,362
	E. H. Pickersgill	L.	2,514

Camberwell (3) P., 281,890.

North Division. P., 93,750. EL. 12,675.			
1885.	R. Strong	L.	3,137
	W. S. Blundell	C.	2,975
1886.	J. E. Kelly	C.	2,717
	E. H. Bayley	GL.	2,352
	W. Frie Duff	LU.	246
1892.	E. H. Bayley	GL.	4,295
	J. R. Kelly	C.	3,450
1895.	Major H. P. Dalbiac	GL.	4,009
	E. H. Bayley	GL.	3,316
	N. P. Palmer	Lab.	32
1900.	T. J. Macnamara	L.	4,820
	J. R. Diggle	C.	3,455
Peckham Division. P., 91,448. EL. 12,457.			
1885.	A. A. Baumann	C.	3,362
	W. Willis, Q.C.	L.	2,929
	E. D. Rogers, d.	L.	560
1886.	A. A. Baumann	C.	3,439
	W. Willis, Q.C.	GL.	2,688
1892.	F. G. Banbury	C.	3,947
	E. Jones	GL.	3,664
	B. Ellis	Lab.	95
1895.	F. G. Banbury	C.	4,495
	C. Clements	GL.	3,472
1900.	(Sir) F. G. Banbury	C.	4,453
	Capt. F. Hemphill	L.	3,061

Dulwich Division. P., 97,369. EL. 14,360.

1885.	J. M. Howard, Q.C., d.	C.	4,406
	G. Collins	L.	2,712
1886.	J. M. Howard, Q.C., d.	C.	unop.
*1887.	Dec. 1. Mr. Howard app'd. Co. Ct. Judge.		
	(Sir) J. Blundell Maple, d.	C.	4,021
	J. Henderson	GL.	2,609
1892.	Sir J. Blundell Maple, d.	C.	5,318
	A. Clagden, d.	GL.	3,133
1895.	Sir J. Blundell Maple, d.	C.	5,253
	C. G. Clarke	GL.	2,176
1900.	Sir J. Blundell Maple, d.	C.	unop.
*1903.	Dec. 15. On the death of Sir J. B. Maple,		
	Dr. F. R. Harris	C.	5,819
	C. F. G. Masterman	L.	4,332

Chelsea (1). P., 95,036. EL. 11,862.

1885.	Rt. Hon. Sir C. Dilke, Bt. L.	C.	4,291
	C. A. Whitmore	C.	4,116
1886.	C. A. Whitmore	C.	4,304
	Rt. Hon. Sir C. Dilke	GL.	4,123
1892.	C. A. Whitmore	C.	4,903
	B. F. C. Costelloe	GL.	4,427

Chelsea—continued.

1885.	C. A. Whitmore	C.	5,524
	O. H. Beatty	GL.	3,604
1900.	C. A. Whitmore	C.	4,637
	J. Jeffery	L.	3,306

Croydon (1). P., 133,895. EL., 23,075.

1885.	(Sir) W. Grantham, Q.C. C.	5,484	
	Jabez S. Balfour	L.	4,315
*1886.	Jan. 27. Mr. Grantham becoming a Judge.		
	Hon. Sidney Herbert C.	5,205	
	S. C. Buxton	GL.	4,458
1886.	Hon. S. Herbert	C.	unop.
†1886.	Aug. 11. Hon. S. Herbert C.		unop.
1892.	Hon. S. Herbert	C.	6,528
	E. W. Grimwade	GL.	4,534
*1895.	May 24. Mr. Herbert acceding to Peerage.		
	Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie C.	unop.	
†1895.	July 5. Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie C.	unop.	
1895.	Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie C.		6,876
	C. C. Hutchinson	GL.	4,647
1900.	Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie ..	C.	unop.

Deptford (1). P., 110,122. EL., 15,280.

1885.	W. J. Evelyn	C.	3,927
	Lalmohun Ghose	L.	3,560
1886.	W. J. Evelyn	C.	3,632
	Lalmohun Ghose	GL.	3,055
*1888.	Feb. 29. On Mr. Evelyn's retirement.		
	C. J. Darling, Q.C. C.	C.	4,345
	W. S. Blunt	GL.	4,070
1892.	C. J. Darling, Q.C. C.	C.	5,298
	Lord E. Fitzmaurice	GL.	4,733
1895.	(Sir) C. J. Darling, Q.C. C.	C.	5,654
	T. J. Macnamara	GL.	4,425
*1897.	Nov. 15. Mr. Darling becoming a Judge.		
	A. H. A. Morton	C.	5,317
	J. W. Benn	GL.	4,993
1900.	A. H. A. Morton	C.	6,236
	B. Jones	L.	3,806

Finchbury (3). P., 165,808.

Holborn Division. P., 61,904.		EL. 9,230.
1885.	Col. F. Duncan, R.A., d. C.	4,047
	C. Harrison, d. L.	2,473
1886.	Col. F. Duncan, R.A., d. C.	3,651
	D. Naoroji GL.	1,950
*1888.	Nov. 29. On Col. Duncan's death,	
	Gainsford Bruce, Q. C. C.	4,398
	Earl Compton GL.	3,433
1892.	(Sir) Gainsford Bruce, Q. C. C.	4,949
	G. Bateman Lab.	2,477
*1892.	Aug. 12. Mr. G. Bruce becoming a Judge,	
	Sir Charles Hall, Q. C. C. d. C. unop.	
	(Rt. Hon.) Sir C. Hall, Q. C. C. d. C.	unop.
1895.	Mar. 23. On Sir C. Hall's death,	
*1900.	J. F. Remnant C. unop.	
1900.	J. F. Remnant C.	unop.

Central Division. P., 64,099. EL., 8,553.

1885.	Hon. H. Spensley, d.	L.	2,362
	Saul Isaac, d.	C.	2,314
1886.	Capt. F. T. Penton	C.	2,245
	Hon. H. Spensley, d.	GL.	2,240
1892.	D. Naoroji	GL.	2,959
	Capt. F. T. Penton	C.	2,956
1895.	Hon. W. F. Massey	C.	3,588
	Mainwaring	L.	2,733
1900.	Hon. W. F. B. Massey	C.	2,872
	J. Benson	L.	2,523

East Division. P., 39,827. EL., 5,302.

1885.	J. Bigwood	C.	2,065
	J. Rowlands	L.	2,035
1886.	J. Rowlands	GL.	1,973
	J. Bigwood	C.	1,912
1892.	J. Rowlands	GL.	2,383
	W. Lucas-Shadwell	C.	2,093
1895.	H. C. Richards, Q.C., d. C.		2,260
	J. Rowlands	GL.	1,990
1900.	H. C. Richards, Q.C., d. C.		2,174
	J. A. Baker	L.	1,827
*1905.	June 29. On Mr. Richards' death.		
	J. A. Baker	L.	2,320
	N. L. Cohen	C.	1,552

Fulham (1). P., 137,249. EL., 19,925.

1885.	W. Hayes Fisher	C.	2,642
	G. W. E. Russell	L.	2,590
1886.	W. Hayes Fisher	C.	2,557
	G. W. E. Russell	GL.	2,247
1892.	W. Hayes Fisher	C.	4,395
	W. D. Barnett	GL.	4,154
1895.	W. Hayes Fisher	C.	5,878
	E. A. Cornwall	GL.	3,915
	W. Parnell	Lab.	191
1900.	W. Hayes Fisher	C.	6,541
	E. A. Cornwall	L.	4,247

Greenwich (1). P., 95,578. EL., 12,636.

1885.	T. W. Boord	C.	3,317
	Dr. H. Watney	L.	2,961
1886.	T. W. Boord	C.	3,240
	G. C. Whiteley	GL.	2,551
1892.	(Sir) T. W. Boord	C.	4,200
	G. C. Whiteley	GL.	3,877
1895.	Lord Hugh Cecil	C.	4,302
	G. C. Whiteley	GL.	3,564
1900.	Lord Hugh Cecil	C.	5,454
	R. S. Jackson	L.	3,484

Hackney (3). P., 253,291.

	North Div. P., 84,258. El., 11,482.		
1885.	Sir Lewis Pelly, d.	C.	3,327
	Æ. J. McIntyre, Q.C., d. L.	2,911	
1886.	Sir Lewis Pelly, d.	C.	3,851
	W. H. S. Aubrey	GL.	1,948
*1892.	May 11. On the death of Sir Lewis Pelly.		
	W. R. Bousfield, Q.C. C.	4,460	
	T. A. Meates	GL.	3,491
1892.	W. R. Bousfield, Q.C. C.	4,799	
	J. McCall, d.	GL.	3,280
1895.	W. R. Bousfield, Q.C. C.	4,725	
	S. Mayer	GL.	2,460
1900.	W. R. Bousfield, Q.C. C.	5,005	
	H. W. W. Wilberforce	L.	2,437

Central Div. P., 67,726. EL., 8,982.

1885.	Sir W. Guyer Hunter, d. C.	2,911	
	<i>J. Holms, d.</i>	<i>L.</i>	2,748
1886.	Sir W. G. Hunter, d. C.	...	3,047
	<i>Major M. S. Hume</i>	<i>GL.</i>	1,961
1892.	Sir A. R. Scoble, Q. C. C.	...	3,478
	<i>J. Fyfe Stewart</i>	<i>GL.</i>	3,193
1895.	Sir A. R. Scoble, Q. C. C.	...	3,278
	<i>(Hon.) Charles Russell</i>	<i>GL.</i>	2,966
1900.	A. H. A. Allhusen	C.	3,747
	<i>Sir Israel Hart. Kt.</i>	<i>L.</i>	2,243

South Div. P., 101,344. EL., 13,630.

1885.	(Sir) C. Russell, Q.C., d. L.	3,544
	(Sir) C. J. Darling, Q.C. C.	2,602
*1886.	Feb. 11. Sir C. Russell accepting office.	
	Sir C. Russell, Q.C., d. L.	3,174
	(Sir) A. R. Scoble, Q.C. C.	1,979
	H. Munster, d.	17
1886.	Sir C. Russell, Q.C., d. GL.	2,800
	(Sir) C. J. Darling, Q.C. C.	2,700
1892.	Sir C. Russell, Q.C., d. GL.	4,440
	T. H. Robertson	3,294
†1892.	Aug. 23. Sir C. Russell, d. GL.	unop.
*1894.	May 7. Sir C. Russell appd. Ld. of Appeal.	
	J. F. Moulton, Q.C.	GL. 4,530
	T. H. Robertson	C. 4,338
1895.	T. H. Robertson	C. 4,681
	J. F. Moulton, Q.C.	GL. 4,362
1900.	T. H. Robertson	C. 4,714
	H. W. Bottomley	L. 4,376

Hammersmith (1). P., 111,970. EL., 14,024.

1885.	Major-Gen. Goldsworthy C.	4,264
	T. C. Clarke, d. L.	3,095
1886.	Major-Gen. Goldsworthy C.	3,991
	F. Dethridge GL.	2,362
1892.	Major-Gen. Goldsworthy C.	4,387
	Frank S. Smith GL.	3,718
1895.	Major-Gen. Goldsworthy C.	5,017
	W. C. Steadman GL.	3,283
1900.	W. J. Bull C.	5,458
	M. E. Lange L.	2,166

ENGLAND—LONDON BOROUGH—continued.

Hampstead (1). P, 82,329. EL, 11,801.

1885.	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Holland C.	2,785
	Marquis of Lorne.....C.	1,910
	J. E. Williams.....Soc.	27
1886.	Sir H. T. Holland, Bt. C.	2,707
	W. R. Scott.....GL.	945
*1888. Feb 28.	Sir H. Holland being made a Peer.	unop.
1892.	E. Brodie Hoare.....C.	3,848
	J. C. Swinburne, Hanham GL.	2,289
1895.	E. Brodie Hoare.....C.	unop.
1901.	E. Brodie Hoare.....C.	unop.
*1902.	Jan. 24. On Mr. B. Hoare's retirement,	
	T. Milvain, K.C. C.	3,848
	G. F. Rowe.....L.	2,118
*1905.	Oct. 26. Mr. Milvain being appointed	
	Judge-Advocate-General,	
	J. S. Fletcher.....C.	4,225
	G. F. Rowe.....L.	3,808

Islington (4). P, 335,238.

	North Div. P., 99,895. EL, 12,080.	
1885.	G. C. T. Bartley.....C.	3,545
	S. D. Waddy, Q.C., d.....L.	2,972
1886.	G. C. T. Bartley.....C.	3,456
	P. W. Clayden, d.....GL.	1,976
1892.	G. C. T. Bartley.....C.	4,456
	James Hill, d.....GL.	3,646
1895.	G. C. T. Bartley.....C.	4,626
	T. B. Napier.....GL.	3,817
1900.	(Sir) G. C. T. Bartley.....C.	4,881
	E. C. Rawlings.....L.	2,567
	West Div. P., 74,171. EL, 9,992.	
1885.	R. Chamberlain, d.....L.	3,470
	Dr. G. D. Thomas.....C.	2,256
1886.	B. Chamberlain, d.....LU.	2,793
	W. A. Macdonald.....FN.	1,501
1892.	Thomas Lough.....GL.	3,385
	R. Chamberlain, d.....LU.	2,655
1895.	Thomas Lough.....GL.	3,494
	(Sir) G. Barham.....LU.	3,081
1900.	Thomas Lough.....L.	3,178
	F. H. Medhurst.....LU.	3,159
	East Div. P., 59,349. EL, 10,700.	
1885.	H. B. Ince, Q.C., d.....L.	3,296
	Cowley Lambert.....C.	3,262
1886.	Cowley Lambert.....C.	3,732
	H. B. Ince, Q.C., d.....GL.	2,336
1892.	B. L. Cohen.....C.	3,975
	P. W. Bunting.....GL.	3,510
1895.	B. L. Cohen.....C.	4,388
	T. McK. Wood.....GL.	3,159
1900.	B. L. Cohen.....C.	4,205
	A. M. Torrance.....L.	2,536
	South Div. P., 71,823. EL, 8,590.	
1885.	H. Spicer.....L.	3,050
	H. Wildey Wright.....C.	2,502
1886.	Sir Albert K. Rollit, Kt. C.	2,774
	Henry Spicer.....GL.	2,208
1892.	Sir Albert K. Rollit, Kt. C.	3,194
	W. Digby, d.....GL.	2,873
1895.	Sir Albert K. Rollit, Kt. C.	3,503
	H. L. Hart.....GL.	2,342
1900.	Sir Albert K. Rollit, Kt. C.	3,881
	J. A. Strahan.....L.	1,665

Kensington (2). P, 178,073.

	North Div. P, 87,708. EL, 10,814.	
1885.	Sir Roper Lethbridge.....C.	3,619
	J. F. B. Firth, d.....L.	3,011
1886.	Sir Roper Lethbridge.....C.	3,394
	E. Roulledge, d.....GL.	2,443
1892.	F. C. Frye.....GL.	3,503
	W. E. T. Sharpe.....C.	3,293
1895.	W. E. T. Sharpe.....C.	3,829
	F. C. Frye.....GL.	2,913
1900.	W. E. T. Sharpe.....C.	3,257
	R. D. Isaacs, Q.C., d.....L.	2,527
	South Div. P., 85,365. EL, 9,208.	
1885.	Sir Algernon Borthwick C.	4,602
	M. Cookson-Crackanthorpe L.	2,138
1886.	Sir Algernon Borthwick C.	4,156
	Major H. F. Speed.....GL.	1,022
1892.	Sir Algernon Borthwick C.	unop.

Kensington. South Div.—continued.

1895.	Sir Algernon Borthwick C.	unop.
*1895.	Nov. 28. Sir A. Borthwick's Peerage,	
	Ld. Warkworth (Earl	
	Percy).....C.	unop.
1900.	Earl Percy.....C.	unop.

Lambeth (4). P, 298,951.

	North Div. P., 50,542. EL, 6,903.	
1885.	Gen. C. C. Fraser, d.....C.	2,524
	Walter Wren, d.....L.	2,346
	Sir J. C. Lawrence, Bt., d. L.	692
1886.	Gen. Sir C. Fraser, d. C.	2,723
	Walter Wren, d.....GL.	2,311
1892.	F. M. Coldwells, d.....GL.	2,524
	H. M. Stanley, d.....LU.	2,394
1895.	(Sir) H. M. Stanley, d. LU.	2,878
	C. P. Trevelyan.....GL.	2,473
1900.	F. W. Horner.....C.	2,677
	Col. C. Ford.....L.	1,795

Kennington Div. P., 73,513. EL, 10,273.

1885.	E. Gent-Davis, d.....C.	3,351
	J. O'Connor Power.....L.	2,991
	John Fielding.....Soc.	32
1886.	R. Gent-Davis, d.....C.	3,222
	Mark H. Beaufoy.....GL.	2,792
*1889.	May 15. On Mr. Gent-Davis' retirement,	
	Mark H. Beaufoy.....GL.	4,069
	P. Beresford-Hope.....C.	3,439
1892.	Mark H. Beaufoy.....GL.	3,860
	F. F. Begg.....C.	3,253
1895.	F. L. Cook.....C.	3,764
	M. H. Beaufoy.....GL.	2,790
	W. Wightman.....GL.	730
1900.	(Sir) F. L. Cook.....C.	4,195
	R. W. Essex.....L.	2,309

Brixton Div. P., 75,366. EL, 10,724.

1885.	E. Baggallay.....C.	3,427
	W. B. Odgers.....L.	2,762
1886.	E. Baggallay.....C.	3,300
	M. Cookson-Crackanthorpe, Q.C.....GL.	1,836
*1887.	July 19. On Mr. Baggallay's appointment	
	as a Police Magistrate,	
	Marq. of Carmarthen.....C.	3,397
	James Hill, d.....GL.	2,569
1892.	Marq. of Carmarthen.....C.	4,061
	R. Stapley.....GL.	3,204
1895.	Marq. of Carmarthen.....C.	4,138
	Sir R. G. Head, Bt.....GL.	2,199
*1896.	Jan. 30. Marq. of Carmarthen becoming	
	a Peer,	
	Hon. E. Hubbard.....C.	4,493
	E. W. Nunn.....GL.	2,131

*1900. Mar. 20. On Mr. Hubbard's retirement,

	Sir B. G. C. Mowbray.....C.	unop.
1900.	Sir B. G. C. Mowbray.....C.	unop.

Norwood Division. P, 85,780. EL, 12,909.

1885.	T. L. Bristowe, d.....C.	3,496
	P. W. Clayden, d.....L.	2,563
1886.	T. L. Bristowe, d.....C.	3,334
	Oscar Browning.....GL.	1,606
1892.	C. E. Tritton.....C.	4,147
	Dr. H. W. Verdon.....GL.	2,584
1895.	C. E. Tritton.....C.	unop.
1900.	(Sir) C. E. Tritton.....C.	unop.

Lewisham (1). P, 128,346. EL, 21,424.

1885.	Viscount Lewisham.....C.	4,244
	B. Whitworth, d.....L.	3,019
1886.	Rt. Hon. Visc. Lewisham C.	3,889
	George Offor.....GL.	1,688
*1886.	Aug. 11. Visc. Lewisham C.	unop.
*1891.	Aug. 20. Visc. Lewisham becoming a Peer,	
	John Penn, d.....C.	4,585
	G. S. Warmington.....GL.	2,892
1892.	John Penn, d.....C.	5,509
	G. A. Harvey.....GL.	2,595
1895.	John Penn, d.....C.	unop.
1900.	John Penn, d.....C.	unop.
*1903.	Dec. 15. On the death of Mr. Penn,	
	Major E. F. Coates.....C.	7,709
	J. W. Cleland.....L.	5,697

ENGLAND—LONDON BOROUGHES—continued.

London, City (2). P., 24,923. El. 32,647.

1885.	Sir R. N. Fowler, Bt., d. C.	12,827
	Rt. Hn. J. G. Hubbard, d. C.	8,802
	S. P. Low, d. C.	5,817
	(Sir) W. J. R. Cotton, d. C.	5,563
1886.	Sir R. N. Fowler, d. C.	unop.
	Rt. Hn. J. Hubbard, d. C.	unop.
*1887.	July 27. Mr. Hubbard being created a Peer.	
	T. C. Baring, d. C.	unop.
*1891.	April 18. On the death of Mr. Baring.	
	H. Hucks Gibbs, d. C.	unop.
*1891.	June 8. On the death of Sir R. Fowler.	
	Sir Regd. Hanson, d. C.	unop.
1892.	Sir Reginald Hanson, d. C.	10,566
	A. G. H. Gibbs, d. C.	9,253
	(Sir) J. T. Ritchie, d. C.	4,207
1895.	Sir Regd. Hanson, d. C.	unop.
	(Hon.) A. G. H. Gibbs, d. C.	unop.
1900.	Hon. A. G. H. Gibbs, d. C.	unop.
	(Rt. Hn.) Sir J. C. Dimdale, d. C.	unop.
*1904.	Feb. 9. Mr. A. Gibbs resigning (Govt. contract).	
	Hon. A. G. H. Gibbs, d. C.	unop.

Marylebone (2). P., 132,295.

East Division. P., 58,677. El., 6,598.		
1885.	Ld. Charles Beresford, d. C.	3,130
	D. Grant, d. C.	2,186
1896.	Ld. C. Beresford, C.B. C.	3,101
	Prof. E. S. Beesly, d. C.	1,616
*1889.	July 19. Lord C. Beresford retiring.	
	E. Boulnois, d. C.	2,579
	G. W. Leveson-Gower, d. C.	2,086
1892.	E. Boulnois, d. C.	3,122
	G. Whale, d. C.	2,330
1895.	E. Boulnois, d. C.	3,879
	Col. Alan C. Gardner, d. C.	1,845
1900.	E. Boulnois, d. C.	3,106
	J. P. R. Lyell, d. C.	1,126
West Division. P., 73,618. El., 8,447.		
1885.	(Sir) F. Seager-Hunt, d. C.	3,093
	H. S. Trower, d. C.	1,595
	Sir H. B. Knight, Kt., L.	701
	Rev. J. R. Diggle, d. C.	101
1886.	(Sir) F. Seager-Hunt, d. C.	3,064
	H. S. Trower, d. C.	1,942
1892.	Sir F. Seager-Hunt, Bt., d. C.	2,913
	J. C. Foulger, d. C.	2,476
1895.	Sir H. Farquhar, Bt., L.U.	2,734
	B. S. Strauss, d. C.	2,273
*1898.	Feb. 3. Sir H. Farquhar being created a Peer.	
	Sir Saml. E. Scott, Bt. C.	unop.
1900.	Sir Saml. E. Scott, Bt. C.	3,487
	W. H. Sands, d. C.	1,532

Newington (2). P., 122,172.

West Division. P., 61,279. El., 8,974.		
1885.	C. W. Radcliffe Cooke, d. C.	2,419
	J. S. Keay, d. C.	1,774
	Sir W. McArthur, d. C.	821
1886.	C. W. Radcliffe Cooke, d. C.	2,447
	J. F. B. Firth, d. C.	2,065
1892.	Capt. C. W. Norton, d. C.	3,421
	G. W. Tallents, d. C.	2,923
1895.	Capt. C. W. Norton, d. C.	3,319
	G. W. Tallents, d. C.	2,769
1900.	Capt. C. W. Norton, d. C.	3,559
	F. I. Ricardo-Seaver, d. C.	2,413
Walworth Division. P., 60,906. El., 7,966.		
1885.	Lewis H. Immes, d. C.	1,886
	A. G. Henriques, d. C.	1,816
	W. Malthouse, d. C.	246
1886.	Lewis H. Immes, d. C.	1,983
	Jabes S. Balfour, d. C.	1,748
1892.	W. Saunders, d. C.	2,314
	Lewis H. Immes, d. C.	2,213
*1895.	May 14. On Mr. W. Saunders' death.	
	James Bailey, d. C.	2,676
	Col. J. C. Reade, d. C.	2,105
	G. Lansbury, d. C.	347

Newington. Walworth Div.—continued.

1885.	James Bailey, d. C.	2,322
	R. Spokes, d. C.	2,269
	G. Lansbury, d. C.	203
1900.	(Sir) James Bailey, d. C.	3,098
	R. Spokes, d. C.	2,233

Paddington (2). P., 127,328.

North Division. P., 72,214. El., 9,442.		
1885.	Lionel L. Cohen, d. C.	2,482
	W. Digby, d. C.	1,797
1886.	Lionel L. Cohen, d. C.	2,300
	John Kempster, d. C.	1,389
*1887.	July 8. On the death of Mr. L. L. Cohen.	
	John Aird, d. C.	2,230
	E. Routledge, d. C.	1,812
1892.	John Aird, d. C.	2,591
	T. Terrell, d. C.	2,281
1895.	John Aird, d. C.	2,849
	G. H. Maberly, d. C.	1,892
1900.	(Sir) John Aird, d. C.	3,364
	E. W. Fordham, d. C.	1,513
South Division. P., 55,144. El., 6,360.		
1885.	Lord E. Churchill, d. C.	2,731
	J. B. H. Skinner, d. C.	1,025
	Ald (Sir) W. Lawrence, d. C.	200
1886.	Lord E. Churchill, d. C.	2,576
	Rev. J. P. Hoppe, d. C.	769
*1886.	Aug. 11. Ld. Churchill, d. C.	unop.
1892.	Lord E. Churchill, d. C.	unop.
*1895.	Feb. 10. On Lord E. Churchill's death.	
	T. G. Fardell, d. C.	unop.
1895.	(Sir) T. G. Fardell, d. C.	unop.
1900.	Sir T. G. Fardell, Kt., d. C.	unop.

St. George, Hanover Square. P., 76,734.

El., 9,328.		
1885.	Lord Algernon Percy, d. C.	5,256
	Sir W. Phillimore, Bt., L.	2,503
1886.	Lord A. Percy, d. C.	unop.
*1887.	Feb. 9. On Lord A. Percy's retirement.	
	Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, L.U.	5,702
	J. Haysman, d. C.	1,812
1892.	Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, L.U.	unop.
*1895.	June 29. Rt. Hon. G. Goschen, d. C.	unop.
1895.	Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, d. C.	unop.
1900.	Col. Hon. H. Legge, d. C.	3,852
	W. Eversitt, d. C.	1,278

St. Pancras (4). P., 234,912.

North Division. P., 59,375. El., 7,988.		
1885.	T. H. Bolton, d. C.	2,380
	Hon. W. Cochrane-Baillie, d. C.	1,915
1886.	Hon. W. Cochrane-Baillie, d. C.	2,074
	T. H. Bolton, d. C.	1,813
*1890.	Mar. 4. Mr. C. Baillie acceding to Peerage.	
	T. H. Bolton, d. C.	2,657
	H. R. Graham, d. C.	2,549
	J. Leighton, d. C.	29
1892.	T. H. Bolton, d. C. (aft. L.U.)	2,643
	E. R. P. Moon, d. C.	2,583
	J. Leighton, d. C.	35
1895.	E. R. P. Moon, d. C.	2,534
	H. H. Raphael, d. C.	2,623
	J. Leighton, d. C.	29
1900.	E. R. P. Moon, d. C.	3,056
	W. H. Dickinson, d. C.	2,345
East Division. P., 60,276. El., 7,752.		
1885.	T. E. Gibb, d. C.	2,416
	R. G. Webster, d. C.	2,170
1886.	R. G. Webster, d. C.	2,327
	T. E. Gibb, d. C.	1,826
1892.	R. G. Webster, d. C.	2,621
	T. E. Gibb, d. C.	2,130
1895.	R. G. Webster, d. C.	2,612
	B. F. C. Costelloe, d. C.	2,323
*1899.	July 12. On Mr. Webster's retirement.	
	(Sir) T. Wrightson, d. C.	2,610
	B. F. C. Costelloe, d. C.	2,423
1900.	Sir T. Wrightson, Bt. C.	3,016
	J. M. Astbury, d. C.	2,106

ENGLAND—LONDON BOROUGHES—continued.

St. Pancras—continued.

West Division. P., 69,766. EL., 7,358.			
1885.	H. L. W. Lawson	L.	2,964
	Capt. W. H. James	C.	2,485
1886.	H. L. W. Lawson	GL.	2,567
	H. R. Graham	C.	2,508
1892.	H. R. Graham	C.	2,964
	(Hon.) H. L. W. Lawson	GL.	2,942
1895.	H. R. Graham	C.	3,104
	(Sir) W. J. Collins	GL.	2,273
1900.	H. R. Graham	C.	3,220
	G. R. Benson	L.	1,553
South Division. P., 55,495. EL., 5,548.			
1885.	Sir Julian Goldsmid, d. L.	L.	2,225
	(Sir) J. Blundell Maple, d. C.	C.	2,008
1886.	Sir J. Goldsmid, Bt., d. LU.	L.	1,915
	E. J. Beale, d.	GL.	897
1892.	Sir J. Goldsmid, Bt., d. LU.	L.	2,470
	E. J. Beale, d.	GL.	2,083
1895.	Sir J. Goldsmid, Bt., d. LU.	L.	2,483
	G. M. Harris	GL.	1,223
*1896.	Jan. 28. On Sir J. Goldsmid's death,		
	Capt. H. M. Jessel	LU.	2,681
	G. M. Harris	GL.	1,375
1900.	Capt. H. M. Jessel	LU.	2,273
	N. P. Hamilton	L.	1,118

Shoreditch (2). P., 117,706.

Hoxton Division. P., 62,429. EL., 7,838.			
1885.	Prof. James Stuart	L.	3,064
	R. A. Germaine, d.	C.	2,047
1886.	Prof. James Stuart	GL.	2,324
	R. A. Germaine, d.	C.	2,079
1892.	James Stuart	GL.	3,410
	Hon. C. G. Hay	C.	2,114
	R. Donald	Lab.	19
1895.	James Stuart	GL.	3,990
	Hon. C. G. Hay	C.	2,862
1900.	Hon. C. G. Hay	C.	3,966
	James Stuart	L.	2,506
Haggerston Div. P., 55,277. EL., 6,459.			
1885.	W. R. Cremer	L.	2,786
	R. Denny Umlin	C.	1,250
1886.	W. R. Cremer	GL.	2,054
	(Sir) Edwin Lawrence	LU.	1,677
1892.	W. R. Cremer	GL.	2,543
	(Sir) J. T. Firbank	C.	1,622
1895.	J. Lowles, d.	C.	2,260
	W. R. Cremer	GL.	2,229
1900.	W. R. Cremer	L.	2,290
	J. Lowles, d.	C.	2,266

Southwark (3). P., 215,085.

West Division. P., 62,687. EL., 7,319.			
1885.	Arthur Cohen, Q.C.	L.	2,851
	A. Biddall	C.	2,611
1886.	(Rt. Hon.) A. Cohen, Q.C.	GL.	2,506
	A. Biddall	C.	2,453
*1888.	Feb. 17. On Mr. Cohen's retirement,		
	R. K. Causton	GL.	3,083
	A. Biddall	C.	2,444
1892.	R. K. Causton	GL.	2,534
	E. Bond	C.	2,295
*1892.	Aug. 23. R. K. Causton	GL.	unop.
1895.	R. K. Causton	GL.	2,969
	F. W. Horner	C.	2,870
1900.	R. K. Causton	L.	2,908
	Sir A. J. Newton, Bt.	C.	2,763
Rotherhithe Div. P., 70,248. EL., 8,921.			
1885.	(Sir) C. E. Hamilton	C.	3,827
	R. M. Pankhurst, d.	L.	2,800
1886.	(Sir) C. E. Hamilton	C.	3,202
	Sir W. B. Gurdon	GL.	2,115
1892.	J. C. Macdonald	C.	3,996
	H. J. Glanville	GL.	2,765
1895.	J. C. Macdonald	C.	4,092
	A. Pomeroy	GL.	2,246
1900.	J. C. Macdonald	C.	3,988
	T. Hart Davies	L.	2,856

Southwark—continued.

Bermondsey Div. P., 82,150. EL., 10,782.			
1885.	J. E. Thorold Rogers, d. L.	L.	3,469
	A. Lafone	C.	3,396
1886.	A. Lafone	C.	3,356
	J. E. T. Rogers, d.	GL.	2,998
1892.	R. V. Barrow	GL.	4,880
	A. Lafone	C.	3,782
1895.	A. Lafone	C.	4,182
	R. V. Barrow	GL.	3,823
1900.	H. J. C. Cust	C.	4,017
	J. W. Benn	L.	3,717
Strand (1). P., 53,297. EL., 8,352.			
1885.	Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, d. C.	C.	5,645
	E. G. Johnston, d.	L.	2,486
1886.	Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, d. C.	C.	5,034
	J. E. H. Skinner, d.	GL.	1,508
*1890.	Aug. 11. W. H. Smith, d. C.	unop.	
*1891.	May 12. On appointments as Lord Warden		
	of the Cinque Ports,		
	Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, d. C.	C.	unop.
*1891.	Oct. 27. On the death of Mr. W. H. Smith,		
	W. F. D. Smith	C.	4,952
	Dr. R. S. Gutteridge	GL.	1,946
1892.	Hon. W. F. D. Smith	C.	unop.
1895.	Hon. W. F. D. Smith	C.	unop.
1900.	Hon. W. F. D. Smith	C.	unop.
Tower Hamlets (7). P., 467,259.			
Whitechapel Div. P., 78,634. EL., 4,421.			
1885.	Samuel Montagu	L.	2,353
	Ald. P. Cowan, d.	C.	1,972
1886.	Samuel Montagu	GL.	2,179
	Col. Hn. W. Le P. Trenchard	C.	1,592
1892.	(Sir) Samuel Montagu	GL.	2,327
	Col. Hn. W. Le P. Trenchard	C.	1,900
1895.	Sir S. Montagu, Bt.	GL.	2,000
	Sir W. H. Porter, Bt. C.	C.	1,977
1900.	Stuart M. Samuel	L.	1,679
	D. H. Kyd	C.	1,008
St. George's Div. P., 51,193. EL., 3,363.			
1885.	C. T. Ritchie	C.	1,744
	Sir D. Salomons, Bt.	L.	1,180
1886.	C. T. Ritchie	C.	1,561
	Richard Eve, d.	GL.	1,076
*1886.	Aug. 12. Mr. Ritchie accepting office,		
	Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie	C.	1,546
	Richard Eve, d.	GL.	889
1892.	J. W. Benn	GL.	1,661
	Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie	C.	1,263
1895.	H. H. Marks	C.	1,583
	J. W. Benn	GL.	1,579
1900.	(Sir) T. R. Dewar	C.	1,437
	B. S. Straus	L.	1,141
Limehouse Div. P., 55,981. EL., 6,392.			
1885.	E. S. Norris	C.	2,566
	J. G. C. Minchin	L.	1,676
1886.	E. S. Norris	C.	2,220
	T. E. Scrutton	GL.	1,423
1892.	J. S. Wallace	GL.	2,475
	H. S. Samuel	C.	2,305
1895.	H. S. Samuel	C.	2,661
	W. M. Thompson	GL.	2,071
1900.	(Sir) H. S. Samuel	C.	2,608
	W. Pearce	L.	2,070
Mile End Div. P., 48,867. EL., 5,331.			
1885.	S. Charrington, d.	C.	2,691
	Dr. E. Hart, d.	L.	1,442
	Rt. Hon. A. S. Ayrton, d. L.	L.	420
1886.	S. Charrington, d.	C.	2,110
	Arnold H. White	GL.	1,281
1892.	S. Charrington, d.	C.	2,204
	J. Hayman	GL.	1,981
1895.	S. Charrington, d.	C.	2,383
	J. Hayman	GL.	1,516
1900.	S. Charrington, d.	C.	2,440
	C. G. Clarke	L.	1,290
*1905.	Jan. 12. On Mr. Charrington's death,		
	Hon. H. L. W. Lawson	C.	2,183
	B. S. Straus	L.	2,060
Stepney Div. P., 63,698. EL., 5,272.			
1885.	J. C. Durant	L.	2,141
	F. W. Isaacson, d.	C.	2,119

ENGLAND—LONDON BOROUGH—continued.

Tower Hamlets. Stepney Div.—continued.

1885.	Nov. On Scrutiny, return amended:		
	J. C. Durant	GL	2,045
	F. W. Isaacson, d.	C.	2,085
1886.	F. W. Isaacson, d.	C.	2,257
	(Sir) E. S. Wright, d. GL		1,735
1892.	F. W. Isaacson, d.	C.	2,282
	E. T. L. Thomson	GL	2,293
1895.	F. W. Isaacson, d.	C.	2,345
	W. H. Dickinson	GL	1,876
*1898.	Mar. 9. On Mr. F. W. Isaacson's death,		
	W. C. Steadman	GL	2,492
	Major W. Evans-Gordon C.		2,472
1900.	Major Evans-Gordon C.		2,788
	W. C. Steadman	L.	1,718
Bow and Bromley Div. P., 90,554. EL., 11,196.			
1885.	W. S. Robson	L.	3,419
	Capt. J. C. R. Colomb	C.	2,788
1886.	(Sir) J. C. R. Colomb C.		2,967
	W. S. Robson	GL	2,396
1892.	J. A. M. Macdonald	GL	4,072
	Sir J. C. R. Colomb	C.	3,649
1895.	Hon. L. R. Holland	C.	4,339
	J. A. M. Macdonald	GL	3,178
*1899.	Oct. 27. Mr. L. R. Holland resigning,		
	W. M. Guthrie	C.	4,288
	H. Spender	L.	2,123
1900.	W. M. Guthrie	C.	4,403
	G. Lansbury	Soc.	2,558
Poplar Div. P., 78,332. EL., 9,562.			
1885.	H. Green	L.	4,099
	Denzil R. Onslow	C.	2,113
1886.	Sydney C. Burton	GL	2,908
	Major A. C. E. Weibby C.		2,827
1892.	Sydney C. Burton	GL	5,037
	Major A. C. E. Weibby C.		2,875
1895.	Sydney C. Burton	GL	3,390
	W. P. Bullivant	C.	3,110
1900.	Sydney C. Burton	L.	3,692
	W. P. Bullivant	C.	2,940
Wandsworth (1). P., 179,877. EL., 23,846.			
1885.	H. Kimber	C.	4,459
	R. Wallace	L.	3,283
1886.	H. Kimber	C.	unop.
1892.	H. Kimber	C.	5,913
	W. M. Crook	GL	3,690
1895.	H. Kimber	C.	6,487
	M. Mayhew	GL	3,285
1900.	(Sir) H. Kimber (Et.)	C.	unop.

West Ham (2). P., 267,358.

North Division. P., 105,719. EL., 15,228.			
1885.	E. R. Cook, d.	L.	4,219
	J. Forrest Fulton	C.	3,593
1886.	J. Forrest Fulton	C.	3,920
	E. R. Cook, d.	GL	3,193
1892.	T. N. A. Grove	GL	4,976
	(Sir) J. Forrest Fulton	C.	4,983
1895.	Ernest Gray	C.	5,635
	T. N. A. Grove	GL	4,951
1900.	Ernest Gray	C.	6,613
	J. H. Bethell	L.	4,138
South Division. P., 161,639. EL., 23,091.			
1885.	J. Leicester	Lab.	3,527
	A. J. Pound	C.	2,545
1886.	Major G. E. Banes	C.	2,778
	J. Leicester	GL	2,472
1892.	J. Keir Hardie	Lab.	5,268
	Major G. E. Banes	C.	4,036
1895.	Major G. E. Banes	C.	4,750
	J. Keir Hardie	Lab.	3,975
1900.	Major G. E. Banes	C.	5,615
	W. Thorne	Lab.	4,439

Westminster (1). P., 50,790. EL., 7,473.

1885.	W. A. B. Burdett-Coutts	C.	3,991
	Professor E. S. Beesly	L.	1,736
1886.	W. A. Burdett-Coutts	C.	unop.
1892.	W. A. B. Burdett-Coutts	C.	3,543
	Leif S. Jones	GL	1,916
1895.	W. A. Burdett-Coutts	C.	unop.
1900.	W. A. B. Burdett-Coutts	C.	2,715
	H. Montague Smith	IC.	439

Woolwich (1). P., 117,170. EL., 17,375.

1885.	Edwin Hughes, d.	C.	4,778
	Col. (Sir) H. M. Hozier	L.	3,569
1886.	Edwin Hughes, d.	C.	4,647
	Surgeon-Major Beatt	GL	2,811
1892.	Edwin Hughes, d.	C.	5,992
	Ben. Jones	Lab.	4,100
1895.	Edwin Hughes, d.	C.	6,662
	Ben. Jones	GL	3,857
1900.	(Sir) Edwin Hughes, d.	C.	unop.
*1902.	April 25. On Mr. Hughes' retirement,		
	Lord C. Beresford	C.	unop.
*1903.	Mar. 11. On Ld. C. Beresford's retirement,		
	W. Crooks	Lab.	5,887
	G. Drage	C.	5,458

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH.

164 Members. Population, 1901—10,156,598. Parliamentary Electors, 1905—1,671,132.

Unionist votes recorded	523,925	470,359
Liberal votes recorded	474,432	408,988
Independent Labour votes recorded	28,006	10,455

No. of Electors in uncontested Unionist constituencies †	161,633	336,155
No. of Electors in uncontested Liberal constituencies †	22,677	30,004

† 20 in 1895; 43 in 1900. ‡ 2 in 1895; 4 in 1900.

Ashton-u-Lyne (1). P., 51,080. EL., 8,151.

1885.	J. Addison, Q.C.	C.	3,164
	Hugh Mason, d.	L.	3,118
1886.	J. Addison, Q.C.	C.	3,050
	A. B. Rowley	GL	3,049
1892.	J. Addison, Q.C.	C.	3,358
	O. F. Morgan, d.	GL	3,228
1895.	H. J. Whiteley	C.	3,494
	W. Woods	GL	2,680
	J. Sexton	Lab.	415
1900.	H. J. Whiteley	C.	3,545
	E. A. Parkyn	L.	2,403
	James Johnston	Soc.	787

Aston Manor (1). P., 77,326. EL., 12,149.

1885.	(Sir) H. G. Reid	L.	4,241
	R. P. Yates	C.	3,088
1886.	G. Kynoch, d.	C.	3,495
	(Sir) H. G. Reid	GL	2,713
*1891.	March 30. On the death of Mr. Kynoch,		
	Capt. Grace Hutchinson	C.	5,310
	W. P. Beale, Q.C.	GL	2,382
1892.	Capt. Grace Hutchinson	C.	5,300
	Isaac Ward	Lab.	1,813
1895.	Capt. Grace Hutchinson	C.	5,353
	John Lawson	GL	1,675
1900.	Evlyn Cecil	C.	unop.

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—continued.

Barrow-in-Furness (1). P., 57,588. EL, 9,057.

1885.	D. Duncan, d.	L.	2,968
	H. W. Schneider, d.	C.	2,612
*1886.	April 6. On Mr. Duncan being unseated,		
	W. S. Cairne, d.	L.	3,109
	(Sir) Gainsford Bruce G.	L.	2,174
	W. R. Edmunds, d.	L.	15
1886.	W. S. Cairne, d.	LU.	3,218
	J. S. Atneworth	GL.	1,882
*1890.	July 2. On Mr. Cairne's resignation,		
	J. A. Duncan	GL.	1,944
	H. H. Wainwright, d.	C.	1,882
	W. S. Cairne, d.	IL.	1,280
1892.	C. W. Cayser	C.	3,312
	J. A. Duncan	GL.	2,890
1896.	(Sir) C. W. Cayser	C.	3,192
	W. C. Bonnerjee	GL.	2,856
	Pete Curran	Lab.	414
1900.	Sir C. W. Cayser (Bt.)	C.	unop.

Bath City (2). P., 52,778. EL, 7,907.

1885.	(Sir) R. S. Blaine, d.	C.	3,208
	E. R. Wodehouse	L.	2,990
	Col. R. P. Laurie, d.	C.	2,971
	Sir A. D. Hayter, Bt.	L.	2,968
1886.	E. R. Wodehouse	LU.	3,309
	Col. R. P. Laurie, d.	C.	3,244
	Sir A. D. Hayter, Bt.	GL.	2,588
	F. W. Verney	GL.	2,529
1892.	Col. C. W. Murray	C.	3,198
	E. R. Wodehouse	LU.	3,177
	T. P. Baptis	GL.	2,961
	Gen. Sir J. M. Aysc.	GL.	2,941
1895.	Col. C. W. Murray	C.	3,445
	(Rt. Hn.) E. R. Wodehouse	LU.	3,358
	Sir W. M. Conway, Kt.	GL.	2,917
	J. M. F. Fuller	GL.	2,966
1900.	Col. C. W. Murray	C.	3,436
	Rt. Hn. E. R. Wodehouse	LU.	3,439
	Donald Maclean	L.	2,605
	Alpheus C. Morton	L.	2,549

Bedford (1). P., 25,144. EL, 5,400.

1885.	S. Whitbread	L.	1,588
	J. H. De Ricci, d.	C.	1,236
1886.	S. Whitbread	GL.	1,399
	J. H. De Ricci, d.	C.	1,376
1892.	S. Whitbread	GL.	1,850
	C. Guy Pym	C.	1,782
1896.	C. Guy Pym	C.	1,976
	S. Howard Whitbread	GL.	1,810
1900.	C. Guy Pym	C.	2,115
	P. Barlow	L.	1,848

Birkenhead (1). P., 110,915. EL, 16,583.

1885.	Gen. Sir E. Hamley, d.	C.	5,733
	(Sir) W. R. Kennedy	L.	4,500
1886.	Gen. Sir E. Hamley, d.	C.	5,255
	(Sir) W. R. Kennedy	GL.	4,086
1892.	Viscount Bury	C.	5,769
	W. H. Lever	GL.	5,156
*1894.	Oct. 17. Viscount Bury becoming a Peer,		
	Elliott Lees	C.	6,149
	W. H. Lever	GL.	6,043
1896.	(Sir) Elliott Lees	C.	6,173
	W. H. Lever	GL.	5,974
1900.	Sir Elliott Lees, Bt.	C.	unop.

Birmingham City (7). P., 522,304. EL, 83,318.

Edgbaston Division. P., 77,583. EL, 12,876.			
1885.	G. Dixon, d.	L.	4,098
	(Sir) J. E. Wilmot Bt.	C.	2,907
1886.	G. Dixon, d.	LU.	unop.
1892.	G. Dixon, d.	LU.	unop.
1895.	G. Dixon, d.	LU.	unop.
*1898.	Feb. 15. On the death of Mr. Dixon,		
	F. W. Lowe	C.	unop.
1900.	F. W. Lowe	C.	unop.

Birmingham City—continued.

West Division. P., 76,341. EL, 12,396.			
1885.	Rt. Hn. J. Chamberlain	L.	5,419
	J. Dumphreys	C.	2,655
*1886.	Feb. 9. J. Chamberlain	L.	unop.
1886.	Rt. Hn. J. Chamberlain	LU.	unop.
1892.	Rt. Hn. J. Chamberlain	LU.	6,297
	J. Corrie Grant	GL.	1,379
	J. W. Mahony	I.	81
*1895.	July 1. J. Chamberlain	LU.	unop.
1895.	Rt. Hn. J. Chamberlain	LU.	5,587
	B. O'Connor	GL.	1,259
1900.	Rt. Hn. J. Chamberlain	LU.	unop.
Central Division. P., 64,187. EL, 11,005.			
1885.	Rt. Hon. J. Bright, d.	L.	4,989
	Lord R. Churchill, d.	C.	4,216
1886.	Rt. Hon. J. Bright, d.	LU.	unop.
*1889.	April 15. On the death of Mr. J. Bright,		
	J. A. Bright	LU.	5,621
	W. P. Beale, Q.C.	GL.	2,501
1892.	J. A. Bright	LU.	5,525
	Jesse Herbert	GL.	1,522
1895.	Ebenesser Parkes	LU.	unop.
1900.	Ebenesser Parkes	LU.	unop.
North Division. P., 61,328. EL, 9,233.			
1885.	W. Kenrick	L.	4,179
	(Rt. Hn.) H. Matthews, Q.C.	C.	3,561
1886.	W. Kenrick	LU.	unop.
1892.	W. Kenrick	LU.	4,314
	Eli Bloor	Lab.	2,089
1895.	(Rt. Hn.) W. Kenrick	LU.	4,547
	W. J. Lancaster	GL.	1,213
*1899.	Feb. 14. On Mr. Kenrick's retirement,		
	J. T. Middlemore	LU.	unop.
1900.	J. T. Middlemore	LU.	unop.
East Division. P., 82,557. EL, 14,239.			
1885.	W. T. G. Cook	L.	4,277
	F. W. Lowe	C.	3,025
1886.	M. Matthews, Q.C.	C.	3,341
	W. T. G. Cook	GL.	2,552
*1886.	Aug. 11. Rt. Hn. H. Matthews	C.	unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. H. Matthews	C.	5,041
	H. C. Fulford, d.	GL.	2,832
	D. Skilton Collins	Ind.	296
1895.	Sir J. B. Stone, Kt.	C.	unop.
1900.	Sir J. B. Stone, Kt.	C.	4,989
	J. F. Stevens	L.	2,835
Bordesley Division. P., 99,018. EL, 16,071.			
1885.	H. Broadhurst	L.	5,362
	W. Skewell, d.	C.	4,019
1886.	J. Collings	LU.	4,475
	Lawson Tait, d.	GL.	1,040
1892.	(Rt. Hn.) J. Collings	LU.	6,330
	W. J. Davis	Lab.	2,658
1895.	Rt. Hn. J. Collings	LU.	6,004
	W. T. G. Cook	GL.	2,154
1900.	Rt. Hon. J. Collings	LU.	unop.
South Division. P., 72,185. EL, 11,896.			
1885.	J. Powell Williams, d.	L.	5,099
	H. Hawks, d.	C.	3,311
1886.	J. Powell Williams, d.	LU.	unop.
1892.	J. Powell Williams, d.	LU.	5,193
	W. J. Lancaster	GL.	2,270
1895.	J. Powell Williams, d.	LU.	4,830
	W. Priestman	GL.	1,257
1900.	(Rt. Hon.) J. Powell Williams, d.	LU.	unop.
*1904.	Feb. 26. On the death of Mr. J. P. Williams,		
	Viscount Morpeth	LU.	5,299
	J. H. Hollowell	L.	2,823
Blackburn (2). P., 127,626. EL, 20,887.			
1885.	W. Coddington	C.	9,169
	Rt. Hn. Sir R. Peel, d.	C.	8,425
	W. E. Briggs, d.	L.	6,740
	J. N. Boothman, d.	Lab.	5,341
1886.	W. Coddington	C.	unop.
	W. H. Hornby	C.	unop.
1892.	W. H. Hornby	C.	9,265
	W. Coddington	C.	9,046
	W. Taylor	GL.	7,272
	E. Hayworth	GL.	6,694

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGHS—continued.

Blackburn—continued.

1895.	(Sir) W. H. Hornby .. C. ..	9,558
	(Sir) W. Coddington .. C. ..	9,150
	T. P. Ritzema .. GL. ..	6,840
1900.	Sir W. H. Hornby, Bt. C. ..	11,247
	Sir W. Coddington, Bt. C. ..	9,415
	P. Snowden .. Soc. ..	7,096

Bolton (2). P., 130,611. EL., 20,306.

1885.	H. Shepherd-Cross .. C. ..	7,933
	Col. Hn. F. C. Bridgeman .. C. ..	7,665
	J. K. Cross, d. L. ..	6,725
	J. P. Thomasson, d. L. ..	6,228
	H. M. Richardson, d. IC. ..	1,191
1886.	H. Shepherd-Cross .. C. ..	7,780
	Hon. F. C. Bridgeman .. C. ..	7,668
	J. C. Haslam .. GL. ..	6,452
	R. C. Richards .. GL. ..	6,314
1892.	H. Shepherd-Cross .. C. ..	8,429
	Col. Hn. F. C. Bridgeman .. C. ..	8,140
	F. Taylor .. GL. ..	7,575
	John Harwood .. GL. ..	7,586
1895.	H. Shepherd-Cross .. C. ..	8,494
	G. Harwood .. GL. ..	8,453
	Hon. F. C. Bridgeman .. C. ..	7,901
	F. Brocklehurst .. GL. ..	2,694
1900.	H. Shepherd-Cross .. C. ..	unop.
	G. Harwood .. L. ..	unop.

Boston (1). P., 20,456. EL., 3,382.

1885.	(Sir) W. J. Ingram .. L. ..	1,295
	N. Learoyd .. C. ..	996
1886.	H. J. Farmer-Atkinson .. C. ..	1,192
	(Sir) W. J. Ingram .. GL. ..	1,144
1892.	(Sir) W. J. Ingram .. GL. ..	1,355
	Hon. G. (Ld.) Willoughby .. C. ..	1,298
1895.	W. Garfit .. C. ..	1,623
	Sir W. J. Ingram, Bt. GL. ..	1,237
1900.	W. Garfit .. C. ..	1,710
	W. T. Simonds .. L. ..	1,155

Bradford City (3). P., 223,625. EL., 39,165.

West Division. P., 79,431. EL., 13,805.		
1885.	A. Illingworth .. L. ..	4,688
	H. Byron Reed, d. C. ..	3,408
1886.	A. Illingworth .. GL. ..	3,975
	A. W. Stirling .. LU. ..	2,623
1892.	A. Illingworth .. GL. ..	3,806
	Ernest F. S. Flower .. C. ..	3,053
	Ben Tillett .. Lab. ..	2,749
1895.	Ernest F. S. Flower .. C. ..	3,936
	J. C. Horsfall .. GL. ..	3,471
	Ben Tillett .. Lab. ..	2,264
1900.	(Sir) Ernest Flower .. C. ..	4,990
	F. W. Jowett .. L. ..	4,949

Central Division. P., 60,957. EL., 10,159.

1885.	Rt. Hn. W. E. Forster, d. L. ..	5,275
	G. M. Waud .. C. ..	3,732
*1886.	April 21. On the death of Mr. Forster,	
	Rt. Hn. G. J. S. Lefevre .. L. ..	4,407
	E. Brodie Hoare .. C. ..	3,627
1886.	Rt. Hn. G. J. S. Lefevre .. GL. ..	4,410
	C. M. Norwood, d. LU. ..	3,967
1892.	Rt. Hn. G. J. S. Lefevre .. GL. ..	4,710
	Rt. Hn. Marg. of Lorne .. LU. ..	4,245
*1892.	Aug. 23. G. J. S. Lefevre .. GL. ..	unop.
1895.	J. L. Wanklyn .. LU. ..	4,024
	Rt. Hn. G. J. S. Lefevre .. GL. ..	3,983
1900.	J. L. Wanklyn .. LU. ..	4,634
	A. Anderson, d. L. ..	4,007

East Division. P., 83,237. EL., 15,201.

1885.	Angus Holden .. L. ..	4,713
	John Taylor, d. C. ..	4,867
1886.	H. Byron Reed, d. C. ..	4,519
	(Sir) Angus Holden .. GL. ..	4,223
*1892.	W. S. Caine, d. GL. ..	5,575
	H. Byron Reed, d. C. ..	5,373
1895.	H. Byron Reed, d. C. ..	5,843
	W. S. Caine, d. GL. ..	5,139

Bradford City. East Division—continued.

*1896.	Nov. 10. On Mr. H. Byron Reed's death,	
	Capt. Hon. R. F. Greville .. C. ..	4,921
	A. Billson .. GL. ..	4,526
	J. Keir Hardie .. Lab. ..	1,953
1900.	Capt. Hon. R. Greville .. C. ..	6,121
	W. E. B. Priestley .. L. ..	5,514
	J. Sheldon .. Lab. ..	111

Brighton (2). P., 153,336. EL., 20,439.

1885.	Rt. Hn. W. T. Marriott, d. C. ..	7,047
	David Smith, d. C. ..	7,019
	J. W. Probyn .. L. ..	4,899
	J. R. Holland .. L. ..	4,865
1886.	David Smith, d. C. ..	5,963
	(Sir) W. Marriott, d. C. ..	5,875
	W. Hall .. GL. ..	2,633
*1886.	Aug. 11. Sir W. Marriott, d. C. ..	unop.
*1886.	Nov. 29. On the death of Mr. D. Smith,	
	Sir W. T. Robertson, d. C. ..	unop.
*1889.	Oct. 25. On death of Sir W. T. Robertson,	
	G. W. E. Loder .. C. ..	7,132
	Rt. Hn. Sir R. Peel, d. GL. ..	4,625
1892.	G. W. E. Loder .. C. ..	7,807
	Rt. Hn. Sir W. Marriott, d. C. ..	7,134
	F. W. Maude .. GL. ..	5,443
*1893.	Dec. 14. On Sir W. Marriott's retirement,	
	B. C. V. Wentworth .. C. ..	unop.
1895.	G. W. E. Loder .. C. ..	7,878
	B. C. V. Wentworth .. C. ..	7,490
	Sir J. Ewart, Kt. GL. ..	5,082
1900.	G. W. E. Loder .. C. ..	7,858
	B. C. V. Wentworth .. C. ..	6,626
	John Kensit, d. IC. ..	4,093
*1905.	April 5. Mr. Loder accepting office,	
	G. E. A. Villiers .. L. ..	8,209
	G. W. E. Loder .. C. ..	7,392

Bristol City (4). P., 321,935. EL., 51,480.

West Division. P., 63,706. EL., 9,219.		
1885.	Rt. Hon. Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Bt. C. ..	3,876
	B. de C. Nixon, d. L. ..	2,463
1886.	Sir M. H. Hicks-Beach, Bt. C. ..	3,819
	J. Judd, d. GL. ..	1,901
*1886.	Aug. 11. Sir M. H. Hicks-Beach .. C. ..	unop.
*1888.	Feb. 20. Sir M. H. Hicks-Beach .. C. ..	unop.
1892.	Sir M. Hicks-Beach .. C. ..	unop.
*1895.	July 1. Sir M. H. Hicks-Beach .. C. ..	unop.
1895.	Sir M. Hicks-Beach .. C. ..	3,815
	H. H. Lawless .. GL. ..	1,842
1900.	Sir M. Hicks-Beach .. C. ..	unop.
North Division. P., 83,514. EL., 13,166.		
1885.	Lewis Fry .. L. ..	4,110
	C. E. H. Colston .. C. ..	3,046
1886.	Lewis Fry .. LU. ..	3,587
	Dr. A. Carpenter, d. GL. ..	2,737
1892.	C. Townsend .. GL. ..	4,409
	Lewis Fry .. LU. ..	4,064
1895.	(Rt. Hon.) Lewis Fry .. LU. ..	4,702
	C. Townsend .. GL. ..	4,464
1900.	Sir F. Wills, Bt. LU. ..	4,936
	Sir Clarence Smith, Kt. L. ..	4,182
East Division. P., 86,553. EL., 14,593.		
1885.	Handel Cossam, d. L. ..	4,647
	J. Broad Bissell .. C. ..	3,383
1886.	H. Cossam, d. GL. ..	3,672
	J. Inskip .. IC. ..	1,936
*1890.	May 9. On the death of Mr. Cossam,	
	Sir J. D. Weston, Kt. d. GL. ..	4,775
	J. Inskip .. C. ..	1,900
	J. Havelock Wilson .. Lab. ..	602
1892.	Sir J. D. Weston, d. GL. ..	unop.
*1895.	Mar. 21. On Sir J. D. Weston's death,	
	Sir W. H. Wills, Bt. GL. ..	3,740
	H. H. Gore .. Lab. ..	3,558
1895.	Sir W. H. Wills, Bt. GL. ..	4,129
	C. E. H. Hobson .. Lab. ..	1,874
1900.	S. G. H. Hobhouse .. L. ..	4,979
	R. A. Sanders .. C. ..	3,848
South Division. P., 83,162. EL., 14,497.		
1885.	J. D. Weston, d. L. ..	4,217
	Lieut.-Col. E. S. Hill, d. C. ..	4,121
1886.	Col. (Sir) E. S. Hill, d. C. ..	4,447
	Sir J. D. Weston, d. GL. ..	3,422

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—continued.

Bristol City. South Division—continued.

1892.	Sir E. S. Hill, K.C.B., d. C.	4,990
	(Sir) W. H. Willis . . . GL.	4,442
1895.	Sir E. S. Hill, K.C.B., d. C.	5,190
	J. O'C. Power . . . GL.	4,451
1900.	Rt. Hon. W. H. Long . . C.	5,470
	W. Howell Davies . . . L.	4,869

Burnley (1). P., 96,923. EL., 15,600.

1885.	P. Rylands, d. . . . L.	4,866
	H. H. Wainwright, d. . C.	4,199
1886.	P. Rylands, d. . . . LU.	4,209
	J. Greenwood . . . GL.	4,166
*1887.	Feb. 19. On the death of Mr. Rylands, J. Slagg, d. . . . GL.	5,021
	(Sir) J. O. S. Thurbay . C.	4,481
*1889.	Feb. 27. On the death of Mr. Slagg, Jabez S. Balfour . . . GL.	unop.
1892.	Jabez S. Balfour . . . GL.	6,450
	(Sir) Edwin Lawrence . LU.	5,085
*1893.	Feb. 6. On Jabez S. Balfour's retirement, Hon. P. Stanhope . GL.	6,199
	W. A. Lindsay . . . C.	5,506
1895.	Hon. P. Stanhope . GL.	5,454
	W. A. Lindsay . . . C.	5,183
	H. M. Hyndman . . . Soc.	1,498
1900.	W. Mitchell . . . C.	6,678
	Hon. P. Stanhope . L.	6,178

Bury (1). P., 56,409. EL., 8,968.

1885.	Rt. Hon. Sir H. James . L.	3,976
	J. Grant Lawson . . . C.	3,787
1886.	Rt. Hon. Sir H. James LU.	unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. Sir H. James LU.	4,070
	Dr. John Parks . . . GL.	3,241
1895.	J. Kenyon . . . C.	3,890
	J. F. Cheetham . . . GL.	3,215
1900.	J. Kenyon . . . C.	4,132
	G. Toulmin . . . L.	3,283
*1902.	May 10. On Mr. Kenyon's retirement, G. Toulmin . . . L.	4,213
	(Hon.) H. L. W. Lawson LU.	3,799

Bury St. Edmund's (1). P., 16,255. EL., 2,796.

1885.	Lord Francis Hervey . . C.	1,122
	J. A. Hardecastle . . . L.	956
1886.	Lord Francis Hervey C.	1,185
	Dr. F. Goodwin . . . GL.	800
1892.	Lord Francis Hervey . C.	1,267
	Major J. E. Jameson . GL.	863
*1892.	Aug. 23. On Lord F. Hervey's appointment as a Civil Service Commissioner, Viscount Chelsea . . C.	unop.
1895.	Viscount Chelsea . . C.	unop.
1900.	Sir E. W. Greene, Bt. . C.	unop.

Cambridge (1). P., 47,781. EL., 8,798.

1885.	R. U. Penrose Fitzgerald C.	2,846
	W. Fowler . . . L.	2,739
1886.	R. U. P. Fitzgerald . C.	2,937
	C. J. S. Dodd . . . GL.	2,479
1892.	R. U. P. Fitzgerald . C.	3,290
	R. C. Lehmann . . . GL.	3,044
1895.	(Sir) R. U. P. Fitzgerald C.	3,574
	A. J. David . . . GL.	2,920
1900.	Sir R. U. P. Fitzgerald C.	unop.

Canterbury City (1). P., 24,260. EL., 3,929.

1885.	J. Henniker Heaton . . C.	1,804
	W. H. S. Aubrey . . . L.	825
1886.	J. Henniker Heaton . C.	unop.
1892.	J. Henniker Heaton . C.	unop.
1895.	J. Henniker Heaton . C.	unop.
1900.	J. Henniker Heaton . C.	unop.

Carlisle City (1). P., 43,689. EL., 7,944.

1885.	R. Ferguson, d. . . . L.	unop.
1886.	W. C. Gully, Q.C. . . GL.	2,448
	F. C. Bentinck . . . C.	2,155
1892.	Rt. Hon. W. C. Gully . GL.	2,729
	S. P. Foster . . . C.	2,586
1895.	Rt. Hon. W. C. Gully . GL.	3,167
	S. P. Foster . . . C.	2,853
1900.	Rt. Hon. W. C. Gully . L.	unop.
*1905.	July 14. On Mr. Gully's retirement, (Peer), F. W. Chance . . . L.	3,616
	L. Sanderson, K.C. . C.	2,586

Chatham (1). P., 78,755. EL., 12,971.

1885.	Sir J. E. Gorst, Q.C. . C.	3,396
	Hon. R. Collier . . . L.	2,610
1886.	Sir J. E. Gorst, Q.C. . C.	3,187
	Gen. Sir A. Clarke, d. GL.	2,422
1892.	Col. L. V. Loyd . . . C.	3,777
	Gen. Sir A. Clarke, d. GL.	3,400
1895.	(Sir) H. D. Davies . . C.	4,082
	R. H. Cox . . . GL.	3,499
1900.	Sir H. D. Davies . . . C.	unop.

Cheltenham (1). P., 52,858. EL., 7,975.

1885.	J. T. Agg-Gardner . . C.	3,504
	R. C. Lehmann . . . L.	2,700
1886.	J. T. Agg-Gardner . C.	3,323
	E. H. W. Biggs . . . GL.	2,260
1892.	J. T. Agg-Gardner . C.	3,241
	F. Debenham . . . GL.	2,610
1895.	Col. (Gen.) F. S. Russell C.	3,409
	W. Blagden . . . GL.	2,940
	A. W. Hullen . . . Lab.	23
1900.	J. T. Agg-Gardner . C.	unop.

Chester City (1). P., 46,207. EL., 7,799.

1885.	Dr. (Sir) B. W. Foster . L.	2,740
	R. A. Yerburgh . . . C.	2,440
1886.	R. A. Yerburgh . . . C.	2,549
	Sir B. W. Foster, Kt. GL.	2,483
1892.	R. A. Yerburgh . . . C.	3,148
	Baron H. Halkett, d. GL.	2,528
1895.	R. A. Yerburgh . . . C.	unop.
1900.	R. A. Yerburgh . . . C.	3,338
	T. H. W. Idris . . . L.	2,574

Christchurch (1). P., 67,924. EL., 9,222.

1885.	C. E. Baring Young . . C.	2,184
	(Sir) H. Davey, Q.C. . L.	2,006
1886.	C. E. Baring Young . C.	2,072
	A. C. Morton . . . GL.	1,833
1892.	Abel H. Smith . . . C.	2,808
	B. Fletcher, d. . . GL.	2,600
1895.	Abel H. Smith . . . C.	3,198
	Hon. T. A. Brassey . GL.	3,114
1900.	Major K. R. Balfour . C.	3,411
	Hon. T. A. Brassey . L.	3,408

Colchester (1). P., 38,873. EL., 6,361.

1885.	H. J. Trotter, d. . . . C.	2,044
	R. K. Causton . . . L.	1,878
1886.	H. J. Trotter, d. . . C.	1,996
	R. K. Causton . . . GL.	1,701
*1888.	Dec. 18. On the death of Mr. Trotter, Lord Brooke . . . C.	2,126
	Sir W. B. Gurdon . . . GL.	1,687
1892.	(Sir H.) Naylor-Leyland, d. C.	2,173
	(Sir) W. D. Pearson . GL.	2,112
*1895.	Feb. 19. Sir H. N. Leyland, GL. retiring, Sir W. D. Pearson, Bt. GL.	2,559
	Capt. J. M. Vereker . C.	2,295
1895.	Sir W. D. Pearson, Bt. GL.	2,475
	E. S. Norris . . . C.	2,270
1900.	Sir W. D. Pearson, Bt. L.	2,548
	Col. J. T. Holland . . C.	2,274

Coventry (1). P., 63,918. EL., 13,477.

1885.	H. W. Eaton, d. . . . C.	4,577
	T. C. T. Warner . . . L.	4,328
1886.	H. W. Eaton, d. . . C.	4,301
	W. H. W. Ballantine GL.	3,796
*1887.	July 9. Mr. Eaton being created a Peer, W. H. W. Ballantine GL.	4,229
	Col. Hon. H. F. Eaton . C.	4,213
1892.	W. H. W. Ballantine GL.	4,754
	C. J. Murray . . . C.	4,611
1895.	C. J. Murray . . . C.	4,974
	W. H. W. Ballantine . GL.	4,624
1900.	C. J. Murray . . . C.	5,257
	Laurence Coven . . . L.	4,183

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—continued.

Darlington (1). P., 44,487. EL. 8,781.

1885.	Theodore Fry	L.	3,302
	(Sir) W. H. Wilson-Todd	C.	2,096
1886.	Theodore Fry	GL.	2,620
	H. O. Arnold-Forster	LU.	2,563
1892.	(Sir) Theodore Fry	GL.	2,866
	Arthur Pease, d.	LU.	2,810
1895.	Arthur Pease, d.	LU.	3,354
	Sir Theodore Fry, Bt.	GL.	2,697
*1898.	Sep. 17. On the death of Mr. A. Pease,		
	H. Pike Pease	LU.	3,497
	O. C. Philipps	L.	2,809
1900.	H. Pike Pease	LU.	unop.

Derby (2). P., 105,912. EL. 19,840.

1885.	Ald. Thomas Roe	L.	7,813
	Rt. Hn. Sir W. Harcourt, d.	L.	7,630
	W. B. Hestall	C.	4,943
	A. S. Dyer	I.	1,251
1886.	Ald. Thomas Roe	GL.	6,571
	Sir W. V. Harcourt, d.	GL.	6,431
	Sir T. W. Eames, d.	LU.	4,346
†1886.	Feb. Sir W. Harcourt, d.	GL.	unop.
1892.	Rt. Hn. Sir W. Harcourt, d.	GL.	7,507
	(Sir) Thomas Roe	GL.	7,389
	W. B. Hestall	C.	5,546
	Sir A. S. Haslam, Kt.	LU.	5,363
*1892.	Aug. 24. Sir W. Harcourt accepting office,		
	Rt. Hn. Sir W. Harcourt, d.	GL.	6,508
	H. J. Warner-Atkinson	I.	1,619
1895.	(Sir) H. H. Bemrose	C.	7,907
	G. Drage	C.	7,076
	Rt. Hn. Sir W. Harcourt, d.	GL.	6,785
	Sir Thomas Roe, Kt.	GL.	6,475
1900.	Sir Thomas Roe, Kt.	L.	7,922
	B. Bell	L.	7,640
	Sir H. H. Bemrose, Kt.	C.	7,397
	G. Drage	C.	6,775

Devonport (2). P., 79,028. EL. 14,994.

1885.	Capt. G. E. Price, R.N.	C.	2,969
	(Sir) J. H. Puleston	C.	2,944
	G. W. Medley, d.	L.	2,653
	T. Terrell	L.	2,635
1886.	Sir J. H. Puleston, Kt.	C.	2,954
	Capt. G. E. Price, R.N.	C.	2,943
	Major Chas. Ford	GL.	1,963
	Gen. C. L. Shovers, d.	GL.	1,918
1892.	H. E. Kearley	GL.	3,354
	E. J. C. Morton, d.	GL.	3,325
	Capt. G. E. Price, R.N.	C.	3,012
	(Sir) Robert Harvey	C.	2,972
1895.	H. E. Kearley	GL.	3,570
	E. J. C. Morton, d.	GL.	3,511
	P. H. P. Wipwell	C.	3,303
	T. U. Thynne	C.	3,263
1900.	H. E. Kearley	L.	3,626
	E. J. C. Morton, d.	L.	3,538
	John Lockie	C.	3,458
	F. McCormick-Goodhart	C.	3,395
1902.	Oct. 22. On the death of Mr. Morton,		
	John Lockie	C.	3,785
	Hon. T. A. Brassey	L.	3,767
*1904.	June 20. On Mr. J. Lockie resigning,		
	J. W. Benn	L.	6,219
	Sir John Jackson, Kt.	C.	5,179

Dewsbury (1). P., 74,363. EL. 13,786.

1885.	Serjeant J. Simon, d.	L.	6,124
	Joe Fox, d.	C.	3,664
1886.	Sir J. Simon, Kt., d.	GL.	5,118
	J. S. Colefax	C.	2,759
*1886.	Nov. 16. On Sir J. Simon's retirement,		
	M. Oldroyd	GL.	6,071
	H. O. Arnold-Forster	LU.	3,969
1892.	M. Oldroyd	GL.	5,759
	H. S. Cautley	C.	3,670
1895.	M. Oldroyd	GL.	5,879
	H. S. Cautley	C.	3,875
	E. R. Hartley	Lab.	1,080
1900.	M. Oldroyd	L.	6,045
	F. St. J. Morrow	C.	3,897

Dewsbury—continued.

*1902.	Jan. 28. On Mr. Oldroyd's retirement,		
	W. Runciman	L.	5,660
	J. Haley	C.	4,512
	H. Quelch	Soc.	1,597

Dover (1). P., 39,536. EL. 6,416.

1885.	Major Dickson, d.	C.	2,066
	R. M. Lawes	L.	1,418
1886.	Major Dickson, d.	C.	unop.
*1889.	July 12. On Major Dickson's death,		
	G. Wyndham	C.	unop.
1892.	G. Wyndham	C.	2,231
	Major E. G. Edwards	GL.	978
1895.	G. Wyndham	C.	unop.
1900.	G. Wyndham	C.	unop.
†1900.	Dec. 8. Rt. Hn. G. Wyndham	C.	unop.

Dudley (1). P., 96,916. EL. 17,213.

1885.	H. B. Sheridan	L.	6,377
	Brooke Robinson	C.	5,211
1886.	Brooke Robinson	C.	6,475
	H. B. Sheridan	GL.	4,545
1892.	Brooke Robinson	C.	6,668
	Hon. H. Spensley, d.	GL.	5,619
1895.	Brooke Robinson	C.	6,536
	C. J. Fleming, Q.C.	GL.	5,795
1900.	Brooke Robinson	C.	6,461
	W. Belcher	L.	5,876

Durham City (1). P., 15,122. EL. 2,617.

1885.	T. Milvain	C.	1,114
	T. C. Thompson, d.	L.	993
1886.	T. Milvain, Q.C.	C.	1,129
	Rev. G. Brooks	GL.	855
1892.	M. A. Fowler, d.	GL.	1,075
	T. Milvain, Q.C.	C.	1,000
1895.	M. A. Fowler, d.	GL.	1,111
	Hon. A. R. D. Elliot	LU.	1,110
*1898.	June 30. On Mr. M. Fowler's death,		
	Hon. A. R. D. Elliot	LU.	1,167
	H. F. Boyd, Q.C., d.	L.	1,102
1900.	Hon. A. R. D. Elliot	LU.	1,250
	Sir W. N. M. Geary, Bt.	L.	781

Exeter City (1). P., 53,141. EL. 9,347.

1885.	Hon. H. S. Northcote	C.	3,315
	E. Johnson, d.	L.	3,074
1886.	Hn. Sir H. S. Northcote, C.		3,222
	E. Johnson, d.	GL.	2,879
1892.	Hn. Sir H. S. Northcote, C.		3,884
	A. E. Dunn	GL.	3,329
1895.	Hn. Sir S. Northcote	C.	3,857
	A. S. Hogg	GL.	3,363
*1899.	Nov. 6. Sir S. (Lt.) Northcote resigning		
	on appointment as Governor of Bombay,		
	Sir Edgar Vincent	C.	4,030
	Allan H. Bright	L.	3,371
1900.	Sir Edgar Vincent	C.	4,001
	Allan H. Bright	L.	3,883

Gatehead (1). P., 109,587. EL. 17,927.

1885.	Hon. W. H. James	L.	5,756
	J. H. Bottomley	C.	3,024
1886.	Hon. W. H. James	GL.	unop.
1892.	Hon. W. H. James	GL.	5,336
	Pandeli Ralli	LU.	5,043
*1893.	Feb. 24. Mr. James succeeding to Peerage,		
	William Allan, d.	GL.	6,434
	Pandeli Ralli	LU.	5,566
1895.	William Allan, d.	GL.	6,137
	J. Lucas, d.	LU.	5,654
1900.	(Sir) William Allan, d.	L.	6,667
	(Sir) John Sherburn	LU.	5,711
*1904.	Jan. 20. On the death of Sir W. Allan,		
	J. Johnson	L.	8,220
	Viscount Morpeth	LU.	7,015

Gloucester City (1). P., 45,146. EL. 7,912.

1885.	T. Robinson, d.	L.	2,222
	W. K. Wait, d.	C.	1,726
1886.	T. Robinson, d.	GL.	1,908
	John Ward, d.	C.	1,713

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGHS—continued.

Gloucester City—continued.

1892.	(Sir) T. Robinson, d.	GL.	2,885	
	C. J. Monk, d.	C.	2,800	
1895.	C. J. Monk, d.	LU.		3,264
	(Sir) A. Spencer Wells, GL.			2,791
1900.	Russell Res.	L.	3,367	
	Pandolfi Baili	LU.	3,044	

Grantham (1). P., 18,001. EL., 3,346.

1885.	J. W. Mellor, Q.C.	L.	1,877	
	Capt. A. C. E. Welby	C.	1,181	
†1886.	Feb. 24. J. W. Mellor, L.			unop.
1896.	Malcolm Low	C.	1,197	
	Rt. Hon. J. W. Mellor, GL.		1,161	
1892.	H. Y. B. Lopes	C.		1,296
	T. C. Clarke, d.	GL.		1,263
1895.	H. Y. B. Lopes	C.	1,507	
	S. D. Waddy, Q.C., d.	GL.	1,167	
1900.	A. Priestley	L.		1,847
	H. Y. B. Lopes	C.		1,309

Gravesend (1). P., 89,583. EL., 6,559.

1885.	J. Bazley White	C.	1,916	
	T. Bevan	L.	1,850	
1896.	J. Bazley White	C.		1,938
	E. S. Pryce	GL.		1,480
1892.	J. D. Palmer, d.	C.	2,870	
	J. G. Shipman	GL.	1,619	
1895.	J. D. Palmer, d.	C.		2,405
	L. M. Johnson, d.	GL.		1,218
*1893.	July 13. On Mr. Palmer's retirement,			
	J. H. Dudley Ryder, d.	C.	2,872	
	W. Runciman, jun.	L.	1,955	
1900.	Sir Gilbert Parker	C.		2,542
	H. Harmsworth	L.		1,804

Grimsby, Great (1). P., 78,198. EL., 15,271.

1885.	E. Henage	L.	3,711	
	Col. Campbell-Walker, d.C.		2,897	
*1886.	Feb. 13. On Mr. Henage accepting office,			
	Rt. Hon. E. Henage L.		3,890	
	Col. C. Walker, d.	C.		2,830
1896.	Rt. Hon. E. Henage	LU.	2,862	
	T. Sutherland	GL.	2,649	
1892.	H. Jones, d.	GL.		4,202
	Rt. Hon. E. Henage, LU.			3,566
*1893.	Mar. 6. On Mr. Jones's retirement,			
	Rt. Hon. E. Henage	LU.	4,427	
	H. Broadhurst	GL.	3,463	
1895.	G. Doughty	GL.		4,347
	Rt. Hon. E. Henage, LU.			4,166
*1898.	Aug. 2. On Mr. Doughty's resignation,			
	G. Doughty re-el. as LU.		4,940	
	T. Winstingham	L.	3,189	
	R. D. Meikwick	KC.	204	
1900.	(Sir) G. Doughty	LU.		unop.

Halifax (2). P., 88,912. EL., 22,665.

1885.	Thomas Shaw, d.	L.	6,290	
	Rt. Hon. J. Stansfeld, d. L.		6,058	
	Alfred Morris, d.	C.	3,988	
†1886.	Apr. 3. J. Stansfeld, d. GL.			unop.
1896.	Thomas Shaw, d.	GL.	5,427	
	Rt. Hon. J. Stansfeld, d. GL.		5,381	
	Alfred Morris, d.	C.	3,512	
1892.	Thomas Shaw, d.	GL.		6,481
	Rt. Hon. J. Stansfeld, d. GL.			6,361
	Alfred Arnold	C.		4,663
*1893.	Feb. 9. On Mr. T. Shaw's death,			
	W. R. Shaw	GL.	4,620	
	Alfred Arnold	C.	4,251	
	John Lister	Lab.	3,023	
1895.	(Sir) Alfred Arnold	C.		5,475
	W. R. Shaw	GL.		5,865
	James Booth	GL.		4,233
	John Lister	Lab.		3,818
*1897.	March 8. On Mr. W. Shaw's retirement,			
	A. Bilsen	GL.	5,864	
	Sir S. B. Crossley, Bt.	LU.	5,252	
	Tom Mann	Lab.	2,000	
1900.	(Rt. Hon.) S. B. Crossley, LU.			5,931
	J. H. Whitley	L.		5,543
	A. Bilsen	L.		5,325
	James Parker	Lab.		3,276

Hanley (1). P., 100,365. EL., 16,188.

1885.	W. Woodall, d.	L.	6,196	
	Col. V. Wright	C.	2,739	
1886.	W. Woodall, d.	GL.		unop.
1892.	W. Woodall, d.	GL.	5,825	
	A. H. Heath	C.	3,933	
1895.	W. Woodall, d.	GL.		5,853
	A. H. Heath	C.		5,367
1900.	A. H. Heath	C.	5,586	
	Enoch Edwards	L.	5,944	

Hartlepool, The (1). P., 84,305. EL., 14,685.

1885.	T. Richardson, d.	L.	3,669	
	Dr. T. H. Tridram, Q.C. C.		2,029	
1886.	T. Richardson, d.	LU.		3,331
	M. L. Hawkes, d.	GL.		2,469
*1890.	Jan. 21. On the death of Mr. Richardson,			
	Christopher Farness	GL.	4,903	
	Sir W. Gray, Kt., d.	LU.	4,305	
1892.	(Sir) C. Farness	GL.		4,626
	T. Richardson	LU.		4,550
1895.	(Sir) T. Richardson	LU.	4,853	
	Sir C. Farness, Kt.	GL.	4,772	
1900.	Sir C. Farness, Kt.	L.		6,491
	Sir T. Richardson, Kt. LU.			4,612

Hastings (1). P., 62,913. EL., 8,484.

1885.	Sir T. Brassey, K.C.B. L.		2,712	
	Wilson Noble	C.	2,550	
1886.	Wilson Noble	C.		2,765
	Cpt. Hon. T. S. Brand GL.			2,380
1892.	Wilson Noble	C.	3,077	
	Serjeant Hemphill, Q.C. GL.		2,628	
1895.	W. Lucas-Shadwell	C.		3,205
	Cecil H. B. Ince	GL.		2,863
1900.	F. Freeman-Thomas	L.	3,399	
	(Sir) E. Boyle, Q.C.	C.	3,191	

Hereford City (1). P., 21,862. EL., 3,762.

1885.	(Sir) Joseph Pulley, d.	L.	1,360	
	W. H. Barney	C.	1,296	
1890.	Sir J. B. Bailey, Bt.	C.		1,401
	(Sir) Joseph Pulley, d. GL.			1,136
1892.	W. H. Grenfell	GL.	1,507	
	Sir J. R. Bailey, Bt.	C.	1,380	
*1893.	Aug. 15. On Mr. Grenfell's retirement,			
	C. W. B. Cooke	C.	1,504	
	Sir Joseph Pulley, Bt., d. GL.		1,460	
1895.	C. W. B. Cooke	C.		1,609
	Sir E. R. P. Edgcumbe GL.			1,356
1900.	J. S. Arkwright	C.		unop.

Huddersfield (1). P., 96,218. EL., 17,342.

1885.	E. A. Leatham, d.	L.	6,900	
	Sir Joseph Crossland, d. C.		6,194	
1886.	W. Summers, d.	GL.		6,219
	Sir Joseph Crossland, d. C.			6,026
1892.	W. Summers, d.	GL.	7,098	
	Sir Joseph Crossland, d. C.		6,837	
*1893.	Feb. 4. On Mr. Summers' death,			
	Sir Joseph Crossland, d. C.			7,068
	J. Woodhead	GL.		7,033
1895.	Sir J. T. Woodhouse, Kt. GL.		6,755	
	Sir J. Crossland, d.	C.	5,963	
	H. R. Smart	Lab.	1,594	
1900.	Sir J. T. Woodhouse, Kt. L.			7,896
	Col. E. H. Carlile	C.		6,831

Hull City (3). P., 230,517. EL., 41,882.

	East Div. P., 71,181. EL., 12,839.			
1885.	W. Saunders, d.	L.	8,625	
	F. B. Grotian, d.	C.	2,900	
1886.	F. B. Grotian, d.	C.		3,139
	W. Saunders, d.	GL.		3,192
1892.	(Sir) Clarence Smith	GL.	4,570	
	F. B. Grotian, d.	C.	3,738	
1895.	J. T. Firbank	C.		4,302
	Sir Clarence Smith, Kt. GL.			4,152
1900.	(Sir) J. T. Firbank	C.	5,264	
	T. R. Ferens	L.	4,428	

Hull City—continued.

Central Div. P., 60,474. EL, 9,163.			
1885.	H. S. King	C.	4,193
	C. M. Norwood, d.	L.	4,027
	N. B. Billany	Lab.	735
1886.	H. S. King	C.	4,968
	E. C. Lehmann	GL.	3,861
1892.	(Sir) H. S. King	C.	4,988
	F. Maddison	GL.	4,462
1895.	Sir H. S. King	C.	5,476
	F. Maddison	GL.	3,515
1900.	Sir H. S. King	C.	5,267
	G. G. Greenwood	L.	2,465
West Div. P., 107,862. EL, 19,841.			
1885.	C. H. Wilson	L.	5,247
	Sir A. K. Rolitt, Kt.	C.	3,697
1886.	C. H. Wilson	GL.	4,623
	A. K. Dibb	C.	3,045
1892.	C. H. Wilson	GL.	6,283
	Col. (Sir) Gerard Smith LU.	C.	3,500
1895.	C. H. Wilson	GL.	6,687
	T. McCarthy, d.	Lab.	1,400
1900.	C. H. Wilson	L.	6,364
	J. B. Willows	C.	4,419

Hythe (1). P., 46,619. EL, 6,430.

1885.	Sir E. W. Watkin, Bt., d. IL.	2,247
	A. C. Morton R.	797
1886.	Sir E. W. Watkin, Bt., d. L.U.	unop.
1892.	Sir E. W. Watkin, Bt., d. L.U.	unop.
1895.	Gen. Sir J. B. Edwards C.	2,189
	Sir Israel Hart, Kt., GL.	1,726
*1899.	Mar. 1. On Sir B. Edwards' retirement,	
	Sir E. A. Sassoon, Bt. C.	2,425
	Sir Israel Hart, Kt., L.	1,898
1900.	Sir E. A. Sassoon, Bt. C.	unop.

Ipswich (2). P., 66,680. EL, 11,995.

1885.	H. W. West, Q.C., d.	L.	3,795
	Jesse Collings	C.	3,777
	E. M. Ind	C.	3,717
	Sir W. T. Charley, Q.C., d. C.	3,649	
*1886.	Apl. 14. West & Collings unsd on petition.		
	C. Dalrymple	C.	3,687
	Lord Elcho	C.	3,662
	Lord John Hervey, d. L.	3,685	
	Sir H. Davey, Q.C., L.	3,627	
1886.	Lord Elcho	C.	3,846
	(Sir) C. Dalrymple	C.	3,888
	Sydney J. Stern	GL.	3,386
	B. T. L. Thomson	GL.	3,334
1892.	Sir C. Dalrymple, Bt. C.	4,350	
	Lord Elcho	C.	4,277
	D. F. Goddard	GL.	4,054
	A. W. Soames	GL.	3,888
1895.	D. F. Goddard	GL.	4,396
	Sir C. Dalrymple, Bt., C.	4,293	
	A. W. Soames	GL.	4,250
	Lord Elcho	C.	4,219
1900.	D. F. Goddard	L.	4,557
	Sir C. Dalrymple, Bt. C.	4,627	
	Noel E. Buxton	L.	4,283
	J. F. P. Rawlinson, Q.C. C.	4,207	

Kidderminster (1). P., 26,268. EL, 4,672.

1885.	J. Brinton	L.	2,172
	A. F. Godson	C.	2,014
1886.	A. F. Godson	C.	2,061
	Wilfrid S. Blunt	GL.	1,796
1892.	A. F. Godson	C.	2,066
	R. Eve, d.	GL.	1,801
1895.	(Sir) A. F. Godson	C.	2,008
	R. Eve, d.	GL.	1,713
1900.	Sir A. F. Godson, Kt., C.	1,950	
	E. B. Barnard	L.	1,804

King's Lynn (1). P., 20,288. EL, 3,612.

1885.	Rt. Hon. R. Bourke, d. C.	1,472	
	Sir W. H. B. Ffolkes, Bt. L.	1,302	
1886.	Rt. Hon. R. Bourke, d. C.	1,417	
	John I. Briscoe	GL.	1,146

King's Lynn—continued.

*1886.	Aug. 25. Mr. Bourke apptd. Govr. of Madras,		
	A. W. Jarvis	C.	1,423
	J. H. Sanders	GL.	1,168
1892.	T. G. Bowles	C.	1,819
	T. R. Kemp, Q.C., d.	GL.	1,898
1895.	T. G. Bowles	C.	1,395
	H. G. Beaumont	GL.	1,326
1900.	T. G. Bowles	C.	1,499
	F. H. Booth	L.	1,332

Leeds City (5). P., 428,968. EL, 72,874.

North Div. P., 116,696. EL, 20,847.			
1885.	W. L. Jackson	C.	4,494
	Prof. (Sir) A. W. Rücker L.	4,237	
1886.	W. L. Jackson	C.	4,301
	A. O. Ruison, d.	GL.	3,682
*1891.	Nov. 28. W. L. Jackson C.	unop.	
1892.	Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson C.	5,790	
	T. R. Leuty	GL.	4,776
1895.	Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson C.	5,992	
	H. S. Baines, d.	GL.	4,484
1900.	Rt. Hon. W. L. Jackson C.	7,512	
	J. C. Hamilton	L.	4,995
*1902.	July 29. Mr. Jackson becoming a Peer,		
	R. H. Barran	L.	7,539
	Sir A. T. Lawson, Bt., C.	6,781	

Central Div. P., 64,157. EL, 8,945.			
1885.	G. W. Balfour	C.	4,589
	(Sir) J. Barran, d.	L.	4,275
1886.	G. W. Balfour	C.	4,225
	(Sir) J. Wilson	GL.	4,212
1892.	(Rt. Hon.) G. W. Balfour C.	4,448	
	J. L. Walton, Q.C.	GL.	4,385
1895.	Rt. Hon. G. W. Balfour C.	4,631	
	Leif S. Jones	GL.	3,977
1900.	Rt. Hon. G. W. Balfour C.	4,144	
	Sir S. Montagu, Bt., L.	3,042	

East Div. P., 66,874. EL, 9,563.

1885.	R. Dawson	C.	3,849
	J. L. Gane, Q.C., d.	L.	3,504
1886.	J. L. Gane, Q.C., d.	GL.	3,990
	R. Dawson	C.	2,820
1892.	J. L. Gane, Q.C., d.	GL.	4,024
	A. H. A. Morton	C.	3,197
*1895.	April 30. On Mr. J. L. Gane's death,		
	T. R. Leuty	GL.	3,999
	J. D. Power	C.	2,868
1895.	T. R. Leuty	GL.	3,857
	J. D. Power	C.	3,147
1900.	H. S. Cantley	L.	3,453
	J. Rochfort Maguire	C.	1,586
	W. P. Byles	Lab.	1,266

West Div. P., 100,147. EL, 18,510.

1885.	H. J. Gladstone	L.	6,130
	Sir W. Wheelhouse, Kt. d. C.	3,804	
1886.	H. J. Gladstone	GL.	5,226
	Chas. Williams, d.	C.	2,970
1892.	H. J. Gladstone	GL.	5,974
	A. Greenwood	C.	5,621
*1894.	Mar. 16. Rt. Hon. H. J. Gladstone	GL.	unop.
1895.	Rt. Hon. H. J. Gladstone GL.	6,414	
	Col. J. T. North, d.	C.	6,213
1900.	Rt. Hon. H. J. Gladstone L.	7,043	
	Col. T. W. Harding.	LU.	6,522

South Div. P., 82,094. EL, 15,009.

1885.	Rt. Hon. Sir L. Playfair, d. L.	5,208	
	S. C. Macaskie, d.	C.	2,869
*1886.	Feb. 12. Sir L. Playfair, d. GL.	unop.	
1886.	Rt. Hon. Sir L. Playfair, d. GL.	4,665	
	T. H. Bracken	C.	2,924
1892.	Rt. Hon. Sir L. Playfair, d. GL.	4,929	
	Reginald J. N. Neville C.	3,294	
*1892.	Sept. 22. Sir L. Playfair being created a Peer,		
	J. L. Walton, Q.C.	GL.	4,414
	Reginald J. N. Neville C.	3,406	

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—continued.

Leeds City. South Div.—continued.

1895.	J. L. Walton, Q.C. ....GL.	4,608
	<i>Reginald J. N. Neville</i> C.	4,447
	<i>A. Shaw</i> .....Lab.	622
1900.	J. L. Walton, Q.C. ....L.	4,952
	<i>Reginald J. N. Neville</i> C.	4,718

Leicester (2). P., 151,489. EL, 25,358.

1885.	J. A. Picton .....L.	11,480
	A. McArthur .....L.	11,121
	<i>Major W. Millican, d. C.</i> ..	6,751
1886.	J. A. Picton .....GL.	9,914
	A. McArthur .....GL.	9,681
	<i>R. Bickersteth</i> .....LU.	5,686
1892.	J. A. Picton .....GL unop.	
	Sir J. Whitehead, Bt. ....GL unop.	
*1894.	Aug. 29. Both members resigning.	
	H. Broadhurst .....GL.	9,464
	H. W. Hazell .....GL.	7,184
	<i>J. F. L. Rolleston</i> C.	6,967
	<i>Joseph Burgess</i> .....Lab.	4,402
1895.	H. Broadhurst .....GL.	9,792
	H. W. Hazell .....GL.	7,753
	<i>(Sir) J. F. L. Rolleston</i> C.	7,654
	<i>Joseph Burgess</i> .....Lab.	4,009
1900.	H. Broadhurst .....L.	10,885
	Sir J. F. L. Rolleston C.	9,066
	H. W. Hazell .....L.	8,528
	<i>J. E. Macdonald</i> .....Lab.	4,164

Lincoln City (1). P., 51,751. EL, 10,190.

1885.	Joseph Ruston, d. ....L.	3,726
	<i>F. H. Kerans, d.</i> .....C.	2,701
1896.	F. H. Kerans, d. ....C.	3,159
	<i>W. Crossfield</i> .....GL.	2,851
1892.	W. Crossfield .....GL.	3,410
	<i>F. H. Kerans, d.</i> .....C.	3,186
1895.	C. H. Seely .....LU.	3,808
	<i>W. Crossfield</i> .....GL.	3,590
1900.	C. H. Seely .....LU.	4,002
	<i>C. H. Roberts</i> .....L.	3,935

Liverpool City (9). P., 626,634. EL, 84,894.

	Kirkdale Div. P., 81,915. EL, 10,542.	
1885.	G. Baden-Powell, d. ....C.	3,391
	<i>J. Samuelson</i> .....L.	1,981
	<i>J. E. Redmond</i> .....N.	765
1896.	Sir G. Baden-Powell, d. C.	3,084
	<i>Ralph Neville</i> .....GL.	2,172
1892.	Sir G. Baden-Powell, d. C.	3,750
	<i>T. R. Threlfall</i> .....Lab.	2,773
1895.	Sir G. Baden-Powell, d. C.	3,818
	<i>B. S. Johnson</i> .....GL.	2,488
*1898.	Dec. 9. On Sir G. Baden-Powell's death.	
	<i>D. MacIver</i> .....C.	unop.
1900.	<i>D. MacIver</i> .....C.	4,333
	<i>R. R. Cherry, Q.C.</i> .....L.	1,738
	Walton Div. P., 90,828. EL, 14,561.	
1885.	J. G. Gibson, Q.C. ....C.	3,492
	<i>A. Birrell</i> .....L.	2,500
1896.	Rt. Hn. J. G. Gibson C.	2,872
	<i>C. H. Bromby, d.</i> .....GL.	1,681
*1896.	Aug. 11. J. G. Gibson C. unop.	
*1888.	Feb. 3. Mr. Gibson apptd. an Irish Judge.	
	<i>M. W. Mattinson</i> .....C.	unop.
1892.	J. H. Stock .....C.	3,707
	<i>Sir B. W. Richardson, d.</i> GL.	2,498
1895.	J. H. Stock .....C.	unop.
1900.	J. H. Stock .....C.	unop.
	Everton Div. P., 83,567. EL, 10,096.	
1885.	E. Whitley, d. ....C.	4,535
	<i>F. Davies</i> .....L.	2,063
1886.	E. Whitley, d. ....C.	unop.
*1891.	On Mr. E. Whitley's death.	
	<i>J. A. Willox, d.</i> .....C.	unop.
1892.	J. A. Willox, d. ....C.	3,954
	<i>P. W. Atkin</i> .....GL.	2,166
1895.	(Sir) J. A. Willox, d. C.	unop.
1900.	Sir J. A. Willox, Kt., d. C.	unop.
*1906.	Feb. 22. On Sir J. Willox resigning.	
	<i>J. S. H. Banner</i> .....C.	3,854
	<i>W. H. Aggs</i> .....L.	2,543

Liverpool City—continued.

	West Derby Div. P., 86,604. EL, 11,821.	
1885.	Lord Claud J. Hamilton C.	4,213
	<i>M. Guthrie</i> .....L.	3,068
1886.	Ld. Claud J. Hamilton C.	3,604
	<i>Serjt. Hemphill, Q.C.</i> GL.	2,244
*1888.	Aug. 10. Lord C. J. Hamilton retiring.	
	Hon. W. H. Cross, d. ....C.	unop.
1892.	Hon. W. H. Cross, d. C.	4,107
	<i>F. R. Smith</i> .....GL.	2,925
*1898.	Jan. 10. On Mr. W. H. Cross' death.	
	(Rt. Hn.) W. H. Long C.	3,632
	<i>D. Shilton Collin</i> .....GL.	2,275
1895.	Rt. Hon. W. H. Long C.	4,622
	<i>Oscar Browning</i> .....GL.	1,686
1900.	S. W. Higginbottom, d. C.	unop.
*1908.	Jan. 20. On Mr. Higginbottom's death.	
	W. W. Rutherford C.	5,455
	<i>R. D. Holt</i> .....L.	3,251
	Scotland Div. P., 52,966. EL, 5,922.	
1885.	T. P. O'Connor .....C.	2,724
	<i>M. Woodard</i> .....L.	1,474
1886.	T. P. O'Connor .....N.	2,911
	<i>A. Earle</i> .....LU.	1,481
1892.	T. P. O'Connor .....N.	2,537
	<i>J. V. V. Fitzgerald</i> C.	1,347
1895.	T. P. O'Connor .....N.	2,069
	<i>W. G. E. Macartney</i> C.	1,452
1900.	T. P. O'Connor .....N.	2,044
	<i>W. W. Rutherford</i> ....C.	1,484
	Exchange Division. P., 41,900. EL, 6,060.	
1885.	L. R. Bailly, d. ....C.	2,964
	<i>Capt. W. H. O'Shea, d.</i> N.	2,909
	<i>T. E. Stephens (retd.)</i> L.	36
1886.	D. Duncan, d. ....GL.	2,920
	<i>L. R. Bailly, d.</i> .....C.	2,750
*1887.	Jan. 26. On Mr. Duncan's death.	
	<i>Ralph Neville</i> .....GL.	3,217
	<i>Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen</i> LU.	3,210
1892.	Ralph Neville, Q.C. ....GL.	2,721
	<i>J. C. Bigham, Q.C.</i> LU.	2,665
1895.	(Sir) J. C. Bigham, Q.C. LU.	2,884
	<i>W. B. Bowring</i> .....GL.	2,630
*1897.	Nov. 10. Mr. Bigham being apptd. a Judge.	
	<i>C. McArthur</i> .....LU.	2,711
	<i>Russell Rea</i> .....GL.	2,657
1900.	C. McArthur .....LU.	2,811
	<i>F. W. Verney</i> .....L.	1,514
	Abercromby Division. P., 52,440. EL, 7,511.	
1885.	W. F. Lawrence .....C.	3,789
	<i>Samuel Smith</i> .....L.	2,982
1886.	W. F. Lawrence .....C.	3,583
	<i>Sir T. Brassey, K.C.B.</i> GL.	2,844
1892.	W. F. Lawrence .....C.	3,677
	<i>W. B. Bowring</i> .....GL.	2,846
1895.	W. F. Lawrence .....C.	unop.
1900.	W. F. Lawrence .....C.	unop.
	East Toxteth Div. P., 70,427. EL, 9,845.	
1885.	Baron H. de Worms, d. C.	3,598
	<i>J. C. Bigham, Q.C.</i> L.	2,608
1886.	Bar. H. de Worms, d. C.	unop.
1892.	Rt. Hn. Bar. de Worms, d. C.	3,708
	<i>E. Paul</i> .....GL.	2,201
1895.	Bar. H. de Worms, d. C.	3,623
	<i>C. Y. C. Dawson</i> .....GL.	1,706
*1896.	Nov. 29. Bn. de Worms being made a Peer.	
	<i>A. F. Warr</i> .....C.	unop.
1900.	A. F. Warr .....C.	unop.
*1902.	Nov. 6. On Mr. Warr's retirement.	
	<i>Austin Taylor</i> .....C.	3,610
	<i>H. R. Rathbone</i> .....L.	3,233
	West Toxteth Div. P., 65,803. EL, 8,527.	
1885.	T. B. Royden .....C.	3,754
	<i>T. Sutherland</i> .....L.	1,771
1886.	(Sir) T. B. Royden .....C.	unop.
1892.	R. P. Houston .....C.	3,604
	<i>E. J. Griffith</i> .....GL.	2,479
1895.	R. P. Houston .....C.	3,610
	<i>W. Mulholland, Q.C.</i> GL.	1,653
1900.	R. P. Houston .....C.	unop.

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—continued.

Maidstone (1). P., 33,516. EL., 5,729.	
1885. Major A. H. Ross, d. . . C.	2,184
Major M. S. Home . . . L.	1,889
1886. Major A. H. Ross, d. . . C.	1,917
Thomas P. Bagtie . . . GL.	1,608
*1888. Dec. 14. On Major Ross's death.	
F. S. W. Cornwallis . . . C.	2,050
John Barker . . . GL.	1,865
1892. F. S. W. Cornwallis . . . C.	2,443
T. W. Nussey . . . GL.	1,627
1895. Sir F. Seager Hunt, d. . . C. unop.	
*1898. Mar. 26. On Sir F. S. Hunt's retirement.	
F. S. W. Cornwallis . . . C.	2,214
John Barker . . . GL.	2,036
1900. John Barker . . . L.	2,201
F. S. W. Cornwallis . . . C.	2,163
*1901. Mar. 1. Mr. Barker being un'd on petn.,	
Sir F. H. Evans, Bt. L.	2,375
T. Milvain, K.C. . . C.	2,182

Manchester City (6). P., 475,956. EL., 67,348.

North West Div. P., 67,969. EL., 11,414.	
1885. (Sir) W. H. Houldsworth C.	5,834
J. Slagg, d. . . L.	5,111
1886. Sir W. H. Houldsworth C.	5,489
Henry Lee, d. . . GL.	4,453
1892. Sir W. H. Houldsworth C.	unop.
1895. Sir W. H. Houldsworth C.	4,997
T. F. Byrne . . . GL.	3,526
1900. Sir W. H. Houldsworth C.	unop.
North Division. P., 82,511. EL., 10,828.	
1885. J. F. Hutton, d. . . C.	4,093
C. E. Schwann . . . L.	3,118
1886. C. E. Schwann . . . GL.	3,476
J. F. Hutton, d. . . C.	3,380
1892. C. E. Schwann . . . GL.	4,258
J. M. Yates, Q.C. . . C.	3,953
1895. C. E. Schwann . . . GL.	4,327
A. H. A. Morton . . . C.	3,872
1900. C. E. Schwann . . . L.	4,258
W. Joynson-Hicks . . . C.	4,232

North East Division. P., 71,760. EL., 9,701.

1885. Rt. Hon. Sir J. Ferguson C.	4,341
R. P. Blennerhassett . . . L.	2,893
1886. Sir J. Ferguson, Bt. C.	3,680
C. P. Scott . . . GL.	3,353
*1891. Oct. 9. On Sir J. Ferguson accepting office,	
Sir J. Ferguson, Bt. C.	4,058
C. P. Scott . . . GL.	3,908
1892. Rt. Hon. Sir J. Ferguson C.	4,239
C. P. Scott . . . GL.	4,129
1895. Rt. Hon. Sir J. Ferguson C.	3,961
Edwyn Holt . . . GL.	3,720
James Johnston . . . Lab.	546
1900. Rt. Hon. Sir J. Ferguson C.	4,316
A. Birrell, Q.C. . . L.	3,610

East Division. P., 94,499. EL., 12,831.

1885. Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour C.	4,536
A. Hopkinson, Q.C. . . L.	3,712
1886. Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour C.	4,166
J. H. Crossfield, d. . . GL.	3,510
*1888. Aug. 11. A. J. Balfour C.	unop.
1892. Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour C.	5,147
Prof. J. E. C. Munro, d. GL.	4,749
*1895. July 1. A. J. Balfour C.	unop.
1895. Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour C.	5,380
Prof. J. E. C. Munro, d. GL.	4,616
1900. Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour C.	5,803
A. H. Scott . . . L.	2,349

South Division. P., 91,711. EL., 13,853.

1885. Sir H. Roscoe, Kt. . . L.	3,791
Dr. P. Royle, d. . . C.	3,121
1886. Sir H. Roscoe, Kt. . . GL.	3,407
(Sir) Thos. Sowler, d. C.	3,072
1892. Sir H. Roscoe, Kt. . . GL.	4,245
Viscount Emlyn . . . C.	4,064
1895. Rt. Hon. M. of Lorne . . . LU.	4,457
Sir H. Roscoe, Kt. . . GL.	4,379
*1900. May 25. Mr. of Lorne suc'g to Peerage,	
Hon. W. R. W. Peel . . . LU.	5,497
Lief S. Jones . . . L.	3,458
1900. Hon. W. R. W. Peel . . . LU.	5,122
Edwyn Holt . . . L.	3,350

Manchester City—continued.**South West Division.** P., 66,916. EL., 8,721.

1885. Lord F. S. Hamilton . . C.	3,929
Jacob Bright, d. . . L.	3,362
1886. Jacob Bright, d. . . GL.	3,570
Lord F. S. Hamilton C.	3,459
1892. (Rt. Hon.) Jac. Bright, d. GL.	3,924
A. Hopkinson, Q.C. . . LU.	3,776
1895. W. J. Galloway . . . C.	3,994
J. M. Astbury . . . GL.	3,496
1900. W. J. Galloway . . . C.	4,017
F. Brookthurst . . . L.	2,398

Middlesbrough (1). P., 116,546. EL., 19,898.

1885. Isaac Wilson, d. . . L.	6,961
(Sir) Raylton Dixon, d. C.	4,035
1886. Isaac Wilson, d. . . GL.	unop.
1892. J. Havelock Wilson . . . Lab.	4,691
W. S. Robson, Q.C. . . GL.	4,063
Hugh Bell . . . LU.	3,833
1895. J. Havelock Wilson . . GL.	6,755
Col. S. A. Sadler . . . C.	4,735
1900. Col. (Sir) S. A. Sadler . . C.	6,760
J. Havelock Wilson . . . L.	6,705

Monmouth District (Comprising Monmouth Newport, and Usk). P., 68,086. EL., 10,938.

1885. (Sir) E. H. Carbutt, d. . L.	2,932
T. Cordes, d. . . C.	2,921
1886. Sir G. Elliot, Bt., d. . . C.	3,053
(Sir) E. H. Carbutt, d. GL.	2,568
1892. Albert Spicer . . . GL.	3,430
Sir G. Elliot, Bt., d. . . C.	3,137
1895. Albert Spicer . . . GL.	3,743
E. M. Underdown, Q.C. C.	2,589
1900. Dr. F. Rutherford Harris C.	4,415
Albert Spicer . . . L.	3,727
*1901. May 7. Dr. R. Harris being un'd on petn.,	
(Sir) Joseph Lawrence . . C.	4,604
Albert Spicer . . . L.	4,261

Morpeth (1). P., 50,043. EL., 9,245.

1885. Thomas Burt . . . L.	unop.
1886. Thomas Burt . . . GL.	unop.
1892. Thomas Burt . . . GL.	unop.
1895. Thomas Burt . . . GL.	3,404
M. M. Barry . . . C.	1,235
1900. Thomas Burt . . . L.	3,117
M. M. Barry . . . C.	2,707

Newcastle-on-Tyne City (2).

P., 215,823. EL., 35,931.	
1885. Joseph Cowen, d. . . IL.	10,489
John Morley . . . L.	19,129
C. F. Hamond, d. . . C.	9,500
*1888. Feb. 12. On Mr. Morley accepting office,	
Rt. Hon. J. Morley . . L.	11,110
C. F. Hamond, d. . . C.	8,449
1889. Rt. Hon. J. Morley . . GL.	10,681
James Craig, d. . . GL.	10,172
Sir W. Armstrong, d. . LU.	9,657
Sir M. W. Ridley, Bt., d. C.	9,590
1892. C. F. Hamond, d. . . C.	13,823
Rt. Hon. J. Morley . . GL.	16,906
James Craig, d. . . GL.	16,686
*1892. Aug. 25. On Mr. Morley accepting office,	
Rt. Hon. J. Morley . . GL.	12,983
Pandeli Ralli . . . LU.	11,244
1895. (Sir) C. F. Hamond, d. . C.	12,833
W. D. Cradock . . . C.	12,170
Rt. Hon. J. Morley . . GL.	11,862
James Craig, d. . . GL.	11,154
F. P. Hammill, d. . . Lab.	2,302
1900. (Sir) W. R. Plummer . . C.	15,097
G. Renwick . . . C.	14,752
Samuel Storey . . . L.	10,483
Capt. Hon. H. Lambton . . L.	10,463

Newcastle-u-Lyme (1). P., 60,666. EL., 9,881.

1885. W. S. Allen . . . L.	4,031
Sir A. R. Scoble, Q.C. . . C.	2,843
1886. D. H. Coghill . . . LU.	2,896
J. B. Brindley . . . GL.	2,752

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—continued.

Newcastle-u-Lyme—continued.

1892.	William Allen	.....	GL.	4,024	
	D. H. Coghill	.....	LU.	2,936	
1895.	William Allen	.....	GL.		3,510
	A. M. Lee	.....	LU.		3,399
1900.	Sir A. S. Haslam, Kt.	.....	LU.	3,750	
	William Allen	.....	L.	3,568	

Northampton (2). P., 76,070. EL, 12,229.

1885.	H. Labouchere	.....	L.	4,845	
	C. Bradlaugh, d.	.....	L.	4,815	
	H. C. Richards, d.	.....	C.	3,890	
1886.	H. Labouchere	.....	GL.		4,570
	C. Bradlaugh, d.	.....	GL.		4,363
	R. Turner, d.	.....	LU.		3,850
	T. O. Hastings Lees	.....	C.		3,456
*1891.	Feb. 13. On the death of Mr. Bradlaugh.				
	M. P. Mansfield, d.	.....	GL.		5,436
	R. A. Germaine, d.	.....	C.		3,723
1892.	H. Labouchere	.....	GL.	5,439	
	(Sir) M. P. Mansfield, d.	.....	GL.	5,164	
	H. C. Richards, d.	.....	C.	3,651	
	C. G. A. Drucker, d.	.....	C.	3,235	
1895.	H. Labouchere	.....	GL.		4,884
	C. G. A. Drucker, d.	.....	C.		3,820
	E. Harford, d.	.....	GL.		3,708
	J. Jacobs	.....	C.		3,394
	F. G. Jones	.....	Soc.		1,216
	J. M. Robertson	.....	Lab.		1,131
1900.	J. G. Shipman	.....	L.	5,437	
	H. Labouchere	.....	L.	5,281	
	R. R. B. Orlebar	.....	C.	4,480	
	H. E. Randall	.....	C.	4,124	

Norwich City (2). P., 111,783. EL, 20,109.

1885.	(Sir) H. Bullard, d.	.....	C.	7,279	
	J. J. Colman, d.	.....	L.	6,966	
	(Sir) E. S. Wright, d.	.....	L.	6,251	
*1886.	Apr. 7. Mr. Bullard being unseated on pet'n.				
	S. Hoare	.....	C.		unop.
1886.	J. J. Colman, d.	.....	GL.	6,395	
	S. Hoare	.....	C.	6,156	
	J. H. Tillet	.....	GL.	6,119	
	Clare S. Read, d.	.....	C.	5,564	
1892.	S. Hoare	.....	C.		7,718
	J. J. Colman, d.	.....	GL.		7,407
	J. Bedford	.....	GL.		6,911
1895.	(Sir) S. Hoare	.....	C.	8,166	
	Sir H. Bullard, Kt., d.	.....	C.	8,084	
	T. Terrell, Q.C.	.....	GL.	7,330	
	F. W. Verney	.....	GL.	7,210	
1900.	Sir S. Hoare, Bt.	.....	C.		unop.
	Sir H. Bullard, d.	.....	C.		unop.
*1904.	Jan. 15. On the death of Sir H. Bullard.				
	L. J. Tillet	.....	L.	8,576	
	E. E. Wild	.....	C.	6,755	
	G. H. Roberts	.....	Lab.	2,440	

Nottingham City (3). P., 239,743. EL, 42,576.

West Division. P., 98,347. EL, 16,524.

1885.	Col. C. Seely	.....	L.	3,669	
	Ed. Cope, d.	.....	C.	3,797	
	John Burns	.....	Soc.	598	
1886.	H. Broadhurst	.....	GL.		5,458
	Col. C. Seely	.....	LU.		4,609
1892.	Col. (Sir) C. Seely	.....	LU.	5,610	
	H. Broadhurst	.....	GL.	5,809	
1895.	J. H. Yoxall	.....	GL.		6,088
	A. G. Sparrow	.....	LU.		5,575
1900.	J. H. Yoxall	.....	L.	6,023	
	Sir Lepel H. Griffin	.....	LU.	5,639	

East Division. P., 78,211. EL, 12,419.

1885.	Arnold Morley	.....	L.	5,539	
	Hn. H. Finch-Hatton, d.	.....	C.	4,248	
1886.	Arnold Morley	.....	GL.		4,581
	Hn. H. Finch-Hatton, d.	.....	C.		4,484
1892.	Arnold Morley	.....	GL.	4,861	
	Hn. H. Finch-Hatton, d.	.....	C.	4,284	
*1892.	Aug. 24. Arnold Morley GL.				unop.
1895.	E. Bond	.....	C.	4,900	
	Rt. Hon. Arnold Morley GL.				4,735
1900.	E. Bond	.....	C.		4,927
	E. H. Fraser	.....	L.		4,148

Nottingham City—continued.

South Division. P., 73,195. EL, 13,533.

1885.	J. Carvell Williams	.....	L.	4,983	
	H. S. Wright	.....	C.	4,621	
1886.	H. S. Wright	.....	C.		4,596
	J. Carvell Williams	.....	GL.		4,317
1892.	H. S. Wright	.....	C.	4,570	
	J. F. Moulton, Q.C.	.....	GL.	4,487	
1895.	Lord H. C. Bentinck	.....	C.		4,802
	F. W. Maude	.....	GL.		4,369
1900.	Lord H. C. Bentinck	.....	C.	5,298	
	H. Y. Stanger, Q.C.	.....	L.	3,914	

Oldham (2). P., 194,155. EL, 32,439.

1885.	J. T. Hibbert	.....	L.	12,259	
	J. M. Maclean	.....	C.	11,992	
	Hon. E. L. Stanley	.....	L.	11,347	
	Sir T. Whitehead, d.	.....	C.	11,491	
1886.	J. M. Maclean	.....	C.		11,606
	Elliott Lees	.....	C.		11,484
	Rt. Hon. J. T. Hibbert	.....	GL.		10,921
	J. M. Cheetham, d.	.....	GL.		10,891
1892.	J. M. Cheetham, d.	.....	GL.	12,619	
	(Sir) J. T. Hibbert	.....	GL.	12,541	
	(Sir) Elliott Lees	.....	C.	12,205	
	J. M. Maclean	.....	C.	11,952	
1895.	R. Ascroft, d.	.....	C.		12,066
	J. F. Oswald, Q.C.	.....	C.		12,465
	Adam Lee	.....	GL.		12,249
	Rt. Hon. Sir J. Hibbert	.....	GL.		12,092
*1899.	July 6. On Mr. Ascroft's death and				
	Mr. Oswald's resignation.				
	A. Emmott	.....	L.	12,976	
	W. Runciman, Jun.	.....	L.	12,770	
	Winston S. Churchill	.....	C.	11,477	
	Wm. Maudsley, d.	.....	C.	11,449	
1900.	A. Emmott	.....	L.		12,947
	W. S. Churchill, C., now L.				12,981
	W. Runciman	.....	L.		12,706
	C. B. Crisp	.....	C.		12,522

Oxford City (1). P., 49,235. EL, 8,535.

1885.	A. W. Hall	.....	C.	3,212	
	C. A. Pyffe, d.	.....	L.	2,894	
1886.	A. W. Hall	.....	C.		unop.
1892.	Gen. Sir G. Chesney, d.	.....	C.	3,276	
	A. R. Souttar	.....	GL.	3,156	
*1895.	April 20. On Sir G. Chesney's death.				
	Viscount Valentia	.....	C.		3,745
	J. F. Little, M.B.	.....	GL.		3,143
1895.	Viscount Valentia	.....	C.	3,623	
	T. H. Kingerlee	.....	GL.	2,975	
*1898.	Nov. 4. Visc. Valentia C.				unop.
1900.	Rt. Hon. Visc. Valentia C.				unop.

Penryn & Falmouth (1). P., 16,312. EL, 2,906.

1885.	D. J. Jenkins, d.	.....	L.	1,170	
	W. G. C. Bentinck	.....	C.	1,069	
1886.	D. J. Jenkins, d.	.....	C.		1,089
	W. G. C. Bentinck	.....	GL.		998
1892.	W. G. C. Bentinck	.....	C.	1,218	
	A. D. Serena	.....	GL.	880	
1895.	F. J. Horniman	.....	GL.		1,150
	W. G. C. Bentinck	.....	C.		1,101
1900.	F. J. Horniman	.....	L.	1,184	
	N. L. Cohen	.....	C.	1,164	

Peterborough City (1). P., 32,205. EL, 5,938.

1885.	Hon. J. Fitzwilliam, d.	.....	IL.	1,853	
	S. C. Buxton	.....	L.	1,595	
1886.	Hn. J. Fitzwilliam, d.	.....	LU.		1,780
	G. G. Greenwood	.....	GL.		1,491
*1889.	Oct. 7. On the death of Mr. Fitzwilliam.				
	A. C. Morton	.....	GL.	1,893	
	R. Purvis	.....	LU.	1,042	
1892.	A. C. Morton	.....	GL.		2,037
	R. Purvis	.....	LU.		1,579
1895.	R. Purvis	.....	LU.	2,259	
	A. C. Morton	.....	GL.	2,020	
1900.	(Sir) R. Purvis	.....	LU.		2,315
	Halley Stewart	.....	L.		2,155

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—continued.

Plymouth (2). P., 105,443. EL., 18,273.

1885.	Sir E. Bates, Bt., d.	C.	4,354
	E. Clarke, Q.C.	C.	4,240
	P. S. MacIver, d.	L.	4,182
	Hon. R. B. Brett	L.	3,968
1886.	Sir E. Clarke, Q.C.	C.	4,187
	Sir E. Bates, Bt., d.	C.	4,138
	T. E. Stephens	GL.	3,255
	(Sir) E. Strachey	GL.	3,175
1892.	Sir E. Clarke, Q.C.	C.	5,081
	Sir W. G. Pearce, Bt.	C.	5,081
	C. Harrison, d.	GL.	4,921
	G. Lidgett	GL.	4,861
1895.	Sir E. Clarke, Q.C.	C.	5,575
	C. Harrison, d.	GL.	5,482
	Hon. E. Hubbard	C.	5,456
	S. F. Mendl	GL.	5,298
*1898.	Jan. 12. On Mr. C. Harrison's death,		
	S. F. Mendl	GL.	5,966
	Hon. Ivor C. Guest	C.	5,802
*1900.	Feb. 16. On Sir E. Clarke's resignation,		
	Hon. Ivor C. Guest	C.	unop.
1900.	H. E. Duke, Q.C.	C.	6,009
	Hon. I. C. Guest, C. now L.	C.	6,005
	S. F. Mendl	L.	5,400
	H. de R. Walker	L.	5,264

Pontefract (1). P., 20,745. EL., 3,271.

1885.	Hon. R. Winn	C.	1,111
	Rt. Hon. H. C. Childers, d. L.	L.	1,075
1886.	Hon. R. Winn	C.	1,156
	C. J. Fleming, Q.C., d. GL.		947
1892.	Hon. R. Winn	C.	1,132
	Capt. H. S. L. Wilson	GL.	1,092
*1893.	Feb. 13. Mr. Winn succeeding to Peerage,		
	H. J. Reckitt	GL.	1,228
	John Shaw	C.	1,165
*1893.	June 26. Mr. Reckitt being unseated,		
	T. W. Nussey	GL.	1,191
	(Sir) Elliott Lees	C.	1,159
1895.	T. W. Nussey	GL.	1,245
	J. Fitzalan Hope	C.	1,188
1900.	T. W. Nussey	L.	1,385
	Sir F. W. Ripley, Bt.	C.	1,269

Portsmouth (2). P., 188,095. EL., 30,120.

1885.	Sir W. Crossman, d.	L.	8,367
	P. Vanderbyl, d.	L.	8,214
	Hon. T. C. Bruce, d.	C.	7,650
	Rt. Hon. Sir H. D. Wolff C.		7,595
1886.	Sir W. Crossman, d.	LU.	8,482
	Sir S. Wilson, d.	C.	8,325
	P. Vanderbyl, d.	GL.	7,196
	John Baker	GL.	7,069
1892.	(Sir) John Baker	GL.	9,648
	W. O. Clough	GL.	9,448
	Gen. Sir G. Willis, d.	C.	9,135
	Rt. Hon. E. Ashley	LU.	9,000
1895.	Sir John Baker, Kt.	GL.	10,451
	W. O. Clough	GL.	10,255
	(Sir) A. C. Harmworth C.		9,717
	Rt. Hon. E. Ashley	LU.	9,567
*1900.	May 3. On Mr. Clough's resignation,		
	T. A. Bramsdon	L.	10,287
	J. H. A. Majendie	C.	9,708
1900.	J. H. A. Majendie	C.	10,818
	E. J. Lucas	C.	10,388
	Sir John Baker, Kt.	L.	10,214
	T. A. Bramsdon	L.	10,081

Preston (2). P., 118,227. EL., 18,456.

1885.	W. E. M. Tomlinson	C.	8,459
	R. W. Hanbury, d.	C.	7,971
	T. W. Russell	L.	5,491
1886.	W. E. M. Tomlinson	C.	7,497
	R. W. Hanbury, d.	C.	7,296
	Capt. J. O. Pilkington	GL.	4,982
	Geo. Potter, d.	GL.	4,771
1892.	(Rt. Hon.) R. Hanbury, d. C.		8,070
	W. E. M. Tomlinson	C.	7,764
	C. J. Weld-Blundell, d. GL.		6,182
1895.	Rt. Hon. R. Hanbury, d. C.		8,928
	W. E. M. Tomlinson	C.	7,632
	J. Tattersall	GL.	4,781

Preston—continued.

1900.	Rt. Hon. R. Hanbury, d. C.		8,944
	(Sir) W. E. M. Tomlinson C.		8,067
	J. Keir Hardie	Soc.	4,884
†1900. Dec. 8.	Rt. Hon. R. Hanbury, d. C.		unop.
*1903.	May 14. On the death of Mr. Hanbury,		
	John Kerr	C.	8,689
	John Hodge	Lab.	6,490

Reading (1). P., 65,922. EL., 11,036.

1885.	C. T. Murdoch, d.	C.	3,518
	Rt. Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre L.		3,389
1886.	C. T. Murdoch, d.	C.	3,378
	W. B. Monck	GL.	3,262
1892.	G. W. Palmer	GL.	3,960
	C. T. Murdoch, d.	C.	3,700
1895.	C. T. Murdoch, d.	C.	4,278
	G. W. Palmer	GL.	3,927
*1898.	July 25. On Mr. Murdoch's death,		
	G. W. Palmer	L.	4,600
	C. E. Keyser	C.	3,808
	H. Quech	Soc.	270
1900.	G. W. Palmer	L.	4,592
	C. E. Keyser	C.	4,353
*1904.	Aug. 6. On Mr. Palmer's retirement,		
	Rufus D. Isaacs, K.C., L.		4,770
	C. E. Keyser	C.	4,540

Rochdale (1). P., 76,124. EL., 13,753.

1885.	T. B. Potter, d.	L.	5,552
	(Sir) Elliott Lees	C.	4,417
1886.	T. B. Potter, d.	GL.	4,738
	J. A. R. Marriott	C.	3,481
1892.	T. B. Potter, d.	GL.	5,460
	C. M. Boyds	C.	4,480
1895.	Col. C. M. Boyds	C.	4,781
	W. L. Bright	GL.	4,359
	G. N. Barnes	Lab.	1,251
1900.	Col. C. M. Boyds	C.	5,204
	A. G. C. Harvey	L.	5,185
	C. Allen Clarke	Soc.	901

Rochester City (1). P., 30,590. EL., 5,781.

1885.	Col. Hughes-Hallett	C.	1,627
	J. Passmore Edwards	L.	1,836
1886.	Col. Hughes-Hallett	C.	1,602
	F. F. Belsey	GL.	1,563
*1889.	April 16. On Col. H. Hallett's retirement,		
	Hon. E. Knatchbull- Hugessen	GL.	1,655
	Ald. H. D. Davies	C.	1,580
1892.	Ald. (Sir) H. D. Davies	C.	2,119
	F. B. Maddison	GL.	1,712
*1893.	Feb. 8. Ald. Davies unseated on Petition,		
	Viscount Cranborne	C.	unop.
1895.	Viscount Cranborne	C.	2,152
	Cecil A. Grenfell	GL.	1,673
1900.	Viscount Cranborne	C.	unop.
*1903.	Sept. 23. Ld. Cranborne suc'g to Peerage,		
	C. Tuff	C.	2,504
	Sir H. H. Johnston	L.	1,983

St. Helens (1). P., 80,173. EL., 11,921.

1885.	H. Seton-Karr	C.	3,750
	Col. (Sir) D. Gamble	L.	3,093
1886.	H. Seton-Karr	C.	3,621
	A. Sinclair	GL.	3,404
1892.	H. Seton-Karr	C.	4,258
	(Sir) W. R. Kennedy Q.C. GL.		4,199
1895.	H. Seton-Karr	C.	4,700
	John Forster	GL.	4,091
1900.	(Sir) H. Seton-Karr	C.	5,800
	C. A. V. Conybeare	L.	3,402

Salford (3). P., 220,957. EL., 32,180.**North Division.** P., 69,750. EL., 9,664.

1885.	F. Hardcastle, d.	C.	3,519
	(Sir) Arthur Arnold, d. L.		3,343
1886.	E. Hardcastle, d.	C.	3,326
	(Sir) Arthur Arnold, d. GL.		3,169
1892.	(Sir) W. H. Holland	GL.	3,686
	A. A. Baumann	C.	3,899
1895.	F. Platt-Higgins	C.	3,787
	(Sir) W. H. Holland GL.		3,781
1900.	F. Platt-Higgins	C.	4,870
	J. E. Lawton	L.	3,497

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—continued.

Salford—continued.

West Division. P., 86,332. EL., 13,801.		
1885.	B. Arncliffe	L. 3,756
	<i>Sir W. C. Worley, Bt. d.</i>	C. 3,481
1886.	Lees Knowles	C. 3,899
	<i>B. Arncliffe</i>	GL. 3,283
1892.	Lees Knowles	C. 4,152
	<i>B. Arncliffe</i>	GL. 4,112
1895.	Lees Knowles	C. 4,354
	<i>F. K. Arncliffe</i>	GL. 4,254
1900.	(Sir) Lees Knowles	C. 5,503
	<i>C. E. Mallet</i>	L. 4,341
South Division. P., 64,875. EL., 8,715.		
1885.	W. Mather	L. 3,761
	<i>T. G. Bowles</i>	C. 3,706
1886.	H. H. Howorth	C. 3,615
	<i>(Sir) W. Mather</i>	GL. 3,489
1892.	(Sir) H. H. Howorth	C. 3,406
	<i>A. Forrest, d.</i>	GL. 3,369
	<i>W. K. Hall</i>	Lab. 553
1895.	(Sir) H. H. Howorth	C. 3,384
	<i>A. Forrest, d.</i>	GL. 3,310
	<i>H. W. Hobart</i>	Lab. 813
1900.	J. G. Groves	C. 4,307
	<i>A. Mond</i>	L. 2,980

Salisbury City (1). P., 19,421. EL., 3,285.

1885.	W. H. Grenfell	L. 1,144
	<i>C. J. Kennard, d.</i>	C. 1,104
1886.	E. H. Hulce, d.	C. 1,259
	<i>W. H. Grenfell</i>	GL. 910
1892.	E. H. Hulce, d.	C. 1,574
	<i>(Sir) W. R. Brown, d.</i>	GL. 1,186
1895.	(Sir) E. H. Hulce, d.	C. 1,404
	<i>(Sir) W. R. Brown, d.</i>	GL. 1,187
*1897.	Jan. 27. On Mr. Hulce's retirement,	
	<i>A. H. E. Allhusen</i>	C. 1,425
	<i>J. M. F. Fuller</i>	GL. 1,278
1900.	(Sir) W. Palmer	C. 1,390
	<i>F. Low</i>	L. 1,160

Scarborough (1). P., 33,161. EL., 6,243.

1885.	(Sir) G. B. Sitwell, Bt.	C. 2,185
	<i>(Sir) John Glover</i>	L. 2,048
1886.	J. Rowntree	GL. 2,122
	<i>Sir G. R. Sitwell, Bt. C.</i>	C. 2,020
1892.	(Sir) G. B. Sitwell, Bt.	C. 2,298
	<i>J. Rowntree</i>	GL. 2,122
1895.	J. C. Rickett	GL. 2,415
	<i>Sir G. R. Sitwell, Bt. C.</i>	C. 2,391
1900.	J. C. Rickett	L. 2,548
	<i>Sir G. R. Sitwell, Bt. C.</i>	C. 2,441

Sheffield City (5). P., 380,793. EL., 62,351.

Attercliffe Division. P., 91,705. EL., 15,282.		
1885.	Hon. B. Coleridge	L. 4,891
	<i>E. Brodie Hoare</i>	C. 3,633
1886.	Hon. B. Coleridge	GL. 4,365
	<i>F. W. Maude</i>	LU. 2,958
1892.	Hon. B. Coleridge	GL. 5,107
	<i>G. Hill Smith</i>	C. 3,963
*1894.	July 5. Mr. Coleridge accepting the Chil-	
	tern Hundreds on becoming a Peer,	
	<i>J. Batty Langley</i>	GL. 4,496
	<i>G. Hill Smith</i>	C. 3,495
	<i>Frank S. Smith</i>	Lab. 1,249
1895.	J. Batty Langley	GL. unop.
1900.	J. Batty Langley	L. unop.
Brightside Division. P., 73,088. EL., 12,021.		
1885.	Rt. Hn. A. J. Mundella, d.	L. 4,616
	<i>Lord Edmund Talbot</i>	C. 3,882
*1886.	Feb. 9. A. J. Mundella, d.	GL. unop.
1886.	Rt. Hn. A. Mundella, d.	GL. 4,280
	<i>Lord Edmund Talbot</i>	C. 3,398
1892.	Rt. Hn. A. Mundella, d.	GL. 4,988
	<i>H. Bagggrave Deane</i>	C. 3,661
*1892.	Aug. 28. A. Mundella, d.	GL. unop.
1895.	Rt. Hn. A. Mundella, d.	GL. unop.
*1897.	Aug. 6. On Mr. Mundella's death,	
	<i>F. Maddison</i>	GL. 4,289
	<i>J. Fitzalan Hope</i>	C. 4,106
1900.	J. Fitzalan Hope	C. 4,992
	<i>F. Maddison</i>	L. 4,028

Sheffield City—continued.

Central Division. P., 65,099. EL., 9,344.		
1885.	C. E. Howard Vincent	C. 4,633
	<i>S. Plimsoll, d.</i>	L. 3,484
	<i>M. L. Hawkes, d.</i>	R. 140
1886.	C. E. Howard Vincent	C. 4,522
	<i>Joshua Hawkins</i>	GL. 3,336
1892.	C. E. Howard Vincent	C. 4,474
	<i>R. Cameron</i>	GL. 3,618
1895.	(Sir) C. E. H. Vincent	C. unop.
1900.	(Sir) C. E. H. Vincent	C. unop.
Hallam Division. P., 75,217. EL., 12,841.		
1885.	C. B. Stuart-Wortley	C. 3,764
	<i>Col. Sir Charles Warren</i>	L. 3,155
1886.	C. B. Stuart-Wortley	C. 3,581
	<i>T. R. Threlfall</i>	GL. 3,612
1892.	C. B. Stuart-Wortley	C. 3,067
	<i>R. Hammond</i>	GL. 3,414
1895.	(Rt. Hn.) C. B. Stuart-	
	Wortley, Q.C.	C. unop.
1900.	Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-	
	Wortley, Q.C.	C. unop.
Ecclesall Division. P., 75,684. EL., 12,863.		
1885.	E. Ashmead-Bartlett, d.	C. 4,171
	<i>Cyril J. S. Dodd</i>	L. 3,492
1886.	E. Ashmead-Bartlett, d.	C. 3,980
	<i>W. Owen</i>	GL. 3,693
1892.	(Sir) E. A. Bartlett, d.	C. 4,586
	<i>R. E. Leader</i>	GL. 3,696
1895.	(Sir) E. A. Bartlett, Kt. d.	C. unop.
1900.	(Sir) E. A. Bartlett, Kt. d.	C. 5,069
	<i>R. F. Vaile</i>	L. 3,230
*1902.	Feb. 3. On Sir E. A. Bartlett's death,	
	<i>S. Roberts</i>	C. 5,231
	<i>R. F. Vaile</i>	L. 4,119
Shrewsbury (1). P., 23,306. EL., 4,095.		
1885.	James Watson, d.	C. 2,244
	<i>C. Waring, d.</i>	L. 1,512
1886.	James Watson, d.	C. 1,826
	<i>Maurice Jones</i>	GL. 1,269
1892.	H. D. Greene, Q.C.	C. 1,979
	<i>J. B. Batten, d.</i>	GL. 1,573
1895.	H. D. Greene, Q.C.	C. unop.
1900.	H. D. Greene, Q.C.	C. unop.
Southampton (2). P., 120,215. EL., 17,636.		
1885.	A. Giles, d.	C. 5,595
	<i>Sir J. E. Commerell, d.</i>	C. 5,337
	<i>Henry Lee, d.</i>	L. 4,566
	<i>E. Jones, d.</i>	L. 4,585
1886.	A. Giles, d.	C. 5,023
	<i>Sir J. E. Commerell, d.</i>	C. 4,726
	<i>J. H. Cooksey, d.</i>	GL. 4,834
	<i>J. C. McCoan, d.</i>	GL. 4,029
*1888.	May 23. On Sir J. Commerell's retirement,	
	<i>(Sir) F. H. Evans</i>	GL. 5,151
	<i>A. E. Guest, d.</i>	C. 4,266
1892.	T. Chamberlayne	C. 5,449
	<i>(Sir) F. H. Evans</i>	GL. 5,182
	<i>C. Burt</i>	GL. 4,920
	<i>A. Giles, d.</i>	C. 4,784
1895.	T. Chamberlayne	C. 5,924
	<i>Sir J. E. Simeon, Bt. LU.</i>	C. 5,390
	<i>Sir F. H. Evans</i>	GL. 5,181
	<i>H. G. Wilson</i>	GL. 4,178
	<i>J. R. Macdonald</i>	Lab. 867
*1896.	Feb. 22. Mr. Chamberlayne being uns'd.	
	<i>Sir F. H. Evans</i>	GL. 5,567
	<i>G. Candy, Q.C., d.</i>	C. 5,522
	<i>C. A. Gibson</i>	Soc. 2,723
1900.	T. Chamberlayne	C. 6,888
	<i>Sir J. E. Simeon, Bt. LU.</i>	C. 6,263
	<i>Sir F. H. Evans</i>	L. 5,575
	<i>C. G. Hyde</i>	L. 4,662
South Shields (1). P., 97,298. EL., 17,711.		
1885.	J. C. Stevenson, d.	L. 4,064
	<i>W. D. Seymour, Q.C., d.</i>	C. 3,128
1886.	J. C. Stevenson, d.	GL. unop.
1892.	J. C. Stevenson, d.	GL. 4,965
	<i>H. H. Wainwright, d.</i>	C. 3,958
1895.	W. S. Robson, Q.C.	GL. 5,057
	<i>H. H. Wainwright, d.</i>	C. 4,924
1900.	W. S. Robson, Q.C.	L. 7,417
	<i>R. Readhead</i>	C. 4,119

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—continued.

Stafford (1). P., 20,895. EL., 3,683.

1885.	C. B. B. McLaren	L.	1,532
	<i>T. Salt, d.</i>	C.	1,485
1886.	<i>T. Salt, d.</i>	C.	1,528
	C. B. B. McLaren	GL.	1,485
1892.	T. F. C. E. Shaw	GL.	1,684
	(Sir) <i>D. Straight</i>	C.	1,322
1895.	T. F. C. E. Shaw	GL.	1,568
	(Sir) <i>T. Salt, d.</i>	C.	1,566
1900.	T. F. C. E. Shaw	L.	1,633
	<i>G. Cawston</i>	C.	1,528

Stalybridge (1). P., 46,557. EL., 7,601.

1885.	T. H. Sidebottom	C.	3,169
	<i>W. Summers, d.</i>	L.	2,950
1886.	T. H. Sidebottom	C.	3,220
	<i>J. W. Probyn</i>	GL.	2,638
1892.	T. H. Sidebottom	C.	3,220
	<i>J. Macec Wright</i>	GL.	2,943
1895.	T. H. Sidebottom	C.	3,389
	<i>J. Macec Wright</i>	GL.	2,767
1900.	(Hon.) M. White-Ridley	C.	3,321
	<i>J. F. Cheetham</i>	L.	3,241
*1905.	Jan. 7. Mr. M. Ridley succg. to Peerage.		
	<i>J. F. Cheetham</i>	L.	4,029
	<i>J. T. Travis Clegg</i>	C.	3,078

Stockport (2). P., 78,897. EL., 12,547.

1885.	L. J. Jennings, d.	C.	4,355
	<i>W. Tipping, d.</i>	C.	4,498
	<i>Joseph Leigh</i>	L.	4,486
	<i>C. H. Hopwood, Q.C., d.L.</i>	L.	4,132
1886.	L. J. Jennings, d.	C.	4,702
	<i>S. Gedge</i>	C.	4,495
	<i>Joseph Leigh</i>	GL.	4,184
	<i>Sir H. Davey, Q.C.</i>	GL.	3,938
1892.	(Sir) <i>Joseph Leigh</i>	GL.	5,302
	L. J. Jennings, d.	C.	4,886
	<i>Major M. S. Hume</i>	GL.	4,876
	<i>Hon. P. Bouves Lyon</i>	C.	4,681
*1893.	February 22. On Mr. Jennings' death,		
	<i>G. Whiteley</i>	C.	5,264
	<i>Major M. S. Hume</i>	GL.	4,799
1895.	<i>G. Whiteley</i>	C.	5,410
	<i>B. V. Melville</i>	C.	5,067
	<i>Sir Joseph Leigh, Kt.</i>	GL.	4,933
	<i>John Roskill</i>	GL.	4,562
1900.	<i>Sir Joseph Leigh, Kt. L.</i>		5,066
	<i>B. V. Melville</i>	C.	5,377
	<i>G. Green</i>	L.	5,200
	<i>Dr. A. P. Hillier</i>	C.	5,098

Stockton (1). P., 71,815. EL., 12,194.

1885.	J. Dodds, d.	L.	4,237
	<i>T. Wrightson</i>	C.	3,133
1886.	J. Dodds, d.	GL.	3,822
	<i>T. Wrightson</i>	C.	2,820
*1888.	Dec. 21. On Mr. Dodds' retirement,		
	<i>Sir H. Davey, Q.C.</i>	GL.	3,889
	<i>T. Wrightson</i>	C.	3,494
1892.	<i>T. Wrightson</i>	C.	4,788
	<i>Sir H. Davey, Q.C.</i>	GL.	4,477
1895.	<i>Jonathan Samuel</i>	GL.	4,786
	(Sir) <i>T. Wrightson</i>	C.	4,314
1900.	Col. (Sir) <i>R. Ropner</i>	C.	5,262
	<i>Jonathan Samuel</i>	L.	4,873

Stoke-on-Trent (1). P., 89,015. EL., 14,123.

1885.	W. L. Bright	L.	4,790
	<i>H. Corser</i>	C.	2,830
1886.	W. L. Bright	GL.	3,255
	<i>H. Corser</i>	C.	2,093
*1890.	Mar. 14. On Mr. Bright's retirement,		
	<i>G. W. Leveson-Gower</i>	GL.	4,157
	<i>W. S. Allen</i>	LU.	2,926
1892.	<i>G. W. Leveson-Gower</i>	GL.	4,629
	<i>S. Waters</i>	C.	2,846
*1892.	Aug. 23. <i>G. W. L. Gower</i>	GL.	unop.
1895.	D. H. Coghill	LU.	4,806
	<i>G. W. Leveson-Gower</i>	GL.	4,196
1900.	D. H. Coghill	C.	4,982
	<i>G. Baring</i>	L.	4,732

Sunderland (2). P., 158,877. EL., 27,347.

1885.	S. Storey	L.	5,395
	<i>E. T. Gourley, d.</i>	L.	7,759
	<i>S. P. Austin</i>	C.	6,703

Sunderland—continued.

1886.	S. Storey	GL.	6,971
	<i>E. T. Gourley, d.</i>	GL.	6,840
	<i>W. M. Stobart</i>	LU.	6,027
1892.	S. Storey	GL.	9,711
	(Sir) <i>E. T. Gourley, d.</i>	GL.	9,554
	<i>Hon. F. W. Lambton</i>	LU.	8,394
	<i>J. S. G. Pemberton</i>	C.	8,002
1895.	(Sir) <i>W. T. Duxford</i>	C.	9,833
	<i>Sir E. T. Gourley, d.</i>	GL.	8,232
	<i>S. Storey</i>	GL.	8,185
1900.	<i>Sir W. T. Duxford, Kt. C.</i>		9,617
	<i>J. S. G. Pemberton</i>	C.	9,566
	<i>G. B. Hunter</i>	L.	9,370
	<i>A. Wilkie</i>	Lab.	8,842

Taunton (1). P., 19,723. EL., 3,506.

1885.	S. C. Allsopp, d.	C.	1,961
	<i>Sir Charles Jessel, Bt.</i>	L.	978
1886.	<i>Hon. S. C. Allsopp, d.C.</i>		unop.
*1887.	Apr. 23. Mr. S. Allsopp becoming a Peer,		
	<i>Hon. A. P. Allsopp</i>	C.	1,426
	<i>J. H. Sanders</i>	GL.	890
1892.	<i>Hon. A. P. Allsopp</i>	C.	1,402
	<i>H. H. Bridgman, d.</i>	GL.	921
1895.	<i>Col. A. C. E. Welby</i>	C.	unop.
1900.	<i>Col. A. C. E. Welby</i>	C.	1,837
	<i>W. King</i>	L.	1,024

Tynemouth (1). P., 51,366. EL., 8,992.

1885.	R. S. Donkin	C.	3,027
	<i>J. Spence</i>	L.	2,260
1886.	R. S. Donkin	C.	2,795
	<i>W. T. Raymond</i>	GL.	2,277
1892.	R. S. Donkin	C.	3,121
	<i>J. Annand</i>	GL.	2,783
1895.	R. S. Donkin	C.	3,168
	<i>F. D. Blake</i>	GL.	2,959
1900.	<i>F. L. Harris</i>	C.	3,501
	<i>F. D. Blake</i>	L.	3,064

Walsall (1). P., 41,190. EL., 6,575.

1885.	(Sir) <i>E. Green</i>	C.	2,374
	<i>W. C. B. Beaumont</i>	L.	2,049
1886.	<i>Sir E. Green, Bt.</i>	C.	2,253
	<i>J. J. Cousins, d.</i>	GL.	1,946
1892.	<i>A. H. Charlesworth</i>	C.	2,583
	<i>T. Y. Strachan</i>	GL.	2,178
1895.	<i>Viscount Milton</i>	LU.	2,864
	<i>H. S. L. Wilson</i>	GL.	2,165
1900.	<i>Viscount Milton</i>	LU.	unop.
*1902.	Mar. 25. <i>Vise. Milton</i> succg. to Peerage,		
	<i>E. A. Brotherton</i>	C.	2,960
	<i>P. Snowden</i>	Soc.	1,979

Walsall (1). P., 86,430. EL., 14,324.

1885.	<i>Sir C. Forster, Bt., d.</i>	L.	5,112
	<i>Frank James</i>	C.	3,435
1886.	<i>Sir C. Forster, Bt., d.</i>	GL.	unop.
*1891.	Aug. 12. On <i>Sir C. Forster's</i> death,		
	<i>E. T. Holden</i>	GL.	4,899
	<i>Frank James</i>	C.	4,350
1892.	<i>Frank James</i>	C.	5,226
	<i>E. T. Holden</i>	GL.	4,989
*1893.	Feb. 9. Mr. James unseated on petition,		
	(Rt. Hon.) <i>Sir A. D. Hayter</i>	GL.	5,235
	<i>Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie</i>	C.	5,156
1895.	<i>Sydney Gedge</i>	C.	5,145
	<i>Rt. Hon. Sir A. Hayter, Bt.</i>	GL.	4,828
1900.	<i>Rt. Hon. Sir A. D.</i>		
	<i>Hayter, Bt.</i>	L.	5,610
	<i>Sydney Gedge</i>	C.	5,285

Warrington (1). P., 64,701. EL., 10,322.

1885.	<i>Sir G. Greenall, Bt., d.</i>	C.	4,010
	<i>W. Croasfield</i>	L.	3,234
1894.	<i>Sir G. Greenall, Bt., d.C.</i>		3,717
	<i>J. Croasfield</i>	GL.	3,216
1892.	<i>R. Pierpoint</i>	C.	3,843
	<i>A. Houston, Q.C.</i>	GL.	3,258
1895.	<i>R. Pierpoint</i>	C.	4,001
	<i>P. B. Scott</i>	GL.	3,829
1900.	<i>R. Pierpoint</i>	C.	4,468
	<i>A. H. Croasfield</i>	L.	3,303

ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL CITIES AND BOROUGH—continued.

Warwick and Leamington (1).

P., 89,075. El., 6,229.

1885.	Rt. Hon. A. W. Peel	L.	2,644
	(Sir) E. M. Nelson	C.	2,272
1886.	Rt. Hon. A. W. Peel	L.U.	unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. A. W. Peel	L.U.	unop.
*1895.	May 23. Mr. Peel being created a Peer, Hon. A. Lyttelton	L.U.	2,815
	J. Duckworth	GL.	2,236
1895.	Hon. A. Lyttelton	L.U.	unop.
1900.	Hn. A. Lyttelton, Q.C.	L.U.	2,785
	H. J. Mackinder	L.	1,954
*1903.	Mr. Lyttelton app'd. Colonial Secretary, Rt. Hon. A. Lyttelton	L.U.	2,639
	T. H. D. Berridge	L.	2,499

Wendesbury (1). P., 72,492. El., 14,272.

1885.	Wilson Lloyd	C.	4,628
	Hon. P. Stanhope	L.	4,483
1886.	Hon. P. Stanhope	GL.	4,263
	Wilson Lloyd	C.	4,221
1892.	Wilson Lloyd	C.	4,966
	Hon. P. Stanhope	GL.	4,926
1895.	Walford D. Green	C.	4,924
	C. H. Roberts	GL.	4,738
1900.	Walford D. Green	C.	4,733
	E. Horton	L.	4,558

West Bromwich (1). P., 65,114. El., 10,084.

1885.	J. H. Blades	L.	3,988
	J. E. Spencer	C.	3,171
1886.	J. E. Spencer	C.	3,600
	J. T. Moore	GL.	3,091
1892.	J. E. Spencer	C.	4,474
	T. L. Roberts	GL.	3,429
1895.	J. E. Spencer	C.	unop.
1900.	(Sir) J. E. Spencer	C.	unop.

Whitehaven (1). P., 19,167. El., 3,081.

1885.	Rt. Hon. G. C. Bentinck, d. C.	L.	1,336
	W. C. Gully, Q.C.	L.	1,125
1886.	Rt. Hon. G. C. Bentinck	C.	1,216
	H. G. Shee	GL.	1,110
*1891.	April 24. On Mr. Bentinck's death, Sir James Bain, Kt., d. C.	L.	1,338
	H. G. Shee	GL.	1,105
1892.	T. S. Little	GL.	1,306
	Sir James Bain, Kt. d. C.	L.	1,088
1895.	Aug. Helder	C.	1,380
	T. S. Little	GL.	1,114
1900.	(Sir) Aug. Helder	C.	1,553
	W. McGowan	L.	876

Wigan (1). P., 60,764. El., 8,651.

1885.	(Sir) F. S. Powell	C.	3,687
	G. H. Lea	L.	2,721
1886.	(Sir) F. S. Powell	C.	3,371
	C. McL. Percy	GL.	2,780
1892.	Sir F. S. Powell, Bt.	C.	3,422
	T. Aspinwall, d.	L.	3,312
1895.	Sir F. S. Powell, Bt.	C.	3,949
	T. Aspinwall, d.	GL.	3,075
1900.	Sir F. S. Powell, Bt.	C.	3,772
	Col. W. Woods	L.	3,180

Winchester City (1). P., 19,031. El., 2,980.

1885.	A. L. Tottenham, d.	C.	1,153
	Viscount Baring	L.	982
1896.	A. L. Tottenham, d. C.	L.	1,119
	T. N. A. Groce	GL.	783
*1898.	Jan. 12. On Mr. Tottenham's death, R. Moss, d.	C.	1,264
	P. Vanderbilt, d.	GL.	849
1892.	W. H. Myers	C.	1,213
	C. W. Mathews	GL.	859
1895.	W. H. Myers	C.	unop.
1900.	W. H. Myers	C.	1,342
	E. G. Hemmerde	L.	846

Windsor (1). P., 21,480. El., 3,201.

1885.	R. Richardson-Gardner, d.	C.	1,431
	Hon. H. E. Butler	L.	966
1886.	R. E. Gardner, d.	C.	unop.
*1890.	April 2. On Mr. R. Gardner's retirement, F. T. Barry	C.	1,422
	W. H. Grenfell	GL.	972

Windsor—continued.

1892.	F. T. Barry	C.	unop.
1895.	(Sir) F. T. Barry	C.	unop.
1900.	Sir F. T. Barry, Bt.	C.	unop.

Wolverhampton (2). P., 182,761. El., 32,126.

West Division. P., 75,611. El., 12,566.

1885.	(Sir) A. Hickman	C.	3,722
	(Sir) W. C. Plowden	L.	3,569
1886.	Sir W. C. Plowden	GL.	3,706
	Sir A. Hickman, Kt.	C.	3,583
1892.	Sir A. Hickman, Kt. C.	C.	4,772
	Sir W. C. Plowden	GL.	3,656
1895.	Sir A. Hickman, Kt. C.	C.	4,770
	G. R. Thorne	GL.	3,947
1900.	Sir A. Hickman, Bt.	C.	unop.

East Division. P., 58,263. El., 9,640.

1885.	H. H. Fowler	L.	3,935
	Walter Bird	C.	2,648
1886.	Rt. Hon. H. H. Fowler	GL.	3,752
	J. Underhill, Q.C. & C.	C.	2,629
1892.	Rt. Hon. H. H. Fowler	GL.	unop.
*1892.	Aug. 23. (Sir) H. H. Fowler	GL.	unop.
1895.	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Fowler	GL.	4,011
	R. E. C. Kettle	C.	2,977
1900.	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Fowler	L.	unop.

South Division. P., 58,888. El., 9,920.

1885.	Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers, d. L.	unop.	
1886.	Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers, d. L.U.	unop.	
1892.	Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers, d. L.U.	unop.	
1895.	Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers, d. L.U.	unop.	
*1898.	Feb. 3. On the death of Mr. Villiers, J. L. Gibbons	L.U.	4,115
	G. R. Thorne	GL.	4,004
1900.	H. Norman	L.	3,791
	W. Oulton	L.U.	3,532

Worcester City (1). P., 46,624. El., 8,298.

1885.	G. H. Allsopp	C.	2,974
	T. R. Hill, d.	L.	2,960
1886.	Hon. G. H. Allsopp	C.	2,892
	T. R. Hill, d.	GL.	2,749
1892.	Hon. G. H. Allsopp	C.	3,353
	Feme W. Howard	GL.	2,540
	J. T. Rushton	L.	79
1895.	Hon. G. H. Allsopp	C.	3,580
	J. T. Hinks	GL.	2,328
1900.	Hon. G. H. Allsopp	C.	unop.

Yarmouth, Great (1). P., 51,316. El., 8,960.

1885.	Sir H. W. Tyler, Kt.	C.	2,661
	Capt. C. W. Norton	L.	2,666
1886.	Sir H. W. Tyler, Kt. C.	C.	2,977
	Capt. C. W. Norton	GL.	2,011
1892.	J. M. Moorsom, Q.C.	GL.	2,972
	Sir H. W. Tyler, Kt.	C.	2,704
1895.	Sir John C. R. Colomb C.	C.	3,523
	J. M. Moorsom, Q.C.	GL.	2,893
1900.	Sir John C. R. Colomb	C.	unop.

York City (2). P., 75,521. El., 13,984.

1885.	A. E. Pease	C.	5,353
	F. Lockwood, Q.C., d.	L.	5,269
	Sir F. Milner, Bt.	C.	4,580
	Capt. J. D. Legard	C.	4,377
1886.	A. E. Pease	GL.	4,816
	F. Lockwood, Q.C., d.	GL.	4,818
	Major J. D. Legard	d.	4,368
	Hon. J. C. Dundas, d. L.U.	C.	4,295
1892.	J. G. Butcher	C.	5,076
	F. Lockwood, Q.C., d.	GL.	5,080
	A. E. Pease	GL.	4,846
*1894.	Nov. 14. Sir F. Lockwood, Q.C., d.	GL.	unop.
1895.	J. G. Butcher	C.	5,516
	Sir F. Lockwood, Q.C., d.	GL.	5,309
	(Sir) A. E. Pease	GL.	5,234
*1898.	Jan. 13. On Sir F. Lockwood's death, Adm. Ld. C. Beresford	C.	5,659
	Sir Ch. Furness, Kt. GL.	C.	5,648
*1900.	Feb. 6. On Lord C. Beresford retiring, G. D. Faber	C.	6,248
	Master of Ellbank	L.	4,818
1900.	J. G. Butcher, Q.C.	C.	unop.
	G. D. Faber	C.	unop.

WALES—COUNTIES.

19 Members. Population, 1901: 1,128,757. Parliamentary Electors, 1906: 230,526.

	1895.	1900.
Unionist Votes recorded	55,337	29,809
Liberal Votes recorded	78,293	45,004
Electors in uncontested Liberal Constituencies† ..	19,296	89,193

† 2 in 1895: 9 in 1900.

All Unionist Constituencies were contested at both General Elections.

Anglesey (1). P., 50,606. EL, 10,077.

1885.	R. Davies, d.	L.	4,412	
	Capt. G. P. Rayner, d. C.	C.	3,462	
1886.	T. P. Lewis, d.	GL.		3,727
	Capt. G. P. Rayner, d. C.	C.		3,420
1892.	T. P. Lewis, d.	GL.	4,420	
	M. Lloyd, Q. C. d.	LU.	2,702	
1895.	E. J. Griffith	GL.		4,224
	J. Rice Roberts	C.		3,197
1900.	E. J. Griffith	L.	unop.	

Brecknockshire (1). P., 57,213. EL, 11,994.

1885.	W. Fuller-Maitland	L.	4,784	
	Hon. A. J. Morgan, d. C.	C.	3,282	
1886.	W. Fuller-Maitland	GL.		unop.
1892.	W. Fuller-Maitland	GL.	4,676	
	Capt. T. Wood	C.	3,418	
1895.	C. Morley	GL.		4,594
	Col. T. Wood	C.		3,631
1900.	C. Morley	L.	unop.	

Cardiganshire (1). P., 60,240. EL, 13,249.

1885.	David Davies, d.	L.	5,967	
	M. L. Vaughan Davies C.	C.	3,644	
1886.	W. B. Rowlands, Q. C. GL.			4,252
	David Davies, d.	LU.		4,243
1892.	W. B. Rowlands, Q. C. GL.		5,233	
	W. Jones	LU.	3,278	
†1893.	July 4. W. B. Rowlands GL.			unop.
	(On appointment as Recorder of Swansea.)			
1895.	M. L. Vaughan Davies GL.		4,927	
	J. C. Harford	C.	3,748	
1900.	M. L. Vaughan Davies L.			4,568
	J. C. Harford	C.		3,787

Cardiganshire (2).

East Division. P., 54,488. EL, 15,126.				
1885.	David Pugh, d.	L.	4,487	
	Sir M. O. Lloyd, Bt.	C.	2,122	
1886.	David Pugh, d.	GL.		unop.
*1890.	Aug. 8. On the death of Mr. Pugh,			unop.
	Abel Thomas	GL.		
1892.	Abel Thomas	GL.	4,829	
	Capt. T. Davies	LU.	1,223	
1895.	Abel Thomas	GL.		4,471
	Capt. E. E. Richardson C.			2,466
1900.	Abel Thomas, Q. C.	L.	4,837	
	Capt. E. E. Richardson C.		2,155	

West Division. P., 45,011. EL, 10,913.				
1885.	W. R. H. Powell, d.	L.	4,568	
	Viscount Emyin	C.	2,942	
1886.	W. R. H. Powell, d.	GL.		4,181
	Sir J. C. Lawrence, d. LU.			1,916
*1889.	July 17. On the death of Mr. Powell,			
	J. Ll. Morgan	GL.	4,252	
	H. W. Drummond	C.	2,538	
1892.	J. Ll. Morgan	GL.		unop.
1895.	J. Ll. Morgan	GL.	4,143	
	W. J. Buckley	LU.	3,103	
1900.	J. Ll. Morgan	L.		unop.

Carnarvonshire (2).

N. or Arfon Division. P., 50,455. EL, 9,853.				
1885.	W. Rathbone, d.	L.	4,562	
	Col. H. Platt	C.	2,838	
1886.	W. Rathbone, d.	GL.		4,072
	Col. H. Platt	C.		2,960
1892.	W. Rathbone, d.	GL.	unop.	
1895.	W. Jones	GL.		4,480
	Prof. A. W. Hughes, d. C.			2,861
1900.	W. Jones	L.	unop.	

Carnarvonshire—continued.

S. or Eifion Division. P., 43,925. EL, 9,338.				
1885.	J. Bryn Roberts	L.	4,535	
	(Sir) H. J. Ellis Nanney C.		2,578	
1886.	J. Bryn Roberts	GL.		4,244
	G. Farren	LU.		1,267
1892.	J. Bryn Roberts	GL.	4,567	
	W. Humphreys	C.	1,973	
1895.	J. Bryn Roberts	GL.		unop.
1900.	J. Bryn Roberts	L.	unop.	

Denbighshire (2).

Eastern Division. P., 54,681. EL, 11,023.

1885.	Rt. Hn. G. O. Morgan, d. L.		3,831	
	Sir H. W. Wynn, Bt.	C.	3,438	
1886.	Rt. Hn. G. O. Morgan, d. GL.			3,586
	Sir H. W. Wynn, Bt. C.			3,510
1892.	Rt. Hn. Sir G. Morgan, d. GL.		4,188	
	Sir H. W. Wynn, Bt. C.		3,423	
1895.	Sir G. O. Morgan, d. GL.			4,899
	H. St. J. Raikes	C.		3,115
*1897.	Sep. 28. On the death of Sir G. O. Morgan,			
	Samuel Moss	GL.	5,175	
	Hon. G. T. Kenyon	C.	2,848	
1900.	S. Moss	L.		unop.

Western Division. P., 48,211. EL, 9,848.

1885.	Col. W. C. West	L.	4,586	
	Maj. C. S. Mainwaring C.		2,992	
1886.	Col. W. C. West	LU.		unop.
1892.	J. H. Roberts	GL.	4,612	
	Col. W. C. West	LU.	2,797	
1895.	J. H. Roberts	GL.		4,481
	T. A. Wynne-Edwards C.			2,873
1900.	J. H. Roberts	L.	unop.	

Flintshire (1). P., 58,863. EL, 11,713.

1885.	Lord Richard Grosvenor L.		4,758	
	Hn. H. R. Lloyd-Mostyn C.		3,132	
*1886.	Mar. 3. Ld. R. Grosvenor retiring (Peerage).			
	Samuel Smith	L.		4,248
	P. P. Pennant	C.		2,738
1886.	Samuel Smith	GL.	unop.	
1892.	Samuel Smith	GL.		4,597
	Sir R. A. Cunliffe, d. LU.			3,145
1895.	Samuel Smith	GL.	4,376	
	Col. H. R. L. Howard C.		3,925	
1900.	Samuel Smith	L.		4,528
	Col. H. R. L. Howard C.			3,922

Glamorganshire (5).

Eastern Division. P., 105,577. EL, 19,697.

1885.	Alfred Thomas	L.	4,886	
	G. L. Clark	C.	2,086	
1886.	Alfred Thomas	GL.		unop.
1892.	Alfred Thomas	GL.	5,764	
	H. C. Lewis	C.	2,797	
1895.	Alfred Thomas	GL.		6,055
	C. J. Jackson	C.		3,900
1900.	(Sir) Alfred Thomas	L.	6,994	
	Maj. H. E. M. Lindsay C.		4,080	

Rhondda Division. P., 88,903. EL, 14,726.

1885.	W. Abraham	Lab.	3,859	
	F. L. Davis	L.	2,992	
1886.	W. Abraham	GL.		unop.
1892.	W. Abraham	GL.	unop.	
1895.	W. Abraham	GL.		unop.
1900.	W. Abraham	L.	3,838	
	Robert Hughes	C.	1,574	

WALES—COUNTIES—continued.

Glamorganshire—continued.

W. or Gower Div.	P., 62,549.	El., 13,212.
1885.	F. A. Yeo, d.	L. 5,560
	H. N. Miers	C. 2,103
1886.	F. A. Yeo, d.	GL. unop.
*1888.	Mar. 27. On the death of Mr. Yeo,	
	D. Randall	GL. 3,964
	(Sir) J. T. D. Llewelyn	C. 3,858
1892.	D. Randall	GL. unop.
1895.	D. Randall	GL. 6,074
	C. H. Glasodine	C. 2,256
1900.	J. Aeron Thomas	L. 4,276
	John Hodge	Lab. 3,853
Mid Division.	P., 82,738.	El., 15,511.
1885.	C. R. M. Talbot, d.	L. unop.
1886.	C. R. M. Talbot, d.	LU. unop.
*1890.	Feb. 20. On Mr. Talbot's death,	
	S. T. Evans	GL. unop.
1892.	S. T. Evans	GL. 5,941
	F. C. Grove	C. 1,725
1895.	S. T. Evans	GL. 5,612
	J. E. Vaughan	C. 2,935
1900.	S. T. Evans	L. 7,027
	H. Phillips	C. 2,244
Southern Division.	P., 103,833.	El., 20,296.
1885.	A. J. Williams	L. 3,945
	(Sir) J. T. D. Llewelyn	C. 3,351
1886.	A. J. Williams	GL. 3,497
	James Mowatt	LU. 2,177
1892.	A. J. Williams	GL. 4,743
	Sir M. Morgan, Kt., d.	C. 3,825
1895.	Maj. Wyndham-Quin	C. 5,747
	A. J. Williams	GL. 4,922
1900.	Maj. Wyndham-Quin	C. 6,841
	W. H. Morgan	L. 6,322

Merionethshire (1). P., 49,149. El., 9,801.

1885.	H. Robertson, d.	L. 3,784
	W. R. M. Wynne	C. 2,209
	M. Lloyd, Q.C., d.	L. 1,907
1886.	T. E. Ellis, d.	GL. 4,127
	John Vaughan	C. 2,860
1892.	T. E. Ellis, d.	GL. 5,175
	H. Owen, d.	C. 1,937
*1892.	Aug. 26. T. E. Ellis, d.	GL. unop.
1895.	T. E. Ellis, d.	GL. 5,173
	C. E. J. Owen	C. 2,232

Merionethshire—continued.

*1899.	May 2. On the death of Mr. Ellis	
	O. M. Edwards	L. unop.
1900.	A. Osmond Williams	L. unop.

Montgomeryshire (1). P., 37,110. El., 7,817.

1885.	Stuart Rendel	L. 4,044
	C. W. W. Wynne, d.	C. 3,339
1886.	Stuart Rendel	GL. 3,799
	Capt. D. H. Mytton	C. 3,320
1892.	Stuart Rendel	GL. 3,662
	Capt. D. H. Mytton	C. 2,847
*1894.	Mar. 29. Mr. Rendel being made a Peer,	
	A. C. Humphreys-Owen	GL. 3,449
	R. W. W. Wynne	C. 3,215
1895.	A. C. Humphreys Owen	GL. 3,442
	R. W. W. Wynne	C. 3,415
1900.	A. C. Humphreys Owen	L. 3,482
	R. W. W. Wynne	C. 3,218

Pembrokeshire (1). P., 51,859. El., 10,800.

1885.	(Sir) W. Davies, d.	L. 4,999
	(Sir) C. E. G. Philipps	C. 3,738
1886.	(Sir) W. Davies, d.	GL. 4,099
	Sir C. E. G. Philipps	C. 3,983
1892.	W. R. M. Davies	GL. 4,800
	Sir C. E. G. Philipps, Bt. C.	3,701
1895.	W. R. M. Davies	GL. 4,550
	A. S. Davies	C. 3,979
*1896.	Feb. 15. Mr. Davies being appointed	
	Attorney-General of the Bahamas,	
	J. Wynford Philipps	GL. 5,070
	Hn. H. Campbell (Lt. Emlyn)	C. 3,406
1900.	J. Wynford Philipps	L. unop.

Radnorshire (1). P., 23,281. El., 5,436.

1885.	Hon. A. H. Walsh	C. 1,880
	C. C. Rogers	L. 1,813
1886.	Hon. A. H. Walsh	C. 1,910
	Sir R. Green-Price, Bt., d.	GL. 1,668
1892.	F. Edwards	GL. 1,973
	Capt. J. A. Bradney	C. 1,740
1895.	(Sir) P. C. J. Milbank	C. 1,949
	F. Edwards	GL. 1,870
1900.	F. Edwards	L. 2,082
	C. L. D. V. Llewelyn	C. 1,916

WALES—BOROUGHES.

11 Members. Population, 1901—520,547. Parliamentary Electors, 1905—100,187.

	1895.	1900.
Unionist Votes recorded	32,903	23,332
Liberal Votes recorded	36,207	34,995
Independent Labour Votes recorded	2,677	5,745
Electors in uncontested Liberal Constituencies †	—	11,056

† None in 1895: one in 1900.

All Unionist seats were contested at both elections.

Cardiff District (1). (Cardiff City, Cowbridge, and Llantrissant.) P., 167,592. El., 26,475.

1885.	Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B., L.	5,560
	(Sir) H. Harben	C. 5,429
*1886.	Feb. 27. On Sir E. Reed accepting office,	
	Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B., L.	5,708
	Sir J. T. D. Llewelyn	C. 4,845
1886.	Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B., GL.	5,307
	Hon. H. R. Brand	LU. 4,965
1892.	Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B., GL.	7,226
	(Sir) John Gunn	LU. 6,540
1895.	J. M. Maclean	C. 8,386
	Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B., GL.	7,562
1900.	Sir E. J. Reed, K.C.B., L.	9,342
	(Sir) Joseph Lawrence G.	8,541

Carmarthen District (1). (Carmarthen and Llanelli.) P., 35,879. El., 6,168.

1885.	Sir J. J. Jenkins, Kt. L.	2,884
	J. S. Treganov	C. 1,281
1886.	Sir A. C. Stepany, Bt. GL.	2,120
	Sir J. J. Jenkins, Kt. LU.	1,898
1892.	Major E. R. Jones	GL. 2,412
	Sir J. J. Jenkins, Kt. LU.	2,187
1895.	Sir J. J. Jenkins, Kt. LU.	2,443
	Major E. R. Jones	GL. 2,391
1900.	Alfred Davies	L. 2,837
	Sir J. J. Jenkins, Kt. LU.	2,047

WALES—BOROUGH—continued.

Carnarvon District (1). (Bangor, Carnarvon, Conway, Criccieth, Nevins, and Pwllheli.) P., 32,508. EL., 5,462.

1885.	(Sir) L. Jones-Parry, d. L.	1,923
	E. Swetenham, Q.C., d. C.	1,858
1886.	E. Swetenham, Q.C., d. C.	1,820
	Sir L. Jones-Parry, d. GL.	1,684
*1890.	April 10. On Mr. Swetenham's death,	
	D. Lloyd-George ... GL.	1,963
	H. J. Ellis Nanney ... C.	1,945
1892.	D. Lloyd-George ... GL.	2,154
	Sir J. H. Puleston, Kt. C.	1,958
1895.	D. Lloyd-George ... GL.	2,265
	(Sir) H. J. Ellis Nanney C.	2,071
1900.	D. Lloyd-George ... L.	2,412
	Col. H. Platt ... C.	2,116

Denbigh District (1). (Dunbigh, Holt, Ruthin, and Wrexham.) P., 27,050. EL., 4,808.

1885.	Hon. G. T. Kenyon ... C.	1,761
	Sir R. A. Cunliffe, Bt., d. L.	1,455
1886.	Hon. G. T. Kenyon ... C.	1,657
	J. E. Barlow ... GL.	1,446
1892.	Hon. G. T. Kenyon ... C.	1,664
	T. Howell Williams ... GL.	1,566
1895.	W. T. Howell ... C.	1,833
	W. H. Morgan ... GL.	1,604
1900.	Hon. G. T. Kenyon ... C.	1,862
	A. Clement Edwards ... L.	1,752

Flint District (1). (Caergwrle, Caerwys, Flint, Holywell, Mold, Overton, Rhuddlan, and St. Asaph.) P., 21,541. EL., 3,650.

1885.	J. Roberts, d. ... L.	1,835
	P. P. Pennant ... C.	1,713
1886.	J. Roberts, d. ... GL.	1,827
	Sir H. M. Jackson, Bt. LU.	1,403
1892.	J. H. Lewis ... GL.	1,883
	P. P. Pennant ... C.	1,524
1895.	J. H. Lewis ... GL.	1,828
	P. P. Pennant ... C.	1,663
1900.	J. H. Lewis ... L.	1,760
	J. Ll. Price ... C.	1,413

Merthyr Tydfil (2). P., 122,545. EL., 20,669.

1885.	H. Richard, d. ... L.	unop.
	C. H. James, d. ... L.	unop.
1886.	H. Richard, d. ... GL.	unop.
	C. H. James, d. ... GL.	unop.
*1888.	Mar. 14. On Mr. James' retirement,	
	D. A. Thomas ... GL.	unop.
*1888.	Oct. 26. On Mr. H. Richard's death,	
	W. Fritchard Morgan GL.	7,149
	R. F. Griffiths ... GL.	4,956
1892.	D. A. Thomas ... GL.	11,948
	W. P. Morgan ... GL.	11,756
	B. F. Williams, Q.C. ... C.	2,804
1895.	D. A. Thomas ... GL.	9,250
	W. P. Morgan ... GL.	8,554
	H. C. Lewis ... C.	6,525
	A. Upward ... Lab.	659
1900.	D. A. Thomas ... L.	8,598
	J. Keir Hardie ... Soc.	5,745
	W. P. Morgan ... L.	4,004

Montgomery District (1). (Llanfylling, Llanidloes, Machynneth, Montgomery, Newtown, and Welshpool.) P., 17,791. EL., 3,334.

1885.	(Sir) P. Pryce-Jones ... C.	1,409
	Hon. F. Hanbury-Tracy L.	1,326
1886.	Hon. F. H. Tracy ... GL.	1,424
	(Sir) P. Pryce-Jones ... C.	1,251
1892.	Sir P. Pryce-Jones, Kt. C.	1,406
	Hon. F. H. Tracy ... GL.	1,288
1895.	Major E. Pryce-Jones C.	1,435
	O. C. Phillips ... GL.	1,351
1902.	Lt.-Col. E. Pryce-Jones C.	1,478
	J. A. Bright ... L.	1,309

Pembroke and Haverfordwest District

(1). (Fishguard, Haverfordwest, Milford, Narberth, Pembroke, Tenby, and Wiston.) P., 36,873. EL., 6,949.

1885.	H. G. Allen, Q.C. ... L.	2,418
	Adm. R. C. Mayne, d. C.	2,150
1886.	Adm. R. C. Mayne, d. LU.	2,305
	(Sir) Lewis Morris ... GL.	2,083
1892.	C. F. E. Allen ... GL.	2,580
	Lt.-Gen. J. W. Laurie C.	2,385
1895.	Lt.-Gen. J. W. Laurie C.	2,719
	C. F. E. Allen ... GL.	2,550
1903.	Lt.-Gen. J. W. Laurie C.	2,679
	T. Terrell, Q.C. ... L.	2,667

Swansea (2). P., 123,773.**Swansea Town.** P., 64,213. EL., 11,088.

1885.	L. L. Dillwyn, d. ... L.	3,660
	W. H. Meredith ... C.	2,520
1886.	L. L. Dillwyn, d. ... GL.	3,040
	A. J. Lambert ... LU.	1,740
1892.	R. J. D. Burnie ... GL.	3,733
	Sir J. T. D. Llewelyn, Bt. C.	3,011
1895.	Sir J. T. D. Llewelyn C.	3,977
	R. J. D. Burnie ... GL.	3,556
1900.	Sir G. Newnes, Bt. ... L.	4,818
	Sir J. T. D. Llewelyn, Bt. C.	3,203

Swansea District. (Aberavon, Kenfig, Loughor, Neath, and part of Swansea.) P., 64,560. EL., 11,869.

1885.	Sir H. H. Vivian, Bt., d. L.	unop.
1885.	Sir H. H. Vivian, d. LU.	unop.
1892.	Sir H. H. Vivian, Bt., d. GL.	5,259
	H. Monger ... C.	933
*1893.	June. 19. Sir H. Vivian being made a Peer,	
	W. Williams, d. ... GL.	unop.
1895.	D. B. Jones, Q.C. ... GL.	3,850
	E. H. Hedley ... Lab.	2,018
	Col. J. R. Wright ... C.	1,851
1900.	D. B. Jones, Q.C. ... L.	unop.

SCOTLAND—COUNTIES.

39 Members. Population, 1901—2,426,345. Parliamentary Electors, 1905—410,866.

	1895.	1900.
Unionist Votes recorded	126,368	131,688
Liberal Votes recorded	135,168	137,342
Independent Labour Votes recorded	430	—
Electors in uncontested Unionist Constituencies †	19,682	18,079

† 3 in 1895; 2 in 1900.

All Liberal constituencies were contested at both General Elections.

Aberdeenshire (2).

East Division. P., 77,433. EL, 12,296.	
1885. P. Easlemont, d. L.	6,509
W. W. Gordon	C. 3,155
1886. P. Easlemont, d. GL.	4,952
W. H. Lumsden	C. 2,544
1892. P. Easlemont, d. GL.	5,116
Col. F. S. Russell	C. 3,492
*1892. Dec. 10. Mr. Easlemont being appointed Chairman of the Scotch Fishery Board, T. R. Buchanan	GL. 4,243
Col. (Gen.) F. S. Russell	C. 2,917
1895. T. R. Buchanan	GL. 4,723
W. Smith	LU. 3,508
1900. A. W. Macdonochie	LU. 4,173
T. R. Buchanan	L. 4,100

West Division. P., 65,893. EL, 10,622.	
1885. Dr. R. Farquharson	L. 4,248
F. H. Irvine, d. C.	2,010
Quintin Kerr	L. 1,530
1886. Dr. R. Farquharson	GL. 3,854
F. H. Irvine, d. C.	1,657
1892. Dr. R. Farquharson	GL. 3,730
Sir A. H. Grant, Bt. C.	3,640
1895. Dr. R. Farquharson	GL. 4,187
Sir A. H. Grant, Bt. C.	3,967
1900. Dr. R. Farquharson	L. 4,352
Sir A. H. Grant, Bt. C.	3,213

Argyllshire (1). P., 60,270. EL, 10,992.

1885. D. H. Macfarlane, d. Crf.	3,840
(Sir) W. MacKinnon, d. IC.	2,856
J. S. McCaig, d. L.	670
1886. Col. J. W. Malcolm, d. C.	3,658
D. H. Macfarlane, d. GL.	3,045
1892. (Sir) D. Macfarlane, d. GL.	3,666
Col. J. W. Malcolm, d. C.	3,586
1895. D. N. Nicol, d. C.	3,970
Sir D. Macfarlane, d. GL.	3,885
1900. D. N. Nicol, d. C.	3,834
J. S. Ainsworth	L. 3,234
*1903. Aug. 26. On the death of Mr. Nicol, J. S. Ainsworth	L. 4,326
C. Stewart	C. 2,740

Ayrshire (2).

North Division. P., 87,946. EL, 15,320.	
1885. Hon. H. F. Elliot	L. 5,700
R. W. Cochran-Patrick, d. C.	4,740
1886. Hon. H. F. Elliot	LU. unop.
1892. Hon. T. H. Cochrane	LU. 5,346
Sir W. Wedderburn, Bt. GL.	4,898
1895. Hon. T. H. Cochrane	LU. 5,612
W. Robertson	GL. 4,902
1900. Hon. T. H. Cochrane	LU. 5,985
Alexr. Williamson	L. 4,791
South Division. P., 94,455. EL, 17,191.	
1835. E. Wason	L. 7,357
Sir Claud Alexander, d. C.	5,946
1886. Hon. G. R. Vernon	LU. 6,123
E. Wason	GL. 6,118
1892. E. Wason	GL. 6,535
Sir W. Arrol, Kt. LU.	6,338
1895. Sir W. Arrol, Kt. LU.	6,875
E. Wason	GL. 6,325
1900. Sir W. Arrol, Kt. LU.	6,615
A. Johnson-Ferguson	L. 5,763

Banffshire (1). P., 52,846. EL, 8,234.

1885. R. W. Duff, d. L.	3,740
M. T. S. Darling	C. 2,008
*1886. Feb. 13. R. W. Duff, d. L.	unop.
1886. R. W. Duff, d. GL.	2,583
Sir Charles Grant, d. LU.	1,394
(Rt. Hon. Sir) R. W. Duff, d. GL.	2,293
M. M. Barry	IC. 1,424
*1893. Mar. 15. Rt. Hon. (Sir) R. W. Duff, d., being appointed Gov. of N. S. Wales, Sir W. Wedderburn, Bt. GL.	3,166
J. A. Grant	C. 2,395
1895. Sir W. Wedderburn, Bt. GL.	2,977
J. A. Grant	C. 2,467
1900. A. W. Black	L. 2,768
G. Watt, Q.C. C.	2,470

Berwickshire (1). P., 30,883. EL, 5,452.

1885. Hon. E. Marjoribanks	L. 3,753
Col. D. Milne-Home, d. C.	1,225
†1886. Feb. 13. E. Marjoribanks	L. unop.
1886. Rt. Hon. E. Marjoribanks	GL. 2,778
R. H. Elliot	LU. 1,177
1892. Rt. Hon. E. Marjoribanks	GL. 2,704
C. B. Balfour	C. 1,956
*1894. Mar. 29. Rt. Hon. E. Marjoribanks becoming a Peer, H. J. Tennant	GL. 2,722
C. B. Balfour	C. 2,157
1895. H. J. Tennant	GL. 2,673
C. B. Balfour	C. 2,166
1900. H. J. Tennant	L. 2,518
Lord Dunglass	C. 1,968

Buteshire (1). P., 18,641. EL, 3,578.

1885. J. P. B. Robertson, Q.C. C.	1,374
R. A. Maclean	L. 1,090
1886. Rt. Hon. J. P. B. Robertson, Q.C. C.	1,364
Rev. N. McNeill	GL. 819
†1886. Aug. 12. J. P. B. Robertson	C. unop.
*1891. Oct. 9. Mr. Robertson app'd. Ld. Jus. Gen. A. Graham Murray, Q.C. C.	1,335
J. McCulloch	GL. 990
1892. A. Graham Murray, Q.C. C.	1,466
R. E. M. Smith	GL. 1,013
1895. (Rt. Hon.) A. G. Murray	C. unop.
1900. Rt. Hon. A. G. Murray	C. 1,241
N. Lamont, Jr. L.	1,046
*1905. Mar. 3. Mr. Murray app'd. Justice-Genl., N. Lamont	L. 1,460
E. T. Salvesen, K.C. C.	1,426

Catthess-shire (1). P., 25,741. EL, 4,125.

1885. Dr. G. B. Clark	Crif. 2,110
Capt. C. G. Sinclair	L. 1,218
1886. Dr. G. B. Clark	GL. 2,034
R. Niven, d. LU.	584
1892. Dr. G. B. Clark	GL. 2,134
Sir W. J. Bell, Kt. LU.	693
1895. Dr. G. B. Clark	GL. 1,323
John Couper	LU. 523
1900. R. I. Harmsworth	L. 1,189
D. P. Henderson	C. 1,161
Dr. G. B. Clark	L. 673
F. C. Auld	L. 141

SCOTLAND—COUNTIES—continued.

Clackmannan and Kinross (1). P., 43,315. EL., 7,854.

1885.	Rt. Hn. J. B. Balfour, d. L.	unop.
†1886.	Feb. 13. J. B. Balfour, d. L.	unop.
1886.	Rt. Hn. J. B. Balfour, d. GL.	3,159
	C. C. Bethune	1,844
1892.	Rt. Hn. J. B. Balfour, d. GL.	3,541
	Dr. J. E. T. Aitchison LU.	1,927
†1892.	Aug. 25. J. B. Balfour, d. GL.	unop.
1895.	Rt. Hn. J. B. Balfour, d. GL.	3,188
	G. Younger	2,588
*1899.	Dec. 20. Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour being appointed Lord Justice General, Scotland,	
	E. Wason	2,489
	G. Younger	2,973
1900.	E. Wason	3,284
	G. Younger	2,983

Dumbartonshire (1). P., 90,722. EL., 15,415.

1885.	A. Orr-Ewing, d.	C. 4,514
	(Sir) R. T. Reid, Q.C.	L. 4,857
1886.	Sir A. Orr-Ewing, Bt., d. C.	4,249
	R. C. Munro-Ferguson GL.	4,217
1892.	Capt. J. Sinclair	GL. 5,249
	A. Wylie	C. 4,966
1895.	A. Wylie	C. 5,875
	Capt. J. Sinclair	GL. 5,842
1900.	A. Wylie	C. 6,083
	P. R. Buchanan	L. 5,893

Dumfriesshire (1). P., 52,586. EL., 9,839.

1885.	Sir R. Jardine, Bt., d.	L. 4,857
	Earl of Dalkeith, d.	C. 3,566
1886.	Sir R. Jardine, Bt., d. LU.	4,106
	Thos. McKie	GL. 3,252
1892.	W. J. Maxwell, junr.	LU. 4,123
	Thos. McKie	GL. 3,849
1895.	A. R. Souttar	GL. 3,965
	W. J. Maxwell	LU. 3,952
1900.	W. J. Maxwell	LU. 4,124
	A. R. Souttar	L. 3,675

Edinburghshire (1). P., 91,837. EL., 15,352.

1885.	Rt. Hn. W. E. Gladstone, d. L.	7,879
	(Sir) C. Dalrymple	C. 3,943
†1886.	Feb. 10. W. E. Gladstone, d. L.	unop.
1886.	W. E. Gladstone, d.	GL. unop.
1892.	W. E. Gladstone, d.	GL. 5,845
	Col. A. G. Wauchoppe, d. C.	5,155
†1892.	Aug. 24. W. E. Gladstone, d. GL.	unop.
1895.	Sir T. G. Carmichael, Bt. GL.	6,090
	Maj. Hn. N. Dalrymple LU.	5,631
1900.	Hon. A. W. O. Murray,	
	Master of Kilbank	L. 5,804
	Col. Hn. North Dalrymple-Hamilton	LU. 5,490

Elgin and Nairn (1). P., 87,975. EL., 5,784.

1885.	Sir G. M. Grant, Bt.	L. 1,612
	H. F. A. Brodie, d.	C. 1,556
	C. H. Anderson, Q.C., d. IL.	1,435
1886.	C. H. Anderson, Q.C., d. GL.	1,991
	Sir G. M. Grant, Bt.	LU. 1,872
*1889.	Oct. 8. On Mr. Anderson's death,	
	J. S. Keay	GL. 2,573
	(Sir) C. B. Logan	LU. 2,044
1892.	J. S. Keay	GL. 2,533
	Sir W. C. Gull, Bt.	LU. 1,978
1895.	(Hon.) J. K. Gordon, C.	2,147
	J. S. Keay	GL. 2,019
1900.	Hon. J. E. Gordon	C. 2,384
	Archibald Williamson, L.	2,159

Fifehire (2).**East Division.** P., 51,477. EL., 9,360.

1885.	J. Boyd Kinnear	L. 4,533
	(Sir) J. C. Gilmour	C. 2,577
1890.	H. H. Asquith, d.	GL. 2,963
	J. Boyd Kinnear	LU. 2,489
1892.	H. H. Asquith, Q.C.	GL. 3,743
	(Sir) J. C. Gilmour	C. 3,449

Fifehire. East Division—continued.

†1892.	Aug. 25. H. H. Asquith GL.	unop.
1895.	Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith GL.	4,332
	(Sir) J. C. Gilmour	C. 3,616
1900.	Rt. Hon. H. H.	
	Asquith, Q.C.	L. 4,141
	A. H. B. Constable	C. 2,710

West Division. P., 77,037. EL., 14,197.

1885.	Hon. R. P. Bruce, d.	L. unop.
1886.	Hon. R. P. Bruce, d. GL.	unop.
*1889.	July 5. On Mr. Bruce's retirement,	
	A. Birrell	GL. 3,551
	R. G. E. Wemyss	LU. 2,758
1892.	A. Birrell	GL. 5,215
	R. Yellowlees	LU. 1,633
1895.	A. Birrell, Q.C.	GL. 4,719
	R. G. E. Wemyss	LU. 2,965
1900.	J. D. Hope	L. 4,352
	G. W. Ralston	LU. 2,374

Forfarshire (1). P., 69,615. EL., 12,488.

1885.	J. W. Barclay	L. 6,157
	W. A. Lindsay	C. 1,851
1886.	J. W. Barclay	LU. 3,839
	D. C. Guthrie	GL. 5,432
1892.	(Sir) J. Rigby, Q.C., d. GL.	4,943
	J. W. Barclay	LU. 4,077
†1892.	Aug. 24. J. Rigby, Q.C. d. GL.	unop.
*1894.	Nov. 17. Sir J. Rigby appd. Ld. Justice,	
	Maj. Hon. C. M. Ramsay C.	5,145
	Henry Robson	GL. 4,859
1895.	J. M. White	GL. 5,159
	Maj. Hn. C. M. Ramsay C.	4,712
*1897.	Jan. 31. On Mr. White's retirement,	
	Capt. J. Sinclair	GL. 5,423
	Maj. Hn. C. M. Ramsay C.	4,965
1900.	Capt. J. Sinclair	L. 4,962
	Maj. Hn. C. M. Ramsay C.	4,714

Haddingtonshire (1). P., 38,798. EL., 7,078.

1885.	R. B. Haldane	L. 3,473
	Lord Elcho	C. 1,945
1886.	R. B. Haldane	GL. 2,677
	P. Myburgh, Q.C., d.	LU. 1,714
1892.	R. B. Haldane, Q.C.	GL. 2,551
	Master of Polwarth	C. 2,255
1895.	R. B. Haldane, Q.C.	GL. 2,774
	Master of Polwarth	C. 2,194
1900.	(Rt. Hn.) R. B. Haldane L.	2,668
	John Kerr	C. 2,290

Invernesshire (1). P., 67,700. EL., 9,837.

1885.	C. F. Mackintosh, d.	Crf. 3,555
	Reginald MacLeod	C. 2,031
	Sir K. Mackenzie, Bt., d. L.	1,997
1886.	C. F. Mackintosh, d. LU.	unop.
1892.	Dr. D. MacGregor	GL. 3,035
	C. F. Mackintosh, d.	LU. 2,706
*1895.	June 18. On Dr. MacGregor's retirement,	
	J. E. B. Baillie	C. 2,164
	D. Macrae	GL. 2,514
1895.	J. E. B. Baillie	C. 2,991
	N. J. D. Kennedy	GL. 2,391
1900.	J. A. Dewar	L. 3,163
	A. D. (The) Mackintosh C.	2,897

Kincardineshire (1). P., 39,846. EL., 6,952.

1885.	Gen. Sir G. Balfour, d.	L. 3,160
	D. S. Porteous	C. 1,267
1886.	Gen. Sir G. Balfour, d. GL.	unop.
1892.	J. W. Crombie	GL. 2,444
	J. Stephen	GL. 1,376
1895.	J. W. Crombie	GL. 2,603
	Hon. C. J. Trefusis	C. 2,040
1900.	J. W. Crombie	L. 3,092
	James Mowat	C. 1,536

SCOTLAND—COUNTIES—continued.

Kirkcudbrightshire (1). P., 21,508.

EL., 5,820.

1885.	M. J. Stewart	.. C.	2,526
	A. Young, d.	.. L.	2,492
1886.	M. J. Stewart	.. C.	2,471
	A. Young, d.	.. GL.	2,406
1892.	(Sir) M. J. Stewart	.. C.	2,485
	A. Young, d.	.. GL.	2,454
1895.	Sir M. J. McT. Stewart	.. C.	2,664
	J. A. Duncan	.. GL.	2,494
1900.	Sir M. J. McT. Stewart	.. C.	2,784
	R. H. Cox	.. L.	2,181

Lanarkshire (6).

Govan Division. P., 103,978. EL., 17,238.

1885.	(Sir) W. Pearce, d.	.. C.	3,677
	J. B. Burleigh	.. L.	3,522
	D. G. Hoey (ret'd.)	.. L.	11
1886.	Sir W. Pearce, Bt., d. C.	..	3,574
	(Rt. Hon.) T. A. Dickson	.. GL.	3,212
*1889.	Feb. 13. On Sir W. Pearce's death,		
	John Wilson	.. GL.	4,420
	Sir John Pender, Kt., d.	.. LU.	3,849
1892.	John Wilson	.. GL.	4,829
	N. Spens	.. C.	3,829
1895.	John Wilson	.. GL.	4,290
	G. Ferguson	.. LU.	4,029
	A. Haddow	.. Lab.	430
1900.	R. Hunter Craig	.. L.	5,744
	R. Duncan	.. LU.	5,580

Partick Division. P., 115,523. EL., 19,893.

1885.	A. Craig-Sellar, d.	.. L.	3,726
	Lord H. Lennox, d.	.. C.	3,885
	John Murdoch	.. Ind.	74
1886.	A. Craig-Sellar, d.	.. LU.	3,745
	R. A. Maclean	.. GL.	2,944
*1890.	Feb. 11. On Mr. Craig-Sellar's death,		
	J. Parker Smith	.. LU.	4,143
	Sir C. Tennant, Bt.	.. GL.	8,929
1892.	J. Parker Smith	.. LU.	5,005
	E. P. Tennant	.. GL.	4,278
1895.	J. Parker Smith	.. LU.	5,551
	W. Lyon Mackenzie	.. GL.	4,344
1900.	(Rt. Hon.) J. P. Smith	.. LU.	6,950
	R. Lambie	.. L.	4,717

North-West Division. P., 100,209. EL., 16,138.

1885.	John Baird	.. C.	4,545
	R. B. C. Graham	.. L.	3,442
1886.	R. B. C. Graham	.. GL.	4,030
	John Baird	.. C.	3,698
1892.	G. A. L. Whitelaw	.. C.	4,770
	Col. J. C. Reade	.. GL.	4,089
1895.	J. G. Holburn, d.	.. GL.	5,244
	G. A. L. Whitelaw	.. C.	5,147
*1899.	Feb. 21. On the death of Mr. Holburn,		
	C. M. Douglas	.. L.	5,723
	G. A. L. Whitelaw	.. C.	5,364
1900.	C. M. Douglas	.. L.	5,505
	L. Edmunds, Q.C.	.. C.	5,214

North-East Division. P., 119,349. EL., 19,928.

1885.	D. Crawford	.. L.	4,564
	J. C. Cunningham	.. C.	4,405
1886.	D. Crawford	.. GL.	4,269
	Sir T. E. Colebrooke, d.	.. LU.	2,990
1892.	D. Crawford	.. GL.	5,281
	A. Whitelaw	.. C.	5,184
1895.	J. Colville, d.	.. GL.	6,288
	A. Whitelaw	.. C.	5,751
1900.	J. Colville, d.	.. L.	7,120
	Sir W. H. Rattigan, d.	.. LU.	5,567
*1901.	Sept. 26. On the death of Mr. Colville,		
	Sir W. H. Rattigan, d.	.. LU.	5,673
	C. B. Harmsworth	.. L.	4,769
	R. Smillie	.. Lab.	2,900
*1904.	Aug. 10. On the death of Sir W. H. Rattigan,		
	A. Findlay	.. L.	5,619
	B. A. Touch	.. C.	4,677
	J. Robertson	.. Lab.	3,984

Lanarkshire—continued.

Mid Division. P., 93,966. EL., 5,208.

1885.	S. Mason, d.	.. L.	2,875
	W. R. Boufield	.. C.	2,879
	J. C. Forrest	.. L.	1,913
1886.	S. Mason, d.	.. GL.	3,779
	Sham Harvey	.. LU.	2,909
*1888.	April 27. On Mr. Mason's retirement,		
	J. Wynford Phillips	.. GL.	3,847
	W. R. Boufield	.. C.	2,917
	J. Keir Hardie	.. Lab.	617
1892.	J. Wynford Phillips	.. GL.	4,611
	Col. Harrington Stuart	.. C.	3,489
*1894.	April 15th. On Mr. Phillips' retirement,		
	J. Caldwell	.. GL.	3,965
	Col. Harrington Stuart	.. C.	3,635
	R. Smillie	.. Lab.	1,221
1895.	J. Caldwell	.. GL.	4,447
	C. K. Mackenzie	.. C.	4,376
1900.	J. Caldwell	.. L.	5,267
	C. K. Mackenzie	.. C.	5,075

South Division. P., 56,504. EL., 9,829.

1885.	J. G. C. Hamilton, d.	.. L.	4,588
	J. H. C. Hosier	.. C.	3,245
1886.	J. H. C. Hosier	.. C.	3,577
	J. G. C. Hamilton	.. GL.	2,559
1892.	J. H. C. Hosier	.. C.	4,932
	T. C. H. Hedderwick	.. GL.	3,664
1895.	(Hon.) J. H. C. Hosier	.. C.	4,053
	R. Lambie	.. GL.	3,823
1900.	Hon. J. H. C. Hosier	.. C.	3,968
	Walter Menzies	.. L.	3,616

Linlithgowshire (1). P., 53,667. EL., 10,031.

1885.	P. McLagan, d.	.. L.	3,801
	Capt. T. Hope	.. C.	1,606
1886.	P. McLagan, d.	.. GL.	2,543
	Capt. T. Hope	.. C.	1,810
1892.	P. McLagan, d.	.. GL.	2,870
	Capt. T. Hope	.. C.	2,709
*1893.	June 15. On Mr. McLagan's retirement,		
	Capt. T. Hope	.. C.	2,240
	A. Ure	.. GL.	3,071
1895.	A. Ure, Q.C.	.. GL.	3,760
	Capt. T. Hope	.. C.	3,153
1900.	A. Ure, Q.C.	.. L.	3,827
	D. Dundas, Q.C.	.. C.	3,084

Orkney and Shetland (1). P., 51,803.

EL., 7,598.

1885.	L. Lyell	.. L.	3,352
	Hon. C. T. Dundas	.. C.	1,940
1886.	L. Lyell	.. GL.	2,353
	Henry Hoare	.. LU.	1,382
1892.	(Sir) L. Lyell	.. GL.	2,624
	W. Younger	.. LU.	1,617
1895.	Sir L. Lyell, Bt.	.. GL.	2,361
	R. W. M. Fullarton, d.	.. LU.	1,580
1900.	J. C. Wason	.. LU.	2,067
	Sir L. Lyell, Bt.	.. LU.	2,017
*1902.	Nov. 18-19. Mr. J. C. Wason resigning,		
	J. C. Wason re-el. as IL.	..	2,412
	T. McK. Wood	.. L.	2,001
	Sir T. S. V. Angier	.. LU.	740

Perth and Forfar (1). P., 19,009.

EL., 3,712.

1885.	Sir C. Tennant, Bt.	.. L.	1,746
	Sir G. G. Montgomery, d.	.. C.	1,038
1886.	W. Thorburn	.. LU.	1,375
	Sir C. Tennant, Bt.	.. GL.	1,325
1892.	W. Thorburn	.. LU.	1,603
	Sir T. G. Carmichael, Bt.	.. GL.	1,367
1895.	(Sir) W. Thorburn	.. LU.	1,563
	Master of Elibank	.. GL.	1,509
1900.	Sir W. Thorburn, Kt.	.. LU.	1,598
	E. P. Tennant	.. L.	1,387

Perthshire (2).

East Division. P., 42,380. EL., 7,805.

1885.	R. S. Menzies, d.	.. L.	4,222
	A. Graham Murray	.. C.	2,421
1886.	R. S. Menzies, d.	.. GL.	3,504
	J. R. Holland	.. LU.	2,195

SCOTLAND—COUNTIES—continued.

Perthshire—East Division—continued.

*1889.	Feb. 19. On Mr. Menzies' death, Sir J. Kinloch, Bt. GL	4,005	
	<i>W. L. Boase</i> C.	2,289	
1892.	Sir J. Kinloch, Bt. GL		3,533
	<i>W. L. Boase</i> C.		2,484
1895.	Sir J. Kinloch, Bt. GL	3,410	
	<i>W. L. Boase</i> C.	2,535	
1900.	Sir J. Kinloch, Bt. L.		3,185
	<i>J. Graham-Stewart</i> LU.		2,143
*1908.	Feb. 28. On Sir J. Kinloch's retirement, T. R. Buchanan L.	unop.	

West Division. P., 47,899. EL. 8,378.

1885.	Sir Donald Currie, Bt. L.	3,786	
	<i>Col. H. E. D. Moray</i> C.	3,290	
1886.	Sir Donald Currie, Bt. LU.		3,269
	<i>G. W. T. Omond</i> GL.		2,329
1892.	Sir Donald Currie, Bt. LU.	3,422	
	<i>A. Ure</i> GL.	3,053	
1895.	Sir Donald Currie Bt. LU.		3,379
	<i>J. D. Hope</i> GL.		3,087
1900.	J. Stroyan LU.	3,598	
	<i>C. S. Parker</i> L.	2,913	

Renfrewshire (2).**East Division. P., 84,778. EL. 15,332.**

1885.	J. Finlayson, d. L.	3,642	
	<i>A. Gilmour, jun.</i> C.	3,144	
1886.	M. H. Shaw-Stewart. C.		3,806
	<i>J. Samuelson</i> GL.		2,438
1892.	M. H. Shaw-Stewart. C.	4,484	
	<i>J. G. Murdoch</i> GL.	3,397	
1895.	M. H. Shaw-Stewart. C.		unop.
1900.	(Sir) M. H. Shaw-Stewart C.	unop.	

West Division. P., 68,160. EL. 11,679.

1885.	Sir Archd. Campbell, Bt. C.	3,618	
	<i>Harry Smith</i> L.	2,980	
1886.	Sir Arch. Campbell, Bt. C.		3,434
	<i>(Sir) W. Dunn</i> GL.		2,831
1892.	C. B. Renshaw C.	3,778	
	<i>R. Wallace</i> GL.	3,322	
1895.	C. B. Renshaw C.		3,909
	<i>Capt. D. V. Pirie</i> GL.		3,306
1900.	(Sir) C. B. Renshaw C.	4,323	
	<i>Sir T. Glen-Coats, Bt.</i> L.	4,053	

Ross and Cromarty (1). P., 63,908.

		EL. 8,174.	
1885.	Dr. R. McDonald, d. Crf.	4,942	
	<i>R. C. Munro-Ferguson</i> L.	2,925	
1886.	Dr. R. McDonald, d. GL.		4,263
	<i>J. P. Grant</i> LU.		1,197
1892.	J. G. Weir GL.	3,171	
	<i>N. McLean</i> LU.	2,413	

Ross and Cromarty—continued.

1895.	J. G. Weir GL.		3,272
	<i>Major R. Jackson, d.</i> LU.		2,409
1900.	J. G. Weir GL.		3,554
	<i>J. D. Fletcher</i> C.		1,661

Roxburghshire (1). P. 31,702. EL., 5,866.

1885.	Hon. A. R. D. Elliot L.	3,419	
	<i>C. B. Balfour</i> C.	1,954	
1886.	Hon. A. R. D. Elliot LU.		2,570
	<i>Hon. M. F. Napier</i> GL.		2,142
1892.	Hon. M. F. Napier GL.	2,872	
	<i>Hon. A. R. D. Elliot</i> LU.	2,514	
1895.	Earl of Dalkeith C.		2,929
	<i>Hon. M. F. Napier</i> GL.		2,363
1900.	Earl of Dalkeith C.	2,682	
	<i>Sir John Jardine</i> L.	2,323	

Stirlingshire (1). P., 105,687. EL., 18,543.

1885.	J. C. Bolton, d. L.	6,454	
	<i>(Sir) M. H. Shaw-Stewart.</i> C.	3,938	
1886.	J. C. Bolton, d. GL.		5,067
	<i>Ernest Noel</i> LU.		4,860
1892.	W. Jacks GL.	5,296	
	<i>Ernest Noel</i> LU.	4,550	
	<i>R. Chisholm Robertson</i> Lab.	663	
1895.	J. McKillop C.		5,916
	<i>W. Jacks</i> GL.		5,489
1900.	J. McKillop C.	6,825	
	<i>Sir G. S. Robertson</i> L.	6,023	

Sutherlandshire (1). P., 20,656. EL. 2,821.

1885.	Marquis of Stafford L.	1,701	
	<i>Angus Sutherland</i> Crf.	1,058	
1886.	Angus Sutherland, d. GL.		1,463
	<i>R. W. McL. Fullarton, d.</i> LU.		583
1892.	A. Sutherland GL.	1,453	
	<i>J. Mackay</i> LU.	607	
*1894.	Oct. 26. Mr. Sutherland being appointed Chairman of the Scotch Fishery Board, John McLeod GL.		unop.
1895.	John McLeod GL.	1,085	
	<i>J. A. Swanston</i> LU.	590	
1900.	F. S. Leveson-Gower, LU.		1,224
	<i>John McLeod</i> L.		752

Wigtownshire (1). P. 32,598. EL. 5,512.

1885.	Sir H. E. Maxwell, Bt. C.	2,704	
	<i>Hon. H. H. Dalrymple, L.</i>	2,625	
1886.	Sir H. E. Maxwell, Bt. C.		2,920
	<i>J. P. Coldstream</i> GL.		1,719
†1886.	Aug. 12. Sir H. Maxwell C.	unop.	
1892.	Sir H. E. Maxwell, Bt. C.		2,895
	<i>J. P. Coldstream</i> GL.		1,670
1895.	(Rt. Hon.) Sir H. E. Maxwell C.	unop.	
1900.	Rt. Hon. Sir H. E. Maxwell, Bt. C.		unop.

SCOTLAND—CITIES AND BURGHES.

31 Members. Population, 1901—2,035,902. Parliamentary Electors, 1905—303,680.

Unionist Votes recorded	1895.	1900.
Liberal Votes Recorded	83,439	97,086
Independent Labour Votes recorded	93,803	101,515
	4,447	—
† 1 in 1895; 1 in 1900. Electors in uncontested Unionist Constituencies†	8,452	15,181
† 1 in 1895; 0 in 1900. Electors in uncontested Liberal Constituencies†	7,580	—

Aberdeen City (2). P., 143,728. EL. 25,443.**North Division. P., 65,793. EL. 10,621.**

1885.	Dr. W. A. Hunter, d. L.	4,794	
	<i>B. F. McGeagh</i> C.	894	
	<i>J. W. Thom</i> L.	177	
1886.	Dr. W. A. Hunter, d. GL.		unop.
1892.	Dr. W. A. Hunter, d. GL.	4,462	
	<i>B. P. Lee</i> LU.	870	
1895.	Dr. W. A. Hunter, d. GL.		4,156
	<i>J. L. Mahon</i> Lab.		608
*1896.	May 1. On Dr. Hunter's retirement, Capt. D. V. Pirie GL.	2,909	
	<i>Tom Mann</i> Lab.	2,479	
1900.	Capt. D. V. Pirie L.		4,238
	<i>Robert Williams</i> C.		2,251

Aberdeen City—continued.**South Division. P., 77,935. EL. 12,822.**

1885.	J. Bryce L.	4,548	
	<i>Colin Mackenzie</i> C.	1,455	
1886.	J. Bryce GL.		unop.
1892.	J. Bryce GL.	3,513	
	<i>J. G. McCullagh, d.</i> LU.	1,768	
	<i>H. H. Champion</i> Lab.	991	
†1892.	Aug. 23. Rt. Hon. J. Bryce GL.		unop.
1895.	Rt. Hon. J. Bryce GL.	3,985	
	<i>(Sir) David Stewart</i> C.	3,121	
1900.	Rt. Hon. J. Bryce L.		4,238
	<i>W. C. Smith</i> LU.		3,830

SCOTLAND—CITIES AND BURGHS—continued.

Ayr Dist. (1). (Ayr, Campbeltown, Inveraray, Irvine and Oban.) P., 50,256. EL, 7,717.

1885.	R. F. F. Campbell, d.	L.	2,400
	Malcolm Low	C.	2,118
1886.	R. F. F. Campbell, d.	LU.	2,673
	Capt. J. Sinclair	GL.	1,498
*1888.	June 15. On the death of Mr. Campbell, Rev. J. Sinclair	GL.	2,321
	(Rt.) Hon. E. Ashley	LU.	2,298
*1890.	March 25. On Mr. Sinclair's retirement, J. Somervell	C.	2,610
	E. Routledge, d.	GL.	2,490
1892.	W. Birkmyre, d.	GL.	2,700
	J. Somervell	C.	2,753
1895.	C. L. Orr-Ewing, d.	C.	8,057
	W. Birkmyre, d.	GL.	2,722
1900.	C. L. Orr-Ewing, d.	C.	8,101
	Col. E. C. Broene	L.	2,511
*1904.	Jan. 30. On the death of Mr. Orr-Ewing, Joseph Dobbie	L.	8,121
	Geo. Younger	C.	8,177

Dumfries District (1). (Dumfries, Annan, Kirkcudbright, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar.) P., 27,799. EL, 3,322.

1885.	Ernest Noel	L.	1,546
	M. W. Mattinson	C.	1,363
1886.	R. T. Reid, Q.C.	GL.	1,547
	M. W. Mattinson	C.	1,217
1892.	(Sir) R. T. Reid, Q.C.	GL.	1,698
	Sir A. N. Agnew, Bt.	LU.	1,166
†1894.	May 7. (Sir) R. T. Reid, GL.		unop.
1895.	Sir R. T. Reid, Q.C.	GL.	1,785
	Wm. Murray	LU.	1,185
1900.	(Sir) R. T. Reid, Q.C. L.		1,847
	Wm. Murray	LU.	1,800

Dundee (2). P., 159,083. EL, 18,849.

1885.	C. C. Lacaita	L.	8,261
	E. Robertson	L.	7,187
	A. H. Moncreaf, d.	L.	6,279
	E. Jenkins	C.	5,149
1886.	E. Robertson	GL.	8,236
	C. C. Lacaita	GL.	8,216
	B. de C. Nixon, d.	LU.	8,545
	Gen. Sir H. Daly, d.	LU.	8,546
*1888.	Feb. 16. On Mr. Lacaita's retirement, J. F. B. Firth, d.	GL.	7,856
	Gen. Sir H. Daly, d.	LU.	4,217
*1889.	Sept. 25. On Mr. Firth's death, (Sir) John Leng	GL.	unop.
1892.	(Sir) John Leng	GL.	8,484
	E. Robertson	GL.	8,191
	(Sir) W. O. Dalgleish	C.	6,659
	W. C. Smith	LU.	5,066
	J. McDonald	Lab.	354
†1892.	Sept. 9. E. Robertson	GL.	unop.
1895.	E. Robertson, Q.C.	GL.	7,602
	Sir John Leng, Kt.	GL.	7,592
	W. C. Smith	LU.	5,390
	E. Jenkins	C.	4,818
	J. McDonald	Lab.	1,313
1900.	E. Robertson, Q.C.	L.	7,777
	Sir John Leng, Kt.	L.	7,650
	A. Duncan-Smith	C.	5,181
	J. E. Graham	LU.	5,152

Edinburgh City (4). P., 298,118. EL, 44,216.

East Division. P., 78,181. EL, 11,688.

1885.	Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen L.	4,837	
	B. F. C. Costelloe, d. L.	1,929	
1886.	Dr. R. Wallace, d. GL.		8,694
	Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen LU.		2,253
1892.	Dr. R. Wallace, d. GL.	8,969	
	R. W. McL. Fullerton, d. LU.	2,809	
1895.	Dr. R. Wallace, d. GL.		8,499
	H. G. Younger LU.		3,050
*1899.	June 28. On the death of Dr. Wallace,		
	G. McCrae L.	4,891	
	H. G. Younger LU.	2,951	
1900.	G. McCrae L.		4,461
	R. Scott Brown C.		8,170

Edinburgh City—continued.

West Division. P., 55,404. EL, 8,907.

1885.	T. R. Buchanan	L.	3,800
	G. A. Jamieson, d.	C.	2,625
1886.	T. R. Buchanan	LU.	3,083
	R. Wallace	GL.	2,593
*1888.	Feb. 18. On Mr. Buchanan resigning, T. R. Buchanan Re-el-as	GL.	3,298
	(Sir) T. Raleigh	LU.	8,244
1892.	Viscount Wolmer	LU.	3,728
	T. R. Buchanan	GL.	8,216
*1895.	May 29. Viscount Wolmer becoming a Peer, (Sir) L. McIver	LU.	8,783
	Master of Elibank	GL.	3,075
1895.	Sir L. McIver, Bt.	LU.	unop.
1900.	Sir L. McIver, Bt.	LU.	4,180
	E. A. Adam	L.	2,655

Central Division. P., 62,262. EL, 7,062.

1885.	John Wilson	L.	2,980
	J. H. Renton, d.	L.	1,883
	Major Hon. J. S. Napier C.		1,606
	A. W. Black, d.	R.	770
1886.	W. McEwan	GL.	3,760
	John Wilson	LU.	2,286
1892.	W. McEwan	GL.	3,783
	A. K. Connell	LU.	1,768
	John Wilson	Lab.	494
1895.	W. McEwan	GL.	unop.
1900.	G. M. Brown	L.	3,028
	(Sir) A. Conan Doyle	LU.	2,459

South Division. P., 107,206. EL, 16,499.

1885.	Sir G. Harrison, d.	L.	4,273
	(Sir) T. Raleigh	L.	2,874
*1886.	Jan. 29. On the death of Sir G. Harrison, Rt. Hon. H. C. Childers, d.	L.	4,629
	Master of Polwarth	C.	1,730
†1886.	Feb. 9. H. C. Childers, d.	L.	unop.
1886.	Rt. Hon. H. C. Childers, d.	GL.	3,778
	(Sir) R. Purvis	LU.	2,191
1892.	H. W. Paul	GL.	4,692
	(Sir) L. McIver	LU.	4,261
1895.	Robert Cox, d.	LU.	4,802
	H. W. Paul	GL.	4,708
*1899.	June 19. On the death of Mr. Cox, A. Dewar	L.	5,820
	Major-Gen. Wauchop, d.	C.	4,989
1900.	Sir A. N. Agnew, Bt.	LU.	5,766
	A. Dewar	L.	5,655

Elgin District (1). (Elgin, Banff, Cullen, Inverurie, Kintore, and Peterhead.) P., 33,498. EL, 4,748.

1885.	A. Asher, Q.C., d.	L.	unop.
*1886.	Feb. 12. A. Asher, Q.C., d.	L.	unop.
†1886.	A. Asher, Q.C., d.	GL.	unop.
1892.	A. Asher, Q.C., d.	GL.	1,668
	J. A. Grant	C.	1,127
†1892.	Aug. 25. A. Asher, Q.C., d.	GL.	unop.
1895.	A. Asher, Q.C., d.	GL.	1,853
	C. T. Gordon	LU.	1,161
1900.	A. Asher, Q.C., d.	L.	1,744
	J. Moffatt	C.	1,187
1905.	Sept. 8. On the death of Mr. Asher, J. E. Sutherland	L.	2,474
	P. Rose-Innes	C.	1,021

Falkirk District (1). (Falkirk, Airdrie, Hamilton, Lanark and Linlithgow.) P., 78,981. EL, 12,023.

1885.	J. Ramsay, d.	L.	8,104
	S. L. Mason	C.	2,204
	J. G. Weir	Lab.	614
	John Roskill	L.	74
1886.	W. P. Sinclair, d.	LU.	2,712
	Harry Smith	GL.	2,693
1892.	Harry Smith	GL.	3,816
	W. P. Sinclair, d.	LU.	3,177
1895.	John Wilson	LU.	4,075
	Harry Smith	GL.	3,852
1900.	John Wilson	LU.	4,222
	J. A. M. Macdonald	L.	4,022

SCOTLAND—CITIES AND BURGHS—continued.

Glasgow City (7). P., 622,872. EL, 91,686.

Bridgeton Division. P., 91,242. EL, 11,637.

1885.	E. R. Russell	.....L.	3,601
	E. V. A. Maitland, d.	.....C.	3,478
	W. Forsyth	.....Lab.	978
1886.	(Sir) E. R. Russell	.....GL.	4,364
	Colin Mackenzie	.....C.	3,567
*1887.	Aug. 2. On Mr. Russell's retirement,		
	Rt. Hn. Sir G. Trevelyan	GL. 4,654	
	Rt. Hon. E. Ashley	.....LU.	3,253
1892.	Sir G. O. Trevelyan	.....GL.	4,729
	W. C. Maughan	.....C.	3,351
†1892.	Aug. 24. Sir G. Trevelyan	GL. unop.	
1895.	Rt. Hn. Sir G. Trevelyan	GL.	3,161
	C. Scott Dickson, Q.C.	.....C.	2,719
	Prof. J. R. Watson	.....Lab.	609
*1897.	Feb. 15. On Sir G. Trevelyan's retirement,		
	Sir C. Cameron, Bt., M.D.	GL. 4,506	
	C. Scott Dickson, Q.C.	.....C.	4,381
1900.	C. Scott Dickson, Q.C.	.....C.	5,032
	Prof. A. F. Murison	.....L.	4,041

Camlachie Division. P., 78,011. EL, 10,233.

1885.	Hugh Watt	.....L.	4,047
	T. A. Reid	.....C.	2,883
	James Martin	.....L.	177
1886.	Hugh Watt	.....GL.	3,467
	J. B. Burleigh	.....LU.	3,808
1892.	A. Cross	.....LU.	3,455
	J. McCulloch	.....GL.	3,084
	R. B. C. Graham	.....Lab.	906
	Hugh Watt	.....GL.	179
1895.	A. Cross	.....LU.	3,198
	(Sir) S. Chisholm	.....GL.	2,497
	R. Smillie	.....Lab.	606
1900.	A. Cross	.....LU.	4,345
	A. E. Fletcher	.....L.	3,107

St. Rollox Division. P., 118,626. EL, 19,118.

1885.	J. McCulloch	.....L.	4,950
	Sir J. N. Cuthbertson, d.	C. 4,824	
1886.	J. Caldwell	.....LU.	4,788
	P. S. MacIver, d.	.....GL.	4,669
1892.	Sir J. M. Carmichael, d.	GL. 6,247	
	Hon. H. F. Elliot	.....LU.	4,891
1895.	F. Faithfull Begg	.....C.	4,561
	Sir J. M. Carmichael, d.	GL.	4,200
	J. E. Woolacott	.....Lab.	406
1900.	John Wilson	.....LU.	6,232
	T. McKinnon Wood	.....L.	6,049

Central Division. P., 74,601. EL, 15,180.

1885.	G. Beith, d.	.....L.	5,846
	J. G. A. Baird	.....C.	4,779
1886.	J. G. A. Baird	.....C.	5,780
	G. Beith, d.	.....GL.	4,423
1892.	J. G. A. Baird	.....C.	6,121
	W. Menzies	.....GL.	5,245
1895.	J. G. A. Baird	.....C.	5,621
	E. A. Adam	.....GL.	3,792
1900.	J. G. A. Baird	.....C.	unop.

College Division. P., 112,492. EL, 15,664.

1885.	Dr. C. Cameron	.....L.	5,662
	Sir W. Cunningham, d.	C. 4,139	
1886.	Dr. C. Cameron	.....GL.	5,890
	E. V. Campbell, d.	.....LU.	4,225
1892.	Dr. (Sir) C. Cameron	GL. 5,804	
	Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell	C. 4,768	
	R. Brodie	.....Lab.	225
1895.	Sir J. S. Maxwell, Bt.	C.	5,864
	Sir C. Cameron, Bt.	.....GL.	4,219
1900.	Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell	C. 6,629	
	Robert Paterson	.....L.	5,160

Tradeston Division. P., 71,278. EL, 10,085.

1885.	A. C. Corbett	.....L.	4,354
	J. Somervell	.....C.	3,240
	W. McG. Greaves	.....Ind.	86

Glasgow City. Tradeston Div.—continued.

1886.	A. C. Corbett	.....LU.	3,878
	Prof. Meiklejohn, d.	.....GL.	3,174
1892.	A. C. Corbett	.....LU.	3,866
	J. Caldwell	.....GL.	3,197
	J. B. Burleigh	.....Lab.	738
1895.	A. C. Corbett	.....LU.	3,373
	G. Green	.....GL.	2,568
	Frank S. Smith	.....Lab.	368
1900.	A. C. Corbett	.....LU.	4,389
	Wm. Maxwell	.....L.	2,785

Blackfriars & Hutchesontown Division. P., 76,122. EL, 9,719.

1885.	Mitchell Henry	.....L.	3,759
	W. C. Maughan	.....C.	3,137
	J. Shaw Maxwell	.....Cr.	1,156
1886.	A. D. Provand	.....GL.	4,201
	Mitchell Henry	.....LU.	3,887
1892.	A. D. Provand	.....GL.	4,146
	A. Stuart, jun.	.....C.	3,065
1895.	A. D. Provand	.....GL.	3,108
	A. Stuart, jun.	.....LU.	2,727
	J. Shaw Maxwell	.....Lab.	448
1900.	A. Bonar Law	.....C.	4,180
	A. D. Provand	.....L.	3,140

Greenock (1.) P., 67,672. EL, 7,663.

1885.	T. Sutherland	.....L.	3,057
	John Scott, d.	.....C.	2,954
	J. M. Davidson	.....Ind.	65
1886.	(Sir) T. Sutherland	.....LU.	2,903
	Harold Wright	.....GL.	2,208
1892.	J. Bruce	.....GL.	3,034
	Sir T. Sutherland	.....LU.	2,990
1892.	July 28. On petition, return amended:		
	Sir T. Sutherland	.....LU.	2,942
	J. Bruce	.....GL.	2,887
1895.	Sir T. Sutherland	.....LU.	3,571
	A. E. Fletcher	.....GL.	2,753
1900.	James Reid	.....C.	3,165
	J. Macdonie	.....L.	2,886

Hawick District (1.) (Hawick, Galaahills, and Selkirk.) P., 35,826. EL, 5,990.

1885.	Rt. Hn. G. O. Trevelyan	L.	unop.
†1886.	Feb. 10. Sir G. Trevelyan	L.	unop.
1886.	A. L. Brown	.....GL.	2,523
	Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Bt.	LU.	2,493
1892.	T. Shaw	.....GL.	3,004
	R. F. Watson	.....LU.	2,639
*1894.	Mar. 27. On Mr. Shaw accepting office,		
	Thomas Shaw, Q.C.	.....GL.	3,203
	R. W. M. Fullarton, d.	LU.	2,556
1895.	Thomas Shaw, Q.C.	.....GL.	3,033
	John Sanderson	.....LU.	2,531
1900.	Thomas Shaw, Q.C.	.....L.	2,611
	John Sanderson	.....LU.	2,386

Inverness District (1.) (Inverness, Forbes, Fortrose, and Nairn.) P., 30,882. EL, 4,463.

1885.	R. B. Finlay, Q.C.	.....L.	1,709
	W. S. E. McLaren	.....L.	1,546
1886.	R. B. Finlay, Q.C.	.....C.	1,619
	Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, d.	GL.	1,846
1892.	G. Beith, d.	.....GL.	1,615
	R. B. Finlay, Q.C.	.....LU.	1,562
1895.	R. B. Finlay, Q.C.	.....LU.	1,846
	H. Bell	.....GL.	1,596
†1895.	Aug. 31. (Sir) R. B. Finlay	LU. unop.	
1900.	Sir R. B. Finlay, Q.C.	LU.	1,820
	J. A. Duncan	.....L.	1,469

Kilmarnock District (1.) (Kilmarnock, Dumbarton, Port Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen.) P., 96,433. EL, 15,343.

1885.	P. Sturrock, d.	.....C.	3,645
	J. Dick Peddie, d.	.....L.	3,513
	Viscount Dalrymple	.....L.	1,862
	J. S. Storr (retd.)	.....C.	55

SCOTLAND—CITIES AND BURGHS—continued.

Kilmarnock District—continued.

1886.	S. Williamson, d.	G. L.	4,664
	P. Sturrock, d.		3,780
1892.	S. Williamson, d.	GL.	5,110
	C. Scott Dickson	C.	4,835
1895.	Col. J. McA. Denny	C.	5,432
	S. Williamson, d.	GL.	5,051
1900.	Col. J. McA. Denny	C.	6,076
	A. R. Rainy	L.	5,692

Kirkcaldy District (1). (Kirkcaldy, Burntisland, Dysart, and Kinghorn.) P., 43,877. EL., 8,017.

1885.	Sir G. Campbell, d.	L.	2,180
	(Sir) M. J. Inglis, d. . . .	I.	1,504
	H. T. Munro, jun.	C.	746
1886.	Sir G. Campbell, d.	GL.	2,014
	Thos. Barclay	LU.	911
*1892.	March 11. On Sir G. Campbell's death,		
	J. H. Dalziel	GL.	2,567
	Robert Cox, d.	LU.	1,531
1892.	J. H. Dalziel	GL.	2,741
	J. Chisholm	C.	939
1895.	J. H. Dalziel	GL.	3,078
	C. G. Kekerich	C.	1,122
1900.	J. H. Dalziel	L.	3,354
	(Sir) M. B. Nairn	C.	2,013

Leith District (1). (Leith, Portobello, and Musselburgh.) P., 97,654. EL., 16,643.

1885.	W. Jacks	L.	6,855
	W. D. Thorburn	C.	2,485
1886.	Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, d.	GL.	unop.
*1886.	Aug. 20. On Mr. Gladstone electing to sit for Midlothian,		
	R. C. M. Ferguson	GL.	4,294
	D. R. MacGregor	LU.	1,527
	W. Jacks	LU.	1,499
	H. Munster, d.	I.	8
1892.	R. C. M. Ferguson	GL.	5,738
	W. A. Bell	LU.	4,095
*1894.	March 26. Mr. Ferguson accepting office,		
	R. C. M. Ferguson	GL.	5,823
	W. A. Bell	LU.	4,692
1895.	R. C. M. Ferguson	GL.	5,819
	John Wilson	C.	4,494
1900.	R. C. M. Ferguson	L.	6,043
	E. T. Salvesen, Q. C. . . .	LU.	5,226

Montrose District (1). (Comprising Montrose, Arbroath, Brechin, Forfar, and Bervie.) P., 56,321. EL., 8,409.

1885.	J. S. Will, Q. C.	L.	3,582
	R. Gordon	L.	2,779
	A. Mackie, d.	C.	763
1886.	J. S. Will, Q. C.	GL.	3,857
	A. Patton, d.	LU.	2,088
1892.	J. S. Will, Q. C.	GL.	3,941
	R. A. Lockhart	LU.	2,090
1895.	J. S. Will, Q. C.	GL.	3,594
	(Sir) G. W. Baxter	L.	2,462
*1896.	Feb. 22. On Mr. Will's retirement,		
	Rt. Hon. J. Morley	GL.	4,565
	John Wilson	C.	2,572
1900.	Rt. Hon. J. Morley	L.	3,960
	J. B. Don	LU.	2,390

Paisley (1). P., 79,354. EL., 12,015.

1885.	W. B. Barbour, d.	L.	3,390
	R. M. McKerrrell	C.	2,523
1886.	W. B. Barbour, d.	GL.	3,057
	J. Parker Smith	LU.	2,491
*1891.	June 1. On Mr. Barbour's death,		
	W. Dunn	GL.	4,145
	R. M. McKerrrell	C.	2,907
1892.	(Sir) W. Dunn	GL.	4,262
	C. N. Johnston	C.	2,441

Paisley—continued.

1895.	Sir W. Dunn, Bt.	GL.	4,404
	A. Moffat	C.	3,062
1900.	Sir W. Dunn, Bt.	L.	4,532
	Capt. G. S. C. Swinton . .	C.	3,474

Perth City (1). P., 32,866. EL., 5,306.

1885.	C. S. Parker	L.	1,652
	J. Chisholm	C.	1,099
	A. McDougall	L.	967
1886.	C. S. Parker	GL.	1,573
	W. Fowler	LU.	1,120
1892.	W. Whitelaw	C.	1,898
	C. S. Parker	GL.	1,171
	J. Woolten	Lab.	907
1895.	R. Wallace, Q. C.	GL.	2,137
	W. Whitelaw	C.	1,763
1900.	R. Wallace, Q. C.	L.	2,171
	W. Whitelaw	C.	1,827

St. Andrews District (1). (St. Andrews, Anstruther E. & W., Crail, Cupar, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem.) P., 19,309. EL., 3,280.

1885.	Sir R. Anstruther, Bt., d. L.	L.	1,256
	S. Williamson, d.	L.	1,256
	(Seat awarded to Sir R. Anstruther.)		
1886.	H. T. Anstruther	LU.	1,132
	Sir Thomas Brassey	GL.	716
1892.	H. T. Anstruther	LU.	1,066
	J. M. White	GL.	954
1895.	H. T. Anstruther	LU.	1,185
	J. Paton	GL.	989
1900.	H. T. Anstruther	LU.	1,148
	J. Annand	L.	1,094
*1903.	Sept 17. Mr. Anstruther being appd. a Director of the Suez Canal,		
	Capt. E. C. Ellice	L.	1,824
	Maj. Anstruther-Thomson .	C.	1,283

Stirling District (1). (Stirling, Culross, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, and S. Queensferry.) P., 44,536. EL., 7,230.

1885.	Rt. Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman	L.	unop.
†1886.	Feb. 10. Rt. Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman	L.	unop.
1886.	Rt. Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman	GL.	2,440
	Sir J. Pender, Kt., d. . . .	LU.	1,471
1892.	Rt. Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman	GL.	2,791
	W. T. Hughes	LU.	1,695
†1892.	Aug. 25. Rt. Hon. (Sir) H. Campbell-Bannerman . . .	GL.	unop.
1895.	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman	GL.	2,783
	S. C. Macaskie, d.	C.	1,656
1900.	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman	L.	2,715
	Col. O. T. Duke	LU.	2,085

Wick District (1). (Wick, Cromarty, Dingwall, Dornoch, Kirkwall, and Tain.) P., 17,493. EL., 2,862.

1885.	J. McD. Cameron	Crf.	918
	(Sir) John Pender, d. . . .	L.	868
1886.	J. McD. Cameron	GL.	910
	(Sir) John Pender, d. . . .	LU.	886
1892.	Sir John Pender, Kt., d. . .	LU.	952
	J. McD. Cameron	GL.	825
1895.	Sir J. Pender, Kt., d. . . .	LU.	915
	T. C. H. Hedderwick	GL.	889
*1896.	June 2. On Sir John Pender retiring,		
	T. C. H. Hedderwick	GL.	1,054
	W. C. Smith	LU.	842
1900.	(Sir) A. Bignold	C.	1,154
	T. C. H. Hedderwick	L.	1,041

IRELAND—COUNTIES.

85 Members. Population, 1901: 3,566,312. Parliamentary Electors, 1905: 578,814.

	1895.	1900.
Unionist Votes recorded	50,162	47,247
Liberal Votes recorded	12,600	2,869
Nationalist Votes recorded	119,088	61,707
Electors in uncontested Unionist Constituencies †	82,541	66,760
Electors in uncontested Nationalist Constituencies ‡	286,788	399,475

† 9 in 1895; 8 in 1900.

‡ 42 in 1895; 53 in 1900.

Antrim (4).

North Division. P., 45,754. EL., 7,786.	
1885. E. Macnaghten, Q.C. . . . C.	3,233
W. P. Sinclair, d. . . . L.	2,149
J. Pinkerton N.	1,915
1886. E. Macnaghten, Q.C. C. . .	4,429
S. C. McElroy GL.	1,910
*1887. Feb. 11. Mr. Macnaghten being appointed a Lord of Appeal, Sir C. E. Lewis, Bt., d. C. . .	3,858
S. C. McElroy GL.	2,526
W. A. Traill LU.	424
1892. C. C. Connor C. . .	4,666
W. H. Dodd, Q.C. . . . GL.	2,027
1895. Gen. Hugh McCalmont C. . .	unop.
*1899. Feb. 25. Gen. (Sir) H. McCalmont retiring, W. Moore, Q.C. C. . .	unop.
1900. W. Moore, Q.C. C. . .	unop.
Mid Division. P., 46,020. EL., 7,365.	
1885. Hon. R. T. O'Neill C.	3,882
(Rt. Hn.) T. A. Dickson L. . .	2,718
1886. Hon. R. T. O'Neill C. .	4,631
J. H. McKelvey N.	983
1892. Hon. R. T. O'Neill C. .	unop.
1895. Hon. R. T. O'Neill C. .	unop.
1900. Hon. R. T. O'Neill C. .	unop.
East Division. P., 52,270. EL., 8,478.	
1885. Capt. J. M. McCalmont C. . .	4,180
M. R. Dalway L.	2,106
1886. Capt. J. M. McCalmont C. . .	unop.
1892. Capt. J. M. McCalmont C. . .	unop.
1895. Capt. J. M. McCalmont C. . .	unop.
1900. Col. J. M. McCalmont. C. . .	3,582
Dr. J. K. Kerr IC.	2,663

South Division. P., 49,205. EL., 9,936.	
1885. W. G. E. Macartney C.	5,047
J. D. Barbour, d. . . . L.	3,680
1886. W. G. E. Macartney C. .	unop.
1892. W. G. E. Macartney C. .	unop.
1895. W. G. E. Macartney C. .	unop.
1900. (Rt. Hn.) W. G. E. Macartney C. .	3,674
S. Lawther IC.	3,081
*1903. Feb. 5. On Mr. Macartney's app't. as Deputy Master of the Mint, C. C. Craig C. . .	4,464
S. R. Keighley IC.	3,615

Armagh County (3).

North Division. P., 46,200. EL., 7,523.	
1885. Major E. J. Saunderson C. . .	4,192
T. Shillington L.	2,373
1886. Col. E. J. Saunderson C. . .	4,570
J. W. Williamson N.	1,677
1892. Col. E. J. Saunderson . . . C. .	unop.
1895. Col. Rt. Hon. E. J. Saunderson C. . .	unop.
1900. Col. Rt. Hon. E. J. Saunderson C. . .	3,579
James Orr IC.	2,468
South Division. P., 37,413. EL., 7,319.	
1885. A. Blane N.	unop.
1886. A. Blane PN.	unop.
1892. E. McHugh, d. N.	3,439
C. L. Falkiner C.	2,242
A. Blane PN.	59

Armagh County. South Div.—continued.

1895. E. McHugh, d. N.	6,378
W. McM. Kavanagh . . . C.	1,995
1900. J. Campbell N.	1,646
Dr. C. O'Neill N.	1,261

Mid Division. P., 41,526. EL., 6,897.

1885. Professor J. McKane, d. C.	4,178
E. Leamy, d. N.	2,667
*1886. Feb. 1. On the death of Prof. McKane, Sir J. P. Corry, Bt., d. C. . .	3,930
(Rt. Hn.) T. A. Dickson L. . .	2,974
1886. Sir J. P. Corry, Bt., d. . . C.	4,160
R. R. Gardner N.	2,522
*1891. Dec. 17. On the death of Sir J. P. Corry, D. P. Barton, Q.C. . . . C. .	unop.
1892. D. P. Barton, Q.C. C. .	unop.
1895. D. P. Barton, Q.C. C. .	unop.
†1898. Jan. 21. D. P. Barton, Q.C. C. .	unop.
*1900. Feb. 12. Mr. Barton being app'd. a Judge, J. B. Lonsdale C. .	3,212
J. Gordon, Q.C. LU.	1,811
1900. J. B. Lonsdale C. .	unop.

Carlow County (1). P., 36,798. EL., 5,944.

1885. E. D. Gray, d. N.	4,801
Sir T. P. Butler, Bt. . . . C.	751
*1886. Jan. 29. Mr. Gray electing for Dublin, John A. Blake, d. N.	unop.
1886. John A. Blake, d. N.	unop.
*1887. Aug. 24. On the death of Mr. Blake, O'Gorman Mahon, d. N. . .	unop.
*1891. July 7. On the death of the O'G. Mahon, J. Hammond N.	3,747
A. J. Kettle PN.	1,582
1892. J. Hammond N.	3,728
R. M. McMahon LU.	813
1895. J. Hammond N.	3,091
S. J. C. Duckett C.	685
1900. J. Hammond N.	unop.

Cavan (2).

East Division. P., 46,942. EL., 9,047.	
1885. T. O'Hanlon, d. N.	unop.
1886. T. O'Hanlon, d. PN.	unop.
1892. S. Young N.	6,024
H. B. Clements C.	1,360
1895. S. Young N.	unop.
1900. S. Young N.	unop.

West Division. P., 50,599. EL., 9,004.

1885. J. G. Biggar, d. N.	6,425
Samuel Saunderson . . . C.	1,779
1886. J. G. Biggar, d. N.	unop.
*1890. Mar. 26. On the death of Mr. Biggar, E. F. V. Knox N.	unop.
1892. E. F. V. Knox C.	6,453
Major N. J. Beppard C. . .	1,950
1895. E. F. V. Knox N.	unop.
*1895. Aug. 22. Mr. Knox selecting Derry, J. P. Farrell N.	unop.
1900. T. McGovern, d. . . . N.	unop.
*1904. June 10. On the death of Mr. T. McGovern, V. P. Kennedy N.	unop.

IRELAND—COUNTIES—continued.

Clare (2).

East Division. P., 53,585. EL., 8,683.			
1885.	J. R. Cox	N.	6,224
	<i>Hon. L. W. O'Brien</i>	C.	289
1886.	J. R. Cox	N.	unop.
1892.	W. H. K. Redmond	P.N.	3,203
	<i>J. R. Cox</i>	N.	2,759
1895.	W. H. K. Redmond	P.N.	3,315
	<i>P. A. McHugh</i>	N.	3,257
1900.	W. H. K. Redmond	N.	unop.

West Division. P., 57,140. EL., 9,022.			
1885.	J. Jordan	N.	6,763
	<i>R. W. C. Reeves, d.</i>	N.	289
1886.	J. Jordan	N.	unop.
1892.	J. R. Maguire	P.N.	3,573
	<i>Dr. B. O'Connor</i>	N.	2,871
1895.	Major J. E. Jameson	N.	3,376
	<i>J. R. Maguire</i>	P.N.	2,973
1900.	Maj. J. E. Jameson	N. (now C.)	unop.

Cork County (7).

North Division. P., 43,333. EL., 6,804.			
1885.	J. C. Flynn	N.	4,982
	<i>T. Walsh</i>	L.	102
1886.	J. C. Flynn	N.	unop.
1892.	J. C. Flynn	N.	unop.
1895.	J. C. Flynn	N.	unop.
1900.	J. C. Flynn	N.	unop.

North-East Division. P., 44,653. EL., 6,827.			
1885.	E. Leamy, d.	N.	unop.
1886.	E. Leamy, d.	P.N.	unop.
*1887.	May 16. On Mr. Leamy's retirement,		
	<i>W. O'Brien</i>	N.	unop.
1892.	<i>W. O'Brien</i>	N.	unop.
*1893.	Feb. 8. Mr. W. O'Brien selecting Cork,		
	<i>M. Davitt</i>	N.	unop.
*1893.	June 23. On Mr. Davitt's retirement,		
	being adjudicated a bankrupt,		
	<i>W. Abraham</i>	N.	unop.
1895.	<i>W. Abraham</i>	N.	unop.
1900.	<i>W. Abraham</i>	N.	unop.

Mid Division. P., 43,363. EL., 6,924.			
1885.	Dr. C. K. D. Tanner, d. N.	5,033	
	<i>A. Patton, d.</i>	Loy.	106
1886.	Dr. C. K. D. Tanner, d. N.	unop.	
1892.	Dr. C. K. D. Tanner, d. N.	unop.	
1895.	Dr. C. K. D. Tanner, d. N.	unop.	
1900.	Dr. C. K. D. Tanner, d. N.	unop.	
*1901.	May 17. On the death of Dr. Tanner,		
	<i>D. D. Sheehan</i>	N.	unop.

East Division. P., 45,373. EL., 6,262.			
1885.	W. J. Lane	N.	4,314
	<i>H. Villiers Stuart, d.</i>	L.	266
1886.	W. J. Lane	N.	unop.
1892.	Capt. A. J. Donelan	N.	unop.
1895.	Capt. A. J. Donelan	N.	unop.
1900.	Capt. A. J. C. Donelan	N.	unop.

West Division. P., 43,567. EL., 6,022.			
1885.	James Gilhooly	N.	3,920
	<i>J. W. Payne</i>	C.	373
1886.	James Gilhooly	N.	unop.
1892.	James Gilhooly	N.	3,155
	<i>Somers Payne</i>	C.	329
1895.	James Gilhooly	N.	unop.
1900.	James Gilhooly	N.	unop.

South Division. P., 41,793. EL., 6,860.			
1885.	Dr. J. E. Kenny, d.	N.	4,323
	<i>F. McCarthy Connor</i>	C.	195
1886.	Dr. J. E. Kenny, d.	P.N.	unop.
1892.	E. Barry	N.	unop.
1895.	E. Barry	N.	unop.
1900.	E. Barry	N.	unop.

Cork County—continued.

South-East Division. P., 42,007. EL., 6,882.			
1885.	John Hooper, d.	N.	4,620
	<i>Sir A. R. Warren, Bt. C.</i>	C.	661
1886.	John Hooper, d.	N.	unop.
*1889.	June 3. On Mr. Hooper's retirement,		
	<i>J. Morrough, d.</i>	N.	unop.
1892.	<i>J. Morrough, d.</i>	N.	4,109
	<i>J. W. P. Sheares</i>	C.	692
*1893.	June 23. On Mr. Morrough's retirement,		
	<i>A. Commins</i>	N.	unop.
1895.	<i>A. Commins</i>	N.	unop.
1900.	<i>E. Crean</i>	N.	2,037
	<i>M. C. Hickey</i>	N.	1,509

Donegal (4).

North Division. P., 43,353. EL., 6,861.			
1885.	J. E. O'Doherty	N.	4,597
	<i>Col. H. H. A. Stewart</i>	Loy.	952
1886.	J. E. O'Doherty	N.	4,263
	<i>Col. H. H. A. Stewart</i>	C.	914
*1890.	June 25. On Mr. O'Doherty's retirement,		
	<i>J. Rochfort Maguire</i>	P.N.	unop.
1892.	<i>J. Mains</i>	N.	3,819
	<i>D. B. McCorkell</i>	L.U.	1,108
1895.	<i>T. Curran</i>	N.	unop.
1900.	<i>W. O'Doherty, d.</i>	N.	2,562
	<i>A. O'Connor, Q.C.</i>	N.	1,613
*1905.	June 15. On the death of Mr. O'Doherty,		
	<i>J. Muldoon</i>	N.	unop.

West Division. P., 46,762. EL., 7,062.			
1885.	Patrick O'Hea	N.	unop.
1886.	Patrick O'Hea	N.	unop.
*1890.	May 30. On Mr. O'Hea's retirement,		
	<i>J. J. Dalton</i>	P.N.	unop.
1892.	<i>T. D. Sullivan</i>	N.	unop.
1895.	<i>T. D. Sullivan</i>	N.	unop.
1900.	<i>James Boyle</i>	N.	unop.
*1902.	April 25. On Mr. Boyle's retirement,		
	<i>Hugh A. Law</i>	N.	unop.

East Division. P., 41,309. EL., 6,781.			
1885.	Arthur O'Connor	N.	4,089
	<i>(Sir) T. Lea, d.</i>	L.	2,992
1886.	Arthur O'Connor	N.	3,972
	<i>T. B. Stoney</i>	C.	2,551
1892.	Arthur O'Connor	N.	3,546
	<i>E. T. Herdman</i>	L.U.	2,783
1895.	<i>A. O'Connor</i>	N.	3,892
	<i>E. T. Herdman</i>	L.U.	2,729
1900.	<i>E. McFadden</i>	N.	3,113
	<i>J. F. Cooke, Q.C.</i>	C.	2,660

South Division. P., 42,298. EL., 6,277.			
1885.	B. Kelly, d.	N.	5,055
	<i>A. H. Foster</i>	C.	1,369
1886.	B. Kelly, d.	N.	4,917
	<i>A. H. Foster</i>	C.	1,399
*1887.	Feb. 2. On the death of Mr. Kelly,		
	<i>J. G. S. MacNeill</i>	N.	4,904
	<i>H. Munster, d.</i>	L.	933
1892.	<i>J. G. S. MacNeill</i>	N.	3,930
	<i>H. W. Stubbs</i>	C.	1,400
1895.	<i>J. G. S. MacNeill</i>	N.	3,614
	<i>H. W. Stubbs</i>	C.	1,313
1900.	<i>J. G. S. MacNeill, Q.C.</i>	N.	unop.

Down (4).

North Division. P., 55,718. EL., 9,726.			
1885.	Col. T. Waring, d.	C.	4,315
	<i>J. S. Brown</i>	L.	2,841
1886.	Col. T. Waring, d.	C.	4,959
	<i>R. M. McNabb</i>	N.	964
1892.	Col. T. Waring, d.	C.	unop.
1895.	Col. T. Waring, d.	C.	unop.
*1898.	Sept. 7. On the death of Col. Waring,		
	<i>J. Blakiston-Houston</i>	C.	3,831
	<i>T. L. Corbett</i>	C.	3,101
1900.	<i>T. L. Corbett</i>	C.	4,493
	<i>Col. Sharmman-Crawford</i>	C.	3,280

IRELAND—COUNTIES—continued.

Down—continued.

East Division. P., 47,390. EL, 8,082.		
1885.	Capt. B. B. W. Ker	C. unop.
1886.	Capt. R. B. W. Ker	5,093
	<i>H. McGrath</i>	2,561
*1890.	May 25. On Capt. Ker's retirement,	
	J. A. Rentoul	C. unop.
1892.	J. A. Rentoul	C. unop.
1895.	J. A. Rentoul, Q.C.	C. unop.
1900.	J. A. Rentoul, Q.C.	C. unop.
*1902.	On Mr. Rentoul's appt. as Asst. Judge	
	of the City of London Court,	
	James Wood	L.U. 3,578
	Col. R. H. Wallace	C. 3,420
West Division. P., 44,895. EL, 8,254.		
1885.	Lord Arthur W. Hill	C. unop.
1886.	Lord Arthur W. Hill C.	6,589
	<i>J. B. McHugh</i>	1,199
†1886.	Aug. 13. Lord A. W. Hill C.	C. unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. Lord A. W. Hill C.	C. unop.
1895.	Rt. Hon. Lord A. W. Hill C.	C. unop.
*1898.	July 19. On Lord A. Hill's retirement,	
	Capt. A. Hill	C. unop.
1900.	Capt. A. Hill	C. unop.
*1905.	July 10. On Capt. Hill's retirement,	
	H. Liddell	C. 4,037
	<i>A. Beattie</i>	I.C. 3,015

South Division. P., 48,318. EL, 8,439.		
1885.	J. F. Small	N. 4,995
	<i>W. H. Kiseby, Q.C.</i>	C. 3,743
1886.	M. McCartan, d.	N. 4,786
	<i>R. S. Corbett</i>	L.U. 3,816
1892.	M. McCartan, d.	N. 4,207
	<i>J. W. Craig, Q.C.</i>	L.U. 3,636
	<i>E. Magenis</i>	P.N. 42
1895.	M. McCartan, d.	N. 4,057
	<i>Dr. T. Rowan</i>	L.U. 3,878
1900.	M. McCartan, d.	N. unop.
*1902.	Feb. 19. On Mr. McCartan's retirement,	
	Jeremiah McVeagh	N. unop.

Dublin County (2).

North Division. P., 82,628. EL, 13,806.		
1885.	J. J. Clancy	N. 7,600
	<i>Capt. R. Caldwell</i>	C. 1,425
1886.	John J. Clancy	P.N. unop.
1892.	John J. Clancy	P.N. 3,991
	<i>J. J. Mooney</i>	C. 2,096
	<i>E. H. Woods</i>	C. 1,631
1895.	J. J. Clancy	P.N. 4,520
	<i>D. J. Wilson, d.</i>	C. 2,280
1900.	J. J. Clancy	N. unop.

South Division. P., 81,110. EL, 10,570.		
1885.	Sir T. H. G. Esmonde	N. 5,114
	<i>Rt. Hon. I. T. Hamilton, d.</i>	C. 3,736
1886.	Sir T. H. G. Esmonde	N. 5,022
	<i>J. T. Finn</i>	L.U. 3,254
1892.	Hon. H. C. Plunkett	C. 4,871
	<i>Dr. F. French-Mullen, d.</i>	P.N. 2,201
	<i>Sir T. H. G. Esmonde, Bt.</i>	N. 1,452
1895.	(Rt.) Hon. H. C. Plunkett C.	4,901
	<i>E. Haviland Burke</i>	P.N. 2,962
1900.	J. J. Mooney	N. 3,410
	<i>Rt. Hon. H. C. Plunkett C.</i>	2,906
	<i>F. E. Ball</i>	I.C. 1,539

Fermanagh (2.)

North Division. P., 33,585. EL, 5,002.		
1885.	W. H. K. Redmond	N. 3,255
	<i>J. C. Bloomfield, d.</i>	C. 2,822
1886.	W. H. K. Redmond	P.N. 3,128
	<i>W. H. Archdale</i>	C. 2,862
1892.	R. M. Dane, d.	C. 2,879
	<i>J. Jordan</i>	N. 2,562
1895.	R. M. Dane, Q.C., d.	C. 2,782
	<i>G. R. Leeper</i>	G.L. 2,406
*1898.	Nov. 1. Mr. Dane app'd. Co. Ct. Judge,	
	<i>E. M. Archdale</i>	C. 2,568
	<i>E. C. Thompson</i>	L.U. 2,091
1900.	E. M. Archdale	C. unop.
*1903.	Mar. 20. On Mr. Archdale's retirement,	
	E. Mitchell	I.C. 2,407
	<i>Capt. J. Craig</i>	C. 2,255

Fermanagh—continued.

South Division. P., 31,895. EL, 5,440.		
1885.	H. Campbell	N. 3,574
	<i>F. T. Brooke</i>	C. 2,181
1896.	H. Campbell	P.N. 3,553
	<i>F. T. Brooke</i>	C. 2,820
1892.	P. McGilligan	C. 2,941
	<i>A. Patton, d.</i>	L.U. 2,320
1895.	J. Jordan	N. 2,792
	<i>Sir A. D. Brooke, Bt.</i>	C. 2,096
1900.	J. Jordan	N. 2,753
	<i>T. S. F. Battersby</i>	C. 1,982

Galway County (4).

W. or Connemara Div. P., 46,693. EL, 6,770.		
1885.	P. J. Foley	N. unop.
1886.	P. J. Foley	N. unop.
1892.	P. J. Foley	N. 2,637
	<i>J. A. Joyce</i>	P.N. 598
1895.	W. O'Malley	N. unop.
1900.	W. O'Malley	N. unop.
North Division. P., 46,403. EL, 7,732.		
1885.	Col. J. P. Nolan	N. unop.
1886.	Col. J. P. Nolan	P.N. unop.
1892.	Col. J. P. Nolan	P.N. 2,040
	<i>Dr. C. K. D. Tanner, d.</i>	N. 1,651
1895.	D. Kilbride	N. 2,590
	<i>Col. J. P. Nolan</i>	P.N. 2,025
1900.	Col. J. P. Nolan	N. unop.

East Division. P., 44,392. EL, 7,220.		
1885.	M. Harris, d.	N. 4,866
	<i>Hon. R. A. Nugent</i>	C. 852
1894.	M. Harris, d.	N. unop.
*1890.	May 14. On Mr. Harris's death,	
	John Roche	N. unop.
1892.	John Roche	N. 3,382
	<i>J. Lynam</i>	P.N. 974
1895.	John Roche	N. unop.
1900.	John Roche	N. unop.

South Division. P., 41,309. EL, 6,385.		
1885.	David Sheehy	N. unop.
1886.	David Sheehy	N. unop.
1892.	David Sheehy	N. 2,623
	<i>J. P. McCarthy</i>	P.N. 1,411
1895.	David Sheehy	N. unop.
1900.	W. J. Duffy	N. unop.

Kerry (4).

North Division. P., 39,075. EL, 5,724.		
1885.	J. Stack, d.	N. unop.
1886.	J. Stack, d.	N. unop.
1892.	T. Sexton	N. 2,858
	<i>E. Haviland Burke</i>	P.N. 776
1895.	T. Sexton	N. unop.
*1896.	April 24. On Mr. Sexton's retirement,	
	M. J. Flavin	N. unop.
1900.	M. J. Flavin	N. unop.

West Division. P., 43,871. EL, 5,955.		
1885.	E. Harrington, d.	N. 2,637
	<i>Col. W. Rowan</i>	C. 262
1886.	E. Harrington, d.	P.N. unop.
1892.	Sir T. H. G. Esmonde, Bt.	N. 2,490
	<i>E. Harrington, d.</i>	P.N. 1,143
	<i>R. E. Palmer</i>	C. 43
1895.	Sir T. H. G. Esmonde, Bt.	N. unop.
1900.	T. O'Donnell	N. 2,484
	<i>J. E. J. Julian</i>	N. 1,065

South Division. P., 42,081. EL, 5,943.		
1885.	J. O'Connor	N. 2,742
	<i>D. J. O'Connell</i>	Loy. 133
1886.	J. O'Connor	N. unop.
*1887.	Sep. 21. On Mr. O'Connor's retirement,	
	D. Kilbride	N. unop.
1892.	D. Kilbride	N. 2,096
	<i>J. D. Foley</i>	P.N. 225
	<i>R. G. A. Wynn</i>	C. 86
1895.	D. Kilbride	N. unop.
*1896.	Sep. 4. Mr. Kilbride selecting N. Galway,	
	T. J. Farrell	N. 1,209
	<i>W. M. Murphy</i>	N. 474
1900.	J. P. Boland	N. unop.

IRELAND—COUNTIES—continued.

Kerry—continued.

East Division. P., 40,699. EL, 5,574.			
1885.	J. D. Sheehan	N.	3,169
	C. H. de G. Robertson	C.	80
1886.	J. D. Sheehan	N.	unop.
1892.	J. D. Sheehan	N.	2,600
	J. McGillicuddy	C.	253
1895.	Michael Davitt	N.	unop.
*1896.	Mar. 27. Mr. Davitt selecting S. Mayo,		
	Hon. J. B. Roche	N.	1,961
	J. McGillicuddy	C.	680
1900.	J. Murphy	N.	unop.

Kildare (2)

North Division. P., 30,473. EL, 4,797.			
1885.	J. L. Carew, d.	N.	3,168
	Baron de Robeck, d.	C.	467
1886.	J. L. Carew, d.	PN.	unop.
1892.	P. J. Kennedy	N.	2,153
	J. L. Carew, d.	PN.	1,707
1895.	C. J. Engledow	N.	1,944
	J. L. Carew, d.	PN.	1,712
1900.	E. Leamy, d.	N.	1,461
	C. J. Engledow	N.	1,229
*1905.	Feb. 14. On the death of Mr. Leamy,		
	John O'Connor	N.	unop.

South Division. P., 33,068. EL, 5,110.			
1885.	J. Leahy, d.	N.	unop.
1886.	J. Leahy, d.	PN.	unop.
1892.	M. J. Minch	N.	2,642
	J. Leahy, d.	PN.	975
1895.	M. J. Minch	N.	unop.
1900.	M. J. Minch	N.	unop.
*1903.	May 22. On Mr. Minch's retirement,		
	D. Kilbride	N.	unop.

Kilkenny County (2).

North Division. P., 31,855. EL, 5,219.			
1885.	E. P. M. Marum, d.	N.	4,084
	Hon. C. E. Bellew	C.	174
1886.	E. P. M. Marum, d.	N.	unop.
*1890.	Dec. 22. On the death of Mr. Marum,		
	Sir J. P. Hennessy, d.	N.	2,527
	V. Scully	PN.	1,865
*1891.	Oct. 29. On the death of Sir J. Hennessy,		
	P. McDermott	N.	unop.
1892.	P. McDermott	N.	2,898
	W. McM. Kavanagh	C.	514
1895.	P. McDermott	N.	unop.
1900.	P. McDermott	N.	unop.
*1902.	Feb. 26. On Mr. McDermott's retirement,		
	J. Devlin	N.	unop.

South Division. P., 33,747. EL, 5,135.			
1885.	P. A. Chance	N.	4,088
	R. De la Poer	C.	222
1886.	P. A. Chance	N.	unop.
1892.	P. A. Chance	N.	3,346
	R. De la Poer	C.	253
*1894.	Sept. 7. On Mr. Chance's retirement,		
	S. Morris	N.	unop.
1895.	S. Morris	N.	unop.
1900.	James O'Mara	N.	unop.

King's County (2).

Birr Division. P., 30,764. EL, 4,534.			
1885.	B. C. Molloy	N.	3,408
	Capt. T. S. W. Bernard C.		760
1886.	B. C. Molloy	N.	3,266
	Capt. T. S. W. Bernard C.		611
1892.	B. C. Molloy	N.	3,279
	W. T. Trench	C.	670
1895.	B. C. Molloy	N.	unop.
1900.	M. Raddy	N.	1,451
	B. C. Molloy	N.	1,181
Tullamore Div. P., 29,423. EL, 4,685.			
1885.	J. F. Fox	N.	3,700
	W. Hussey Walsh, d.	Loy.	323
1886.	J. F. Fox	N.	unop.
1892.	J. F. Fox	N.	unop.
1895.	J. F. Fox	N.	unop.
1900.	E. Haviland Burke	N.	unop.

Leitrim (2).

North Division. P., 34,460. EL, 6,487.			
1885.	M. Conway	N.	4,696
	G. L. Tottenham	C.	541
1886.	M. Conway	PN.	unop.
1892.	P. A. McHugh	N.	4,502
	C. L. Tottenham	C.	645
1895.	P. A. McHugh	N.	unop.
1900.	P. A. McHugh	N.	4,025
	C. J. Singleton	C.	383
*1903.	Oct. 3. Mr. McHugh being declared		
	bankrupt,		
	P. A. McHugh, re-el.	N.	unop.

South Division. P., 34,883. EL, 6,092.			
1885.	L. P. Hayden, d.	N.	4,525
	J. O. Lawder	C.	489
1886.	L. P. Hayden, d.	PN.	unop.
1892.	J. Tully	N.	4,241
	R. O'Brien	C.	516
1895.	J. Tully	N.	unop.
1900.	J. Tully	N.	unop.

Limerick County (2).

West Division. P., 50,284. EL, 7,350.			
1885.	W. Abraham	N.	unop.
1886.	W. Abraham	N.	unop.
1892.	M. Austin	N.	3,257
	H. Harrison	PN.	516
1895.	M. Austin	N.	unop.
1900.	P. J. O'Shaughnessy	N.	unop.
East Division. P., 49,644. EL, 7,845.			
1885.	J. Finncane, d.	N.	unop.
1886.	J. Finncane, d.	N.	unop.
1892.	J. Finncane, d.	N.	2,903
	W. Nunan	PN.	1,174
1895.	J. Finncane, d.	N.	unop.
1900.	W. London	N.	unop.

Londonderry County (2).

North Division. P., 53,787. EL, 9,644.			
1885.	H. L. Mulholland	C.	5,189
	Rt. Hon. S. Walker, Q.C. L.		8,017
1886.	H. L. Mulholland	C.	unop.
1892.	(Hon.) H. L. Mulholland C.		5,490
	Dr. T. Greer	GL.	2,300
1895.	Rt. Hon. J. Atkinson C.		4,768
	A. Houston, Q.C.	GL.	2,538
1900.	Rt. Hon. J. Atkinson, Q.C. C.		unop.

South Division. P., 50,725. EL, 8,262.			
1885.	Timothy M. Healy	N.	4,723
	Col. Hugh McCalmont C.		3,241
	Sir W. H. Findlater	L.	1,816
1886.	(Sir) Thomas Lea, d. LU.		4,787
	Timothy M. Healy	N.	4,629
1892.	(Sir) Thomas Lea, d. LU.		4,554
	Rt. Hon. S. Walker, Q.C. N.		4,063
1895.	Sir Thomas Lea, Bt. d. LU.		4,485
	Sergt. W. H. Dodd, Q.C. GL.		4,068
1900.	J. Gordon, Q.C.	LU.	unop.

Longford County (2).

North Division. P., 23,468. EL, 3,838.			
1885.	Justin McCarthy	N.	2,549
	J. M. Wilson	C.	163
1886.	Justin McCarthy	N.	unop.
*1887.	Feb. 5. Mr. McCarthy electing to sit for		
	Londonderry,		
	T. M. Healy	N.	unop.
1892.	Justin McCarthy	N.	2,741
	J. M. Wilson	C.	203
1895.	Justin McCarthy	N.	unop.
1900.	J. P. Farrell	N.	unop.

South Division. P., 23,204. EL, 3,820.			
1885.	L. Connolly	N.	3,046
	James Wilson	L.	321
1886.	L. Connolly	PN.	unop.
*1888.	June 30. On Mr. Connolly's retirement,		
	J. G. Fitzgerald	PN.	unop.
1892.	Hon. E. Blake, Q.C. N.		2,544
	G. H. Miller	LU.	347
1895.	Hon. E. Blake, Q.C. N.		unop.
1900.	Hon. E. Blake, Q.C. N.		unop.

IRELAND—COUNTIES—continued.

Louth (2).

North Division. P., 35,242. EL, 5,800.

1885.	Joseph Nolan	N.	2,581	
	<i>Philip Callan, d.</i>	IN.	1,451	
1886.	Joseph Nolan	PN.		unop.
1892.	Timothy M. Healy	N.	2,268	
	<i>Philip Callan, d.</i>	IN.	1,569	
1895.	Timothy M. Healy	N.		2,294
	<i>Joseph Nolan</i>	PN.		1,483
1900.	T. M. Healy	N.	1,604	
	<i>E. Haviland Burke</i>	N.	1,251	

South Division. P., 30,578. EL, 5,010.

1885.	T. P. Gill	N.	unop.	
1886.	T. P. Gill	N.		unop.
1892.	Dr. D. Ambrose, d.	N.	2,451	
	<i>Joseph Nolan</i>	PN.	1,126	
1895.	Dr. D. Ambrose, d.	N.		2,006
	<i>J. G. Fitzgerald</i>	PN.		1,044
*1896.	Mar. 19. On Dr. Ambrose's death,			
	<i>R. McGhee</i>	N.	1,626	
	<i>Col. J. P. Nolan</i>	PN.	1,249	
	<i>Philip Callan, d.</i>	IN.	409	
1900.	Joseph Nolan	N.		1,233
	<i>R. McGhee</i>	N.		984

Mayo (4).

North Division. P., 49,077. EL, 7,263.

1885.	D. Crilly	N.	unop.	
1886.	D. Crilly	N.		unop.
1892.	D. Crilly	N.	2,201	
	<i>B. Egan</i>	PN.	1,397	
1895.	D. Crilly	N.		1,937
	<i>B. Egan</i>	PN.		1,816
1900.	Conor O'Kelly	N.	2,504	
	<i>W. M. Murphy</i>	N.	1,116	

West Division. P., 52,589. EL, 9,078.

1885.	John Deasy, d.	N.	4,790	
	<i>R. V. Stoney</i>	C.	181	
1886.	John Deasy, d.	N.		unop.
1892.	John Deasy, d.	N.	3,456	
	<i>J. O'C. Power</i>	GL.	611	
*1893.	Aug. 8. On Mr. Deasy's retirement,			
	<i>Dr. R. Ambrose</i>	N.	unop.	
1895.	Dr. R. Ambrose	N.		unop.
1900.	Dr. R. Ambrose	N.		unop.

East Division. P., 43,236. EL, 8,065.

1885.	John Dillon	N.	unop.	
1886.	John Dillon	N.		unop.
1892.	John Dillon	N.	2,464	
	<i>J. FitzGibbon</i>	PN.	257	
1895.	John Dillon	N.		unop.
1900.	John Dillon	N.		unop.

South Division. P., 49,761. EL, 8,216.

1885.	J. F. X. O'Brien, d.	N.	4,953	
	<i>G. O. Malley, Q.C., d.</i>	C.	75	
1886.	J. F. X. O'Brien, d.	N.		unop.
1892.	J. F. X. O'Brien, d.	N.	unop.	
1895.	June. Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien resigned and was elected for Cork City.			
1895.	Michael Davitt	N.		unop.
*1900.	Feb. 26th. On Mr. Davitt's resignation,			
	<i>J. O'Donnell</i>	N.	2,401	
	<i>J. McBride</i>	N.	427	
1900.	J. O'Donnell	N.		unop.

Meath (2).

North Division. P., 84,286. EL, 5,713.

1885.	K. I. O'Doherty, d.	N.	unop.	
1886.	P. Mahony	N.		unop.
1892.	M. Davitt	N.	2,549	
	<i>P. Mahony</i>	PN.	2,146	
*1893.	Feb. 21. Mr. Davitt unseated on petition,			
	<i>J. Gibney</i>	N.	2,635	
	<i>P. Mahony</i>	PN.	2,376	
1895.	J. Gibney	N.		2,324
	<i>J. Sweetman</i>	PN.		2,292
1900.	Patrick White	N.	1,453	
	<i>J. Gibney</i>	N.	1,316	

Meath—continued.

South Division. P., 33,211. EL, 5,821.

1885.	E. Sheil	N.	unop.	
1886.	E. Sheil	N.		unop.
1892.	P. Fullam	N.	2,212	
	<i>J. J. Dalton</i>	PN.	2,199	
*1893.	Feb. 18. Mr. Fullam unseated on petition,			
	<i>J. Jordan</i>	N.	2,707	
	<i>J. J. Dalton</i>	PN.	2,633	
1895.	J. H. Parnell	PN.		2,330
	<i>J. Jordan</i>	N.		2,337
1900.	J. L. Carew, d.	N.	unop.	
*1903.	Oct. 9. On the death of Mr. Carew,			
	<i>D. Sheehy</i>	N.		2,245
	<i>J. H. Parnell</i>	IN.		1,031

Monaghan (2).

North Division. P., 33,203. EL, 6,523.

1885.	T. M. Healy	N.	4,055	
	<i>Sir John Leslie, Bt.</i>	C.	2,685	
*1886.	Feb. 11. Mr. Healy selecting S. Derry,			
	<i>P. O'Brien</i>	N.	4,032	
	<i>J. C. Hall</i>	C.	2,634	
1886.	P. O'Brien	N.		3,963
	<i>Sir John Leslie, Bt.</i>	C.		2,491
1892.	C. Diamond	N.	3,697	
	<i>H. W. Jackson</i>	C.	2,260	
1895.	D. MacAleese, d.	N.		3,377
	<i>Hon. P. Westenra</i>	C.		2,094
1900.	D. MacAleese, d.	N.	unop.	
*1900.	Dec. 21. On the death of Mr. MacAleese,			
	<i>E. C. Thompson</i>	N.		unop.

South Division. P., 36,403. EL, 6,664.

1885.	Sir J. N. McKenna, Kt. N.		4,735	
	<i>S. E. Shirley, d.</i>	C.	963	
1886.	Sir J. N. McKenna	N.		4,715
	<i>Hon. P. C. Westenra</i>	C.		1,009
1892.	F. O'Driscoll	N.	4,243	
	<i>M. M. Rutherford</i>	C.	1,007	
1895.	James Daly	N.		3,887
	<i>Major W. Tension</i>	C.		1,017
1900.	James Daly	N.	unop.	
*1902.	Mar. 4. On Mr. Daly's retirement,			
	<i>John McKean</i>	N.		unop.

Queen's County (2).

Ossory Division. P., 29,091. EL, 4,387.

1885.	A. O'Connor	N.	3,959	
	<i>R. Caldwell</i>	C.	293	
*1886.	Feb. 12. Mr. O'Connor selecting E. Donegal,			
	<i>S. O'Mara</i>	N.	unop.	
1886.	W. A. Macdonald	N.		unop.
1892.	E. Crean	N.	3,666	
	<i>R. Staples, d.</i>	C.	523	
1895.	E. Crean	N.		2,966
	<i>Col. W. H. Poe</i>	C.		630
	<i>W. A. Macdonald</i>	PN.		333
1900.	W. Delany	N.	unop.	

Leix Division. P., 29,281. EL, 4,956.

1885.	R. G. Lalor, d.	N.	3,750	
	<i>Capt. R. G. Cosby</i>	C.	507	
1886.	R. G. Lalor, d.	N.		3,523
	<i>Capt. R. G. Cosby</i>	C.		406
1892.	Dr. M. A. McDonnell	N.	3,261	
	<i>Lt.-Col. R. G. Cosby</i>	C.	513	
1895.	Dr. M. A. McDonnell	N.		unop.
1900.	Dr. M. A. McDonnell	N.	unop.	

Roscommon (2).

North Division. P., 43,830. EL, 8,717.

1885.	J. J. O'Kelly	N.	4,664	
	<i>P. Mulrany</i>	IN.	1,433	
	<i>Col. C. Robertson</i>	C.	366	
1886.	J. J. O'Kelly	N.		unop.
1892.	M. McD. Bodkin	N.	3,251	
	<i>J. J. O'Kelly</i>	PN.	3,199	
1895.	J. J. O'Kelly	PN.		3,411
	<i>T. J. Condon</i>	N.		2,935
1900.	J. J. O'Kelly	N.	unop.	

IRELAND—COUNTIES—continued.

Roscommon—continued.

South Division. P., 51,323. EL., 8,899.		
1885.	A. Commins	N. 6,033
	<i>W. J. Talbot</i>	C. 338
1894.	A. Commins	N. unop.
1892.	L. P. Hayden, d.	PN. 3,815
	<i>A. Commins</i>	N. 2,244
1896.	L. P. Hayden, d.	PN. 3,898
	<i>John Dillon</i>	N. 2,444
*1897.	July 15. On the death of Mr. L. Hayden,	
	<i>J. P. Hayden</i>	PN. unop.
1900.	<i>J. P. Hayden</i>	N. unop.

Sligo County (2).

North Division. P., 44,616. EL., 8,272.		
1885.	P. McDonald, d.	N. 5,216
	<i>Col. J. Ffolliott, d.</i>	C. 772
1886.	P. McDonald, d.	N. unop.
*1891.	April 2. On the death of Mr. McDonald,	
	<i>B. Coltery</i>	N. 3,261
	<i>V. B. Dillon, d.</i>	PN. 2,493
1892.	<i>B. Coltery</i>	N. 4,262
	<i>O. S. Wynne</i>	C. 958
1895.	<i>B. Coltery</i>	N. 3,274
	<i>H. Harrison</i>	PN. 1,281
	<i>Sir M. Crofton, Bt., d. C.</i>	772
*1900.	Mar. 7. On Mr. Coltery's resignation,	
	<i>J. O'Dowd</i>	N. unop.
1900.	<i>W. McKillop</i>	N. unop.
South Division. P., 42,808. EL., 7,316.		
1885.	Thomas Sexton	N. 5,151
	<i>A. Perceval</i>	C. 541
1886.	Thomas Sexton	N. unop.
*1887.	Feb. 7. Mr. Sexton selecting W. Belfast,	
	<i>E. J. Kennedy</i>	N. unop.
*1888.	July 6. On Mr. Kennedy's retirement,	
	<i>E. Leamy</i>	N. unop.
1892.	<i>T. Curran</i>	N. 4,800
	<i>Col. J. Ffolliott, d.</i>	C. 543
1895.	<i>T. Curran</i>	N. 3,717
	<i>James Campbell</i>	C. 522
1900.	<i>J. O'Dowd</i>	N. unop.

Tipperary (4).

North Division. P., 39,069. EL., 5,711.		
1885.	P. J. O'Brien	N. 4,789
	<i>H. Eustace</i>	C. 252
1886.	P. J. O'Brien	N. unop.
1892.	P. J. O'Brien	N. 4,064
	<i>Capt. Hon. C. G. Trench</i>	C. 462
1895.	P. J. O'Brien	N. unop.
1900.	P. J. O'Brien	N. unop.
Mid Division. P., 40,675. EL., 6,085.		
1885.	T. Mayne	N. 3,804
	<i>G. E. Ryan</i>	C. 265
1886.	T. Mayne	N. unop.
*1890.	May 15. On Mr. Mayne's retirement,	
	<i>H. Harrison</i>	PN. unop.
1892.	<i>J. W. McCarthy, d.</i>	N. 3,284
	<i>M. Conway</i>	PN. 387
	<i>W. C. H. Armstrong</i>	C. 346
*1893.	Feb. 24. On Mr. McCarthy's death,	
	<i>J. F. Hogan</i>	N. unop.
1895.	<i>J. F. Hogan</i>	N. unop.
1900.	<i>Kendal E. O'Brien</i>	N. 2,816
	<i>F. O'Driscoll</i>	N. 587
South Division. P., 37,144. EL., 5,235.		
1885.	John O'Connor	N. 3,572
	<i>Col. C. Barton</i>	C. 122
1886.	John O'Connor	N. unop.
1892.	<i>F. Mandeville, d.</i>	N. 2,571
	<i>John O'Connor</i>	PN. 773
1895.	<i>F. Mandeville, d.</i>	N. 1,723
	<i>Count A. J. Moore, d. PN.</i>	1,222
1900.	<i>J. Cullinan</i>	N. unop.

Tipperary—continued.

East Division. P., 40,903. EL., 5,454.		
1885.	T. J. Condon	N. 4,064
	<i>Major Fitz-Gibbon Trant</i>	C. 192
1886.	T. J. Condon	N. unop.
1892.	T. J. Condon	N. 2,998
	<i>P. R. Dennehy</i>	PN. 891
1895.	T. J. Condon	N. unop.
1900.	T. J. Condon	N. unop.

Tyrene (4).

North Division. P., 33,261. EL., 6,165.		
1885.	Lord E. Hamilton	C. 3,245
	<i>John Dillon</i>	N. 2,922
1886.	Lord E. Hamilton	C. 3,219
	<i>S. O. Wylie</i>	N. 2,967
1892.	Lord F. S. Hamilton	C. 3,045
	<i>Prof. (Sir) J. B. Dougherty</i>	N. 2,996
1895.	Rt. Hn. C. H. Hemphill GL.	2,943
	<i>W. Wilson</i>	C. 2,857
1900.	Rt. Hn. C. H. Hemphill L.	2,899
	<i>D. J. Wilson, d.</i>	LU. 2,814
Mid Division. P., 37,999. EL., 7,062.		
1885.	M. J. Kenny	N. 4,299
	<i>H. H. Moore</i>	C. 2,657
1886.	M. J. Kenny	N. 4,145
	<i>H. H. Moore</i>	C. 2,475
1892.	M. J. Kenny	N. 3,667
	<i>E. C. Thompson</i>	C. 2,598
	<i>Count G. N. Plunkett</i>	PN. 123
1895.	G. Murnaghan	N. 3,759
	<i>E. C. Thompson</i>	C. 2,252
1900.	G. Murnaghan	N. unop.
East Division. P., 39,513. EL., 6,303.		
1885.	W. J. Reynolds	N. 3,919
	<i>J. M. Stuart</i>	C. 3,861
1886.	W. J. Reynolds	N. 3,843
	<i>Matthew G. Megaw</i>	LU. 3,375
1892.	W. J. Reynolds	N. 3,430
	<i>T. L. Corbett</i>	C. 3,222
1895.	P. C. Doogan	N. 3,413
	<i>T. L. Corbett</i>	C. 3,261
1900.	P. C. Doogan	N. 3,126
	<i>Lt.-Col. J. L. Sandwith</i>	C. 3,050
South Division. P., 34,824. EL., 5,950.		
1885.	W. O'Brien	N. 3,435
	<i>Capt. S. H. Maxwell, d. C.</i>	3,382
1886.	T. W. Russell	LU. 3,481
	<i>W. O'Brien</i>	N. 3,382
1892.	T. W. Russell	LU. 3,468
	<i>Rt. Hon. T. A. Dickson</i>	N. 3,096
1895.	T. W. Russell	LU. 3,253
	<i>T. Shillington</i>	GL. 3,046
1900.	T. W. Russell	LU. 2,499
	<i>E. C. Thompson</i>	N. 2,499
	<i>Major R. J. Howard</i>	IC. 303

Waterford County (2).

West Division. P., 32,365. EL., 4,471.		
1885.	J. D. Pyne, d.	N. 3,746
	<i>Sir R. F. Keane, Bt., d. C.</i>	359
1886.	J. D. Pyne, d.	N. unop.
*1890.	Feb. 24. Mr. Pyne having been acci-	
	<i>A. Webb</i>	N. unop.
	<i>A. Webb</i>	N. unop.
1892.	<i>A. Webb</i>	N. unop.
1895.	<i>A. Webb</i>	N. unop.
*1895.	Sept. 11. On Mr. Webb's retirement,	
	<i>J. J. Shee</i>	N. unop.
1900.	<i>J. J. Shee (now O'Shee)</i>	N. unop.
East Division. P., 29,092. EL., 4,872.		
1885.	P. J. Power	N. 3,291
	<i>Capt. W. de la Poer</i>	C. 314
1886.	P. J. Power	N. unop.
1892.	P. J. Power	N. 2,562
	<i>E. Leamy, d.</i>	PN. 1,043
1895.	P. J. Power	N. unop.
1900.	P. J. Power	N. unop.

IRELAND—COUNTIES—continued.

Westmeath (2).

North Division. P., 29,876. EL., 5,140.

1885.	J. Tuite	.....N.	3,648	
	<i>John Wilson</i>	.....Loy.	255	
1886.	J. Tuite	.....N.	unop.	
1892.	J. Tuite	.....N.	2,878	
	<i>A. Blane</i>	.....PN.	379	
1895.	J. Tuite	.....N.	unop.	
1900.	P. J. Kennedy	.....N.	1,768	
	<i>L. Ginnell</i>	.....N.	1,418	

South Division. P., 28,567. EL., 5,206.

1885.	D. Sullivan	.....N.	3,618	
	<i>H. Southwood Smith</i>	.....Loy.	200	
1886.	D. Sullivan	.....N.	unop.	
1892.	D. Sullivan	.....N.	2,585	
	<i>C. P. O'Donoghue, d.</i>	.....PN.	1,080	
1895.	D. Sullivan	.....N.	unop.	
1900.	D. Sullivan	.....N.	unop.	

Wexford (2).

North Division. P., 51,262. EL., 9,002.

1885.	J. E. Redmond	.....N.	6,581	
	<i>Viscount Stopford</i>	.....C.	917	
1886.	J. E. Redmond	.....PN.	unop.	
*1892.	March 11. Mr. Redmond having resigned in October, 1891, to contest Cork City,			
	T. J. Healy	.....N.	unop.	
1892.	T. J. Healy	.....N.	5,728	
	<i>Col. J. R. Magrath</i>	.....C.	859	
1895.	T. J. Healy	.....N.	4,689	
	<i>J. B. Falconer</i>	.....C.	785	
1900.	Sir T. H. G. Eamonde, Bt. N.	2,823		
	<i>T. J. Healy</i>	.....N.	1,153	

Wexford—continued.

South Division. P., 52,575. EL., 8,656.

1885.	J. Barry	.....N.	unop.	
1886.	J. Barry	.....N.	unop.	
1892.	J. Barry	.....N.	5,104	
	<i>Capt. S. Barrett-Hamilton, C.</i>	554		
*1893.	November 30. Mr. J. Barry retiring,			
	P. French	.....N.	unop.	
1895.	P. French	.....N.	unop.	
1900.	P. French	.....N.	unop.	

Wicklow (3).

West Division. P., 27,132. EL., 4,401.

1885.	G. M. Byrne	.....N.	3,721	
	<i>W. F. Hume-Dick, d.</i>	.....C.	871	
1886.	G. M. Byrne	.....PN.	3,581	
	<i>W. F. Hume-Dick, d. C.</i>	856		
1892.	Jas. O'Connor	.....N.	2,582	
	<i>Col. R. P. Saunders</i>	.....LU.	784	
	<i>J. H. Parnell</i>	.....PN.	546	
1895.	Jas. O'Connor	.....N.	unop.	
1900.	Jas. O'Connor	.....N.	unop.	

East Division. P., 31,275. EL., 4,890.

1885.	W. J. Corbet	.....N.	3,885	
	<i>Col. C. G. Tottenham</i>	.....C.	1,000	
1886.	W. J. Corbet	.....N.	3,101	
	<i>Col. C. G. Tottenham</i>	.....C.	984	
1892.	J. Sweetman	.....N.	1,438	
	<i>Capt. R. C. Halpin, d. C.</i>	1,225		
	<i>W. J. Corbet</i>	.....PN.	1,116	
*1895.	Ap. 26. Mr. Sweetman, then PN., resigning.			
	E. P. O'Kelly	.....N.	1,253	
	<i>J. Sweetman</i>	.....PN.	1,191	
	<i>Col. C. G. Tottenham</i>	.....C.	1,165	
1895.	W. J. Corbet	.....PN.	1,295	
	<i>Col. C. G. Tottenham</i>	.....C.	1,208	
	<i>F. A. O'Keefe</i>	.....N.	1,127	
1900.	D. J. Cogan	.....N.	unop.	

IRELAND—CITIES AND BOROUGHES.

16 Members. Population, 1902—892,463. Parliamentary Electors, 1905—113,426.

	1895.	1900.
Unionist Votes recorded	6,678	12,617
Nationalist Votes recorded	10,825	21,695

† Electors in uncontested Unionist Constituencies 39,664 32,559
 † Electors in uncontested Nationalist Constituencies 33,814 26,577

† 4 in 1895; 3 in 1900.

† 4 in 1895; 5 in 1900.

Belfast City (4). P., 848,706. EL., 44,469.

East Division. P., 121,520. EL., 15,527.				
1885.	E. S. W. De Cobain	.....C.	3,083	
	<i>Sir J. P. Corry, Bt., d. C.</i>	2,929		
	<i>R. W. Murray, d.</i>	870		
1886.	E. S. W. De Cobain	.....C.	5,065	
	<i>R. McCalmont</i>	.....N.	1,289	
*1892.	Mar. 9. On expulsion of Mr. De Cobain,			
	G. W. Wolff	.....C.	4,748	
	<i>Sir W. T. Charley, Q.C. & IC.</i>	2,607		
1892.	G. W. Wolff	.....C.	unop.	
1895.	G. W. Wolff	.....C.	unop.	
1900.	G. W. Wolff	.....C.	unop.	

South Division. P., 73,385. EL., 9,388.

1885.	W. Johnston, d.	.....C.	3,610	
	<i>J. W. Workman</i>	.....L.	990	
	<i>Dr. R. Seeds</i>	.....C.	871	
1886.	W. Johnston, d.	.....C.	4,542	
	<i>A. McErlean</i>	.....N.	657	
1892.	W. Johnston, d.	.....C.	unop.	
1895.	W. Johnston, d.	.....C.	unop.	
1900.	W. Johnston, d.	.....C.	unop.	
*1902.	Aug. 18. On the death of Mr. Johnston,			
	T. H. Sloan	.....IC.	3,795	
	<i>C. W. Dunbar-Buller</i>	.....C.	2,909	

Belfast City—continued.

West Division. P., 64,480. EL., 8,792.				
1885.	(Sir) J. H. Haslett, d.	.....C.	3,780	
	<i>T. Sexton</i>	.....N.	3,743	
1886.	T. Sexton	.....N.	3,832	
	<i>(Sir) J. H. Haslett, d.</i>	3,729		
1892.	H. O. Arnold-Forster	.....LU.	4,266	
	<i>T. Sexton</i>	.....N.	3,427	
1895.	H. O. Arnold-Forster	.....LU.	unop.	
1900.	H. O. Arnold-Forster	.....LU.	unop.	
*1903.	Oct. 23. Rt. Hon. H. O. Arnold-Forster	.....LU.	unop.	
North Division. P., 80,920. EL., 10,762.				
1885.	W. Ewart, d.	.....C.	3,915	
	<i>A. Bowman</i>	.....L.	1,830	
1886.	(Sir) W. Ewart, d.	.....C.	4,522	
	<i>J. Dempsey</i>	.....N.	732	
*1889.	Aug. 12. On the death of Sir W. Ewart,			
	Sir E. J. Harland, Bt., d. C.	unop.		
1892.	Sir E. J. Harland, Bt., d. C.	unop.		
1895.	Sir E. J. Harland, Bt., d. C.	unop.		
*1896.	Jan. 22. On the death of Sir E. Harland,			
	Sir J. H. Haslett, Bt., d. C.	5,935		
	<i>Adam Turner</i>	.....IC.	3,434	
1900.	Sir J. H. Haslett, Bt., d. C.	4,172		
	<i>T. Harrison</i>	.....LU.	1,855	
*1905.	On the death of Sir J. Haslett,			
	Rt. Hon. Sir D. Dixon, Bt. C.	4,440		
	<i>W. Walker</i>	.....Lab.	3,966	

IRELAND—CITIES AND BOROUGHS—continued.

Cork City (2). P., 100,022. EL., 13,935.	
1885. C. S. Parnell, d. N. 6,716	
Maurice Healy N. 6,586	
Joseph Pike C. 1,464	
Cpt. Bainbridge, R.N., d. C. 1,401	
1886. C. S. Parnell, d. N. unop.	
Maurice Healy N. unop.	
*1891. Nov. 6. On the death of Mr. Parnell,	
M. Flavin N. 8,099	
J. E. Redmond PN. 2,167	
Capt. Sarafeld C. 1,161	
1892. W. O'Brien N. 5,273	
Maurice Healy N. 4,759	
W. H. K. Redmond PN. 3,186	
D. Horgan PN. 3,077	
*1895. June 27. On Mr. W. O'Brien's retirement,	
J. F. X. O'Brien, d. N. 4,339	
A. Roche PN. 4,182	
1895. J. F. X. O'Brien, d. N. 5,827	
Maurice Healy N. 5,169	
A. Roche PN. 4,994	
J. C. Blake PN. 4,906	
1900. W. O'Brien N. 5,812	
J. F. X. O'Brien, d. N. 5,513	
J. C. Blake N. 2,285	
Maurice Healy N. 1,985	
*1904. Aug. 19. Mr. O'Brien having retired in 1903,	
W. O'Brien, re-el. N. unop.	
*1905. June 14. On the death of Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien,	
A. Roche N. unop.	
Dublin City (4). P., 286,885. EL., 25,262.	
College Green Div. P., 74,467. EL., 9,267.	
1885. T. D. Sullivan N. 6,548	
D. Sherlock L. 1,518	
1886. T. D. Sullivan N. unop.	
1892. Dr. J. E. Kenny PN. 2,598	
Sir H. Cochrane Kt., d. LU. 1,441	
T. D. Sullivan N. 1,028	
1895. Dr. J. E. Kenny PN. unop.	
*1896. April 6. On Dr. Kenny's retirement,	
J. L. Carew, d. PN. unop.	
J. P. Nannetti N. 2,467	
J. L. Carew, d. N. 2,173	
Dublin Harbour Div. P., 74,922. EL., 8,500.	
1885. T. C. Harrington N. 6,717	
Sir R. Blennerhassett, Bt. L. 1,028	
1886. T. C. Harrington PN. unop.	
1892. T. C. Harrington PN. 4,482	
J. McDonnell N. 1,376	
1895. T. C. Harrington PN. unop.	
1900. T. C. Harrington N. unop.	
St. Stephen's Green Division. P., 68,364.	
EL., 8,882.	
1885. E. D. Gray, d. N. 5,277	
Sir E. C. Guinness, Bt. C. 3,334	
1886. E. D. Gray, d. N. 5,008	
Sir E. Sullivan, Bt. LU. 2,566	
*1888. May 12. On the death of Mr. Gray,	
(Rt. Hon.) T. A. Dickson N. 4,819	
(Sir) R. Sexton, d. C. 2,982	
1892. W. Kenny, Q.C. LU. 2,993	
(Rt. Hon.) J. Meade, d. PN. 2,873	
W. Pearson N. 615	
1895. W. Kenny, Q.C. LU. 3,661	
Count G. N. Plunkett PN. 3,306	
*1895. Sep. 2. On Mr. Kenny accepting office,	
W. Kenny, Q.C. LU. 3,325	
P. Mahony PN. 2,893	
*1898. Jan. 21. Mr. Kenny being app'd a Judge,	
J. H. M. Campbell, Q.C. C. 3,525	
Count G. N. Plunkett PN. 3,387	
1900. J. McCann, d. N. 3,429	
J. H. M. Campbell, Q.C. C. 2,873	
*1904. March 21. On the death of Mr. McCann,	
L. A. Waldron N. 3,457	
C. L. Matheson, K.C. C. 2,821	
St. Patrick's Div. P., 66,182. EL., 8,553.	
1885. W. M. Murphy N. 5,330	
(Sir) M. E. Dockrell C. 1,102	
1886. W. M. Murphy N. unop.	
1892. W. Field PN. 3,604	
W. M. Murphy N. 1,110	
1895. W. Field PN. unop.	
1900. W. Field N. unop.	

Galway Town (1). P., 16,257. EL., 2,250.	
1885. T. P. O'Connor N. 1,335	
T. G. P. Hallett Loy. 164	
*1884. Feb. 11. Mr. O'Connor electing to sit for	
Liverpool (Scotland Division),	
Capt. W. H. O'Shea, d. N. 942	
A. A. Lynch (retd.) N. 54	
1886. J. Pinkerton N. unop.	
1892. J. Pinkerton N. 644	
Arthur A. Lynch PN. 593	
1895. J. Pinkerton N. 598	
E. Leamy PN. 465	
(Hon.) M. H. F. Morris C. 395	
1900. Hon. M. H. F. Morris C. 882	
E. Leamy N. 788	
*1901. Nov. 21. Mr. Morris succeeding to Peerage,	
Arthur A. Lynch N. 1,247	
Rt. Hon. H. C. Plunkett C. 473	
*1903. March 9. A. A. Lynch being convicted	
of high treason,	
C. R. Devlin N. unop.	
Kilkenny (1). P., 13,242. EL., 1,527.	
1885. J. F. Smithwick N. unop.	
1886. Thos. Quinn, d. N. unop.	
1892. T. B. Curran N. 744	
J. O'Connor PN. 604	
1895. P. O'Brien PN. 681	
J. P. Farrell N. 657	
1900. P. O'Brien N. unop.	
Limerick City (1). P., 46,170. EL., 4,873.	
1885. H. J. Gill N. 3,093	
(Sir) J. Spaight, d. C. 698	
1886. H. J. Gill N. unop.	
*1888. April 17. On Mr. Gill's retirement,	
F. A. O'Keefe N. unop.	
1892. F. A. O'Keefe N. 1,876	
P. O'Brien PN. 1,490	
1895. John Daly PN. unop.	
*1895. Sept. 11. John Daly, a convict, being	
declared ineligible, and seat vacated,	
F. A. O'Keefe N. 1,851	
Joseph Nolan PN. 1,764	
1900. M. Joyce N. 2,522	
F. E. Kearney C. 471	
Londonderry City (1). P., 39,892. EL., 5,895.	
1885. C. E. Lewis, d. C. 1,824	
Justin McCarthy N. 1,792	
1886. (Sir) C. E. Lewis, d. C. 1,781	
Justin McCarthy N. 1,773	
1896. Oct. 25. Mr. Lewis unseated on petition,	
and seat awarded to Mr. McCarthy.	
1892. John Ross, Q.C. C. 1,986	
Justin McCarthy N. 1,960	
1895. E. F. V. Knox C. 2,053	
John Ross, Q.C. C. 1,994	
*1899. Feb. 16. On Mr. Knox's retirement,	
Count A. J. Moore, d. N. 2,343	
E. T. Herdman LU. 2,301	
1900. Marquis of Hamilton C. 2,351	
Count A. J. Moore, d. N. 2,294	
*1903. Oct. 28. Marq. of Hamilton C. unop.	
Newry (1). P., 13,137. EL., 1,810.	
1885. J. H. McCarthy N. unop.	
1886. J. H. McCarthy N. 1,183	
R. C. Saunders LU. 716	
1892. P. G. H. Carvill N. 907	
H. Thomson C. 744	
R. Johnston PN. 54	
1895. P. G. H. Carvill N. 967	
H. Thomson C. 658	
1900. P. G. H. Carvill N. unop.	
Waterford (1). P., 28,153. EL., 3,401.	
1885. R. Power, d. N. 2,420	
F. G. Bloomfield C. 276	
1886. R. Power, d. PN. unop.	
*1891. Dec. 17. On the death of Mr. Power,	
J. E. Redmond PN. 1,775	
M. Davitt N. 1,229	
1892. J. E. Redmond PN. 1,676	
D. Sheehy N. 1,238	
1895. J. E. Redmond PN. 1,788	
T. J. Farrell N. 1,229	
1900. J. E. Redmond N. unop.	

UNIVERSITIES.

9 Members. Electors, 1905—44,344. No contests in 1895 or 1900.

ENGLAND.

Oxford University (2). El., 6,455.

1885.	Rt.Hn.Sir J. Mowbray, d.C.	unop.
	J. G. Talbot	C. unop.
1886.	Right Hon. Sir J. R.	
	Mowbray, Bt., d.	C. .. unop.
	J. G. Talbot	C. .. unop.
1892.	Rt.Hn.Sir J. Mowbray, d.C.	unop.
	J. G. Talbot	C. unop.
1895.	Rt.Hn.Sir J. Mowbray, d.C.	.. unop.
	(Rt. Hon.) J. G. Talbot	C. .. unop.
*1899.	May 11. On the death of Sir J. Mowbray,	
	Sir W. R. Anson, Bt.	LU. unop.
1900.	Rt. Hon. J. G. Talbot	C. .. unop.
	Sir W. R. Anson, Bt. LU.	.. unop.

Cambridge University (2). El., 6,985.

1885.	Rt. Hon. A. J. Beresford	
	Hope, d.	C. unop.
	Rt. Hon. H. C. Raikes, d.C.	unop.
1886.	Rt. Hon. A. J. Beresford	
	Hope, d.	C. .. unop.
	Rt. Hon. H. C. Raikes, d.C.	.. unop.
†1886.	Aug. 13. H. C. Raikes, d.C.	unop.
*1887.	Nov. 17. On the death of Mr. Hope,	
	Sir G. G. Stokes, Bt., d.C.	unop.
*1891.	Oct. 9. On the death of Mr. Raikes,	
	Prof. R. C. Jebb	C. .. unop.
1892.	Prof. R. C. Jebb	C. unop.
	Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst	C. .. unop.
1895.	Prof. (Sir) R. C. Jebb	C. .. unop.
	Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst	C. .. unop.
1900.	Sir R. C. Jebb, Kt.	C. unop.
	Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Gorst	C. unop.

London University (1). El., 4,994.

1885.	Sir J. Lubbock, Bt.	L. unop.
1886.	(Right Hon.) Sir J.	
	Lubbock, Bt.	LU. .. 1,341
	F. Harrison	GL. .. 516
1892.	Rt. Hon. Sir J. Lubbock	LU. unop.
1895.	Rt. Hon. Sir J. Lubbock	LU. .. unop.
*1900.	Feb. 6-10. Sir J. Lubbock created peer,	
	Sir M. Foster, K.C.B.	LU. 1,271
	Dr. (Sir) W. J. Collins	L. 863
	(Sir) E. H. Busk	LU. 586
1900.	Sir M. Foster, LU., now L.	.. unop.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh (9,483) and St. Andrews (1,406) Universities. El., 10,889.

1885.	Right Hon. J. H. A.	
	Macdonald	C. 2,840
	Sir J. E. Erichsen d.	L. 2,453

Scotland—Edin. & St. Andrews Univ.—contd.

1886.	Right Hon. J. H. A.	
	Macdonald	C. unop.
†1886.	Aug. 13. Rt. Hon. (Sir)	
	J. H. A. Macdonald	C. unop.
*1888.	Nov. 6. Mr. Macdonald being appointed	
	Lord Justice Clerk (Ld. Kingsburgh),	
	M. T. S. Darling, Q.C. . . .	C. unop.
*1890.	Nov. 12. Mr. Darling being appointed a	
	Lord of Session,	
	Rt. Hn. Sir C. Pearson, Q.C.C.	.. unop.
1892.	Rt. Hn. Sir C. Pearson, Q.C.C.	.. unop.
1895.	Rt. Hn. Sir C. Pearson	C. .. unop.
*1896.	May 12. Rt. Hon. Sir C. Pearson being	
	appointed a Lord of Session,	
	Sir W. O. Priestley, Kt., d.C.	unop.
*1900.	May 8. On Sir W. Priestley's death,	
	Sir J. B. Tuke, M.D. C. . . .	unop.
1900.	Sir J. B. Tuke, Kt. M.D. C.	unop.

Glasgow (8,363) and Aberdeen (3,966) Universities. El., 10,329.

1885.	J. A. Campbell	C. unop.
1886.	J. A. Campbell	C. .. unop.
1892.	J. A. Campbell	C. unop.
1895.	(Rt. Hn.) J. A. Campbell	C. .. unop.
1900.	Rt. Hon. J. A. Campbell	C. unop.

IRELAND.

Dublin University (2). El., 4,692.

1885.	Rt. Hon. D. R. Plunket	C. unop.
	Rt. Hon. H. Holmes, Q.C. C.	unop.
1886.	Rt. Hn. D. R. Plunket	C. .. 1,871
	Rt. Hon. H. Holmes . . .	C. .. 1,867
	H. H. Johnston	N. .. 57
	E. P. S. Counsel	N. .. 56
†1886.	Aug. 13. Hn. D. R. Plunket	C. unop.
†1886.	Rt. Hon. H. Holmes . . .	C. unop.
*1887.	July 12. Mr. Holmes being app'd a Judge,	
	Sergeant D. H. Madden C.	1,376
	Hon. B. C. Parsons	C. 712
†1888.	Feb. 3. D. H. Madden C.	.. unop.
1892.	Rt. Hon. D. R. Plunket	C. 2,188
	E. H. Carson, Q.C.	C. 1,609
	Col. J. C. Lowry, d.	C. 897
1895.	Rt. Hn. D. R. Plunket . . .	C. .. unop.
	(Rt. Hn.) E. Carson, Q.C. C.	.. unop.
*1895.	Dec. 2-6. Mr. Plunket being made a Peer,	
	Rt. Hn. W. E. H. Lecky, d. LU.	1,757
	G. Wright, Q.C.	C. 1,011
†1900.	May 16. Rt. Hon. Sir E.	
	H. Carson, Q.C.	C. .. unop.
1900.	Rt. Hon. Sir E. Carson	C. unop.
	Rt. Hn. W. E. H. Lecky, d. LU.	unop.
*1900.	Feb. 8—Mar. 5. On Mr. Lecky's	
	retirement,	
	J. H. M. Campbell, K.C. C.	.. 1,492
	A. W. Samuels, K.C. . . .	.. 1,421

ELECTORAL STATISTICS.

MEMBERS, POPULATION AND ELECTORS.

Constituencies.	Members.	Population 1901.	Electors, 1905.
ENGLAND—			
COUNTIES	224	15,707,252	3,058,948
METROPOLITAN BOROUGHES	62	4,244,689	683,061
PROVINCIAL BOROUGHES	164	10,156,593	1,671,182
UNIVERSITIES....	5	..	18,484
TOTAL..	465	30,808,589	5,431,565
WALES—			
COUNTIES	19	1,128,757	230,526
BOROUGHES	11	590,547	100,187
TOTAL..	30	1,719,304	330,713
SCOTLAND—			
COUNTIES	89	2,425,345	410,366
BURGHES.....	81	2,085,902	303,680
UNIVERSITIES....	2	..	21,218
TOTAL..	72	*4,462,247	735,764
IRELAND—			
COUNTIES	85	3,566,912	578,914
BOROUGHES	16	892,463	113,426
UNIVERSITIES....	2	..	4,092
TOTAL..	103	4,459,775	696,982
TOTAL FOR UNITED KINGDOM	670	*41,448,865	7,194,974

GROWTH OF THE ELECTORATE, 1885-1905.

Electors.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
1885-6	4,123,411	244,213	560,890	787,753	5,707,531
1892	4,508,246	261,842	608,408	744,816	6,121,307
1895	4,682,068	271,107	686,097	786,552	6,383,454
1900	4,992,942	294,848	681,182	764,196	6,732,613
1901	5,084,969	304,966	696,969	785,351	6,822,585
1902	5,153,050	311,181	705,208	791,669	6,861,008
1903	5,237,435	325,108	713,266	711,761	6,987,660
1904	5,319,312	328,558	724,820	698,712	7,068,702
1905	5,431,565	330,713	735,764	693,932	7,194,974

The Electors on the Registers (1905) and Inhabited Houses were classified as follows:—

Owners.	Occupiers.	Lodgers.	Freemen, &c.	Universities.	Total Electors.	Inhabited Houses, 1901.
1570,368	6,819,972	202,451	57,339	44,344	7,194,974	8,045,924

* Including 9,356 persons on board Scotch shipping in harbours, &c., the total population was 41,458,721.

- † This total includes a large number of occupiers who are also owners, but whose names are only on the ownership lists.

The number of Local Government Electors in England and Wales in 1897 was 5,328,879, of whom 728,758 were women (see later return).

RESULTS OF GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1832-1900.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

	1832.	1835.	1837.	1841.	1847.	1852.	1857.
	C. L.	C. L.	C. L.	C. L.	C. L.	C. L.	C. L.
England	123 348	205 266	239 232	284 187	247 222	251 216	201 266
Wales	13 16	17 12	18 11	19 10	19 10	18 11	15 14
Scotland	10 43	15 38	20 33	22 30	19 34	20 33	15 38
Ireland	33 72	38 67	32 73	43 62	42 63	42 63	50 55
Total	179 479	275 333	309 349	368 289	327 329	331 323	281 373

	1859.	1865.	1868.	1874.	1880.	1885.
	C. L.	C. L.	C. L.	C. L.	C. L.	C. L. N.
England	220 247	226 245	223 240	288 171	203 256	219 245 1
Wales	15 14	11 18	8 22	11 19	2 28	3 27 —
Scotland	15 38	12 41	8 52	20 40	7 53	10 62 —
Ireland	57 48	50 55	40 65	33 70	26 77	18 — 85
Total	307 347	299 359	279 379	352 300	238 414	250 334 86

	1886.	1892.	1895.	1900.
	C. LU. GL. N.	C. LU. GL. N.	C. LU. GL. N.	C. LU. L. N.
England	283 56 125 1	236 32 196 1	298 51 115 1	292 47 125 1
Wales	4 3 23 —	2 — 28 —	7 1 22 —	4 — 26† —
Scotland	12 17 43 —	11 11 50 —	19 14 39 —	21 17 34 —
Ireland	17 2 — 84	19 4 — 80*	17 4 1 81†	17 4 1 81
Total	316 78 191 85	268 47 274 81	341 70 177 82	334 68 186 82

N.B.—General Elections prior to 1832 took place as follows; 1807, 1812, 1818, 1820, 1826, 1830, and 1831. In 1832, the number of members in the House of Commons was fixed at 658. In 1844 and 1852 four seats were disfranchised, and were allotted elsewhere in 1861. In 1870 six seats were disfranchised. The number of members was increased to 670 by the Redistribution Act of 1885.

* Including 9 Parnellites.

† Including 12 Parnellites.

‡ Including 1 Socialist.

NUMBER OF VOTES RECORDED, 1874—1900.

The following return gives, approximately, the number of votes polled in contested constituencies at the last seven General Elections. Its value for purposes of comparison is of course very much neutralised by the large number of uncontested Elections, especially in 1886, 1895, and 1900.

1874.			1880.		1885.			1886.					
	Cons.	Liberal.	Cons.	Liberal.	Cons.	Liberal.	Nation- alist.	Cons.	Liberal Unionist.	Glad- stonian Liberal.	Nation- alist.		
England	556,966	567,025	738,420	873,282	1,599,718	1,786,985	2,824	884,600	231,292	997,849	2,911
Wales	27,465	38,444	25,084	41,887	67,293	105,444	—	24,791	23,809	60,188	—
Scotland	50,872	84,666	62,986	127,023	156,589	238,879	—	53,295	106,077	183,325	—
Ireland	55,429	66,251	55,176	46,108	111,616	30,694	296,960	75,093	24,808	—	96,863
Total	690,782	756,386	881,566	1,088,250	1,935,216	2,156,952	299,784	1,087,779	385,986	1,241,857	99,774

1892.				1895.*				1900.†				
Con. and LU.	Glad- stonian Liberal.	Labour and Indept.	Nation- alist.	Par- nellite.	Unionist.	Glad- stonian Liberal.	Indept. Labour.	Nation- alist.	Par- nellite.	Unionist.	Liberal and Labour.	Nation- alist.
England	1,703,053	54,494	2,537	—	1,425,890	1,301,917	32,835	2,089	—	1,384,234	1,192,815	2,044
Wales	63,924	—	—	—	88,240	114,500	2,677	—	—	53,148	85,744	—
Scotland	207,636	5,446	—	—	209,783	228,889	4,877	—	—	228,774	238,857	—
Ireland	82,124	—	289,756	69,194	56,840	12,600	—	93,119	48,017	59,864	2,869	80,594
Total	2,056,737	59,940	242,293	69,194	1,780,753	1,657,856	40,389	95,208	48,017	1,676,020	1,520,285	82,578

* See page 214.

† See page 215.

THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1895.

A.—NUMBER OF VOTES RECORDED AT CONTESTED ELECTIONS.*

	Unionist.	Gladstonian.	Indept. Labour.	Nationalist.	Parnellite.
ENGLAND—					
Counties	705,792	680,574	1,693	—	—
Metropolitan Boroughs ..	196,173	146,911	5,186	—	—
Provincial Boroughs ..	523,925	474,432	26,006	2,069	—
Total ..	1,425,890	1,301,917	32,835	2,069	—
WALES—					
Counties	55,837	78,298	—	—	—
Boroughs	32,908	36,307	2,677	—	—
Total ..	88,240	114,500	—	—	—
SCOTLAND—					
Counties	126,344	135,086	430	—	—
Boroughs	38,489	93,803	4,447	—	—
Total ..	209,783	228,889	4,877	—	—
IRELAND—					
Counties	50,162	12,600	—	32,294	26,794
Boroughs	6,678	—	—	10,825	11,228
Total ..	56,840	12,600	—	93,119	68,017
UNITED KINGDOM— ..	1,780,753	1,657,856	40,339	95,208	68,017
Aggregate Unionist Votes ..	1,780,753	Anti-Unionist Votes .. 1,841,476			

B.—NUMBER OF ELECTORS IN UNCONTESTED CONSTITUENCIES.

	Unionist.	Gladstonian Liberal.	Nationalist.	Parnellite.
ENGLAND—				
Counties	834,746	77,836	—	—
Metropolitan Boroughs ..	119,323	—	—	—
Provincial Boroughs ..	161,683	22,677	—	—
Total ..	1,115,752	100,563	—	—
WALES—				
Counties	—	19,296	—	—
Boroughs	—	—	—	—
SCOTLAND—				
Counties	19,632	—	—	—
Boroughs	8,452	7,580	—	—
Total ..	28,184	7,580	—	—
IRELAND—				
Counties	32,541	—	286,788	—
Boroughs	30,664	—	—	33,814
Total ..	122,205	—	286,788	33,814
Universities	39,191	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,306,232	127,439	286,788	33,814
				448,641

SUMMARY.

A. Unionist Votes recorded ..	1,780,753	Anti-Unionist Votes recorded ..	1,841,470
B. Electors in 128 uncontested Unionist Constituencies ..	1,306,232	Electors in 57 uncontested Anti- Unionist Constituencies ..	448,041
Total Estimated Unionist strength..	3,085,985	Estimated Anti-Unionist strength	2,289,511

Estimated Unionist majority over all opponents **796,474.**

* In constituencies returning two members, the votes recorded for the highest Candidate of each party are reckoned.

THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1900.

A.—NUMBER OF VOTES RECORDED AT CONTESTED ELECTIONS.*

	Unionist.	Liberal.	Independ. Labour. †	Nationalist.
ENGLAND—				
Countries	688,707	648,775	438	—
Metropolitan Boroughs	180,218	124,214	—	—
Provincial Boroughs	470,809	406,988	10,455	2,044
Total	1,334,224	1,181,927	10,893	2,044
WALES—				
Countries	29,809	45,004	—	—
Boroughs	23,389	34,995	5,745	—
Total	53,148	79,999	5,745	—
SCOTLAND—				
Countries	181,688	187,342	—	—
Burghs	97,086	101,515	—	—
Total	228,774	228,857	—	—
IRELAND—				
Countries	47,247	2,869	—	58,838
Boroughs	12,617	—	—	21,696
Total	59,864	2,869	—	80,534
UNITED KINGDOM—	1,676,020	1,508,652	16,633	82,578
Aggregate Unionist Votes	<u>1,676,020</u>	Anti-Unionist Votes .. <u>1,002,863</u>		

B.—NUMBER OF ELECTORS IN UNCONTESTED CONSTITUENCIES.

	Constituencies:—Unionist.	Liberal.	Nationalist.
ENGLAND—			
91 County Seats	955,248	98,328	—
14 Metropolitan Borough Seats	182,323	—	—
47 Provincial Borough Seats	286,155	80,004	—
Total	1,623,726	128,332	—
WALES—			
9 Counties	—	89,193	—
1 Borough	—	11,056	—
Total	—	100,249	—
SCOTLAND—			
2 Counties	18,079	—	—
1 Burgh	15,181	—	—
Total	33,260	—	—
IRELAND—			
68 Counties	66,760	—	399,475
8 Boroughs	32,559	—	26,579
Total	99,319	—	426,054
UNIONIST SEATS, 9	41,568	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	1,697,863	228,581	426,054
		<u>654,635</u>	

SUMMARY.

A. Unionist Votes recorded	1,676,020	A. Liberal, Labour, and Nationalist Votes recorded	1,002,863
B. Electors in 168 uncontested Unionist Constituencies	<u>1,697,863</u>	B. Electors in 82 uncontested Liberal and Nationalist Constituencies ..	<u>654,635</u>
Total estimated Unionist strength	<u>3,373,883</u>	Total estimated anti-Unionist strength ..	<u>2,257,498</u>

Estimated Unionist majority over all opponents 1,116,390.

* In constituencies returning two members, the votes recorded for the highest candidate of each party are reckoned.

† The votes polled by Independent Labour and Socialist candidates are reckoned separately only when the candidates stood apart from, and in opposition to, the Liberal candidates. Otherwise their votes are included in the Liberal total.

THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1900—*continued*.

PARTY GAINS AND LOSSES.

At the Dissolution of Parliament in July, 1895, the Gladstonian-Liberal party, including the Nationalists and Parnellites, held a nominal majority of 28. At the General Election which followed, they lost 110 seats, 83 to Conservatives and 27 to Liberal Unionists. On the other hand they gained 20 seats, 15 from Conservatives, and five from Liberal Unionists. The net loss of the Rosebery Government was therefore 90 seats, counting 180 on a division, and deducting their previous majority of 28, the result was to produce a Unionist majority of 152.

During the interval between 1895 and 1900 the Unionist majority was reduced to 128, at which figure it stood at the time of the Dissolution on September 25th, 1900. (See p 153.)

At the General Election of 1900 the gains and losses on both sides were as follows:—

UNIONIST GAINS (38).

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—10.

Cumberland, N. (C.)	Essex, S.W. (C.)	Northumberland, Tyneside (L.U.)
„ Cocker-mouth (C.)	Lancashire, Middleton (C.)	Staffordshire, Burton (L.U.)
Devon, W. (L.U.)	„ Southport (C.)	
Durham, S.E. (L.U.)	Lincolnsh., Gainsboro' (C.)	

LONDON BOROUGHs—3.

Bethnal Green, S.W. (C.)	Shoreditch, Hoxton (C.)	Tower Hamlets, Stepney (C.).
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ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL BOROUGHs—15.

Burnley (C.)	Monmouth District (C.)	Sheffield, Brightside (C.)
Hanley (C.)	Newcastle-under-Lyme (C.)	Southampton (C.)
Leeds, E. (C.)	Oldham (C.)	Stockton (C.)
Leicester (C.)	Plymouth (C.)	Sunderland (C.)
Middlesbrough (C.)	Portsmouth (2), (C.)	

SCOTLAND—COUNTIES—4.

Aberdeenshire, E. (L.U.)	Orkney & Shetland (L.U.)	Sutherlandshire (L.U.)
Dumfriesshire (L.U.)		

SCOTLAND—BURGHs—4.

Edinburgh, S. (L.U.)	Glasgow, Bridgeton (C.)	Wick District (C.)
Glasgow, Blackfriars (C.)		

IRELAND—BOROUGHs—2.

Galway (C.)	Londonderry (C.)
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UNIONIST LOSSES (35).

ENGLAND—COUNTIES—16.

Cambs, N. (C.)	Gloucestershire, Mid. (C.)	Warwickshire, S.E. (C.)
Cheshire, Crewe (C.)	Lancashire, Lancaster (C.)	Westmorland, N. (C.)
Cornwall, N.W. (L.U.)	„ Radcliffe (C.)	Wiltshire, W. (C.)
Derbyshire, High Peak (C.)	Lincolnshire, Spalding (L.U.)	Yorkshire, Otley (C.)
Devon, N.W. (L.U.)	Northants, Mid. (C.)	„ Skipton (L.U.)
„ Torquay (C.)		

LONDON BOROUGHs—2.

Camberwell, N. (C.)	Shoreditch, Haggerston (C.)
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ENGLAND—PROVINCIAL BOROUGHs—10.

Derby (2), (C.)	Hartlepool (L.U.)	Northampton (C.)
Gloucester (L.U.)	Hastings (C.)	Walsall (C.)
Grantham (C.)	Maidstone (C.)	Wolverhampton, S. (L.U.)

WALES—COUNTY 1.

Radnorshire (C.)	
BOROUGHs—3.	
Cardiff (C.)	Swansea Town (C.)
Carmarthen (L.U.)	—

SCOTLAND—COUNTY 1.

Inverness (C.)	—
IRELAND—COUNTY 1.	
BOROUGH 1.	
Dublin, S. (C.)	—
Dublin, St. Stephen's (C.)	—

POPULATION AND REPRESENTATION.

The population of the Parliamentary Counties and Boroughs of the United Kingdom in 1901 was 41,458,721, and the total number of Members of the House of Commons, excluding the Universities, is 661.

Dividing the population by the number of members, each member should represent a population of 62,721. As it is, however—

England, with a population of 30,808,539, has only 460 members, or one member for every 66,975 persons.

Wales, with a population of 1,719,304, has thirty members, or one member for every 57,310 persons.

Scotland, with a population of 4,472,103, has seventy members, or one member for every 63,885 persons.

Ireland, with a population of 4,458,775, has 101 members, or one member for every 44,147 persons.

At the proportion of one member to represent 62,721 people—

England should have 491 members, instead of 460, as at present.

Wales should have 28 members, not 30 as at present.

Scotland should have 71 members, not 70 as at present.

Ireland should have 71 members, not 101 as at present.

COST OF GENERAL ELECTIONS.

The expenses incurred by candidates at the General Elections, including the returning officers' charges, are stated in Parliamentary returns as follows:—

*1880	...	...	...	...	£1,786,781
1885	...	...	...	...	£1,026,645
1886	...	...	...	...	£624,086
1892	...	...	...	...	£958,532
1895	...	...	...	...	£773,333
1900	...	...	...	...	£777,429

* Before the operation of the Corrupt Practices Act of 1883.

THE ILLITERATE VOTE, 1895.

	Electors who voted as "Illiterates."	Total No. of votes Polled.	Proportion of Illiterates to Total votes.
England	25,610	2,976,848	1 in 116
Wales	2,911	218,978	1 in 73
Scotland	4,062	447,591	1 in 110
Ireland	40,357	220,506	1 in 5
United Kingdom ...	72,940	3,858,923†	1 in 53

† From Parliamentary Paper 84 of 1896. These figures differ from those given on page 214, as a different, and less accurate, method of enumeration was adopted in the Parliamentary return. (Returns for 1900 have not been published.)

BYE-ELECTIONS, 1868-1905.

MINISTERIAL GAINS AND LOSSES.

1—MR. GLADSTONE, 1868-74.

LOSSES, 30.

1869—Wareham	1872—Galway Co.
Glasgow University	Londonderry
Stafford	N. Notts
Dumfries Co.	Oldham
1870—Colchester	Tamworth
Shrewsbury	N.W. Yorks
Southwark	S.W. Yorks
W. Surrey	1878—Dover
Isle of Wight	Exeter
1871—Durham	Gloucester
Hereford	Greenwich
Newry	Hull
Plymouth	Renfrewshire
East Surrey	Shaftesbury
Truro	1874—Stroud

GAINS, 6.

1869—Horsham
Taunton
1870—Bridgnorth
Dublin
Norwich
Nottingham

Net loss (6 years).. 24 seats.

2—LORD BEACONSFIELD, 1874-80.

LOSSES, 15.

1875—Norwich	1877—Oldham
Manchester	Grimsby
Leominster	1878—Tamworth
Brecon Co.	Newcastle-under-
1876—Carmarthen	Lyme
Cumberland, E.	Maldon
Frome	1879—Glasgow
Leitrim	Donegal

GAINS, 10.

1874—Northampton	1877—Wilton
Oxford	1878—Worcester
Boston	Co. Down
1875—Tipperary	New Ross
1876—Cork	1880—Southwark

Net loss (6 years).... 5 seats.

3—MR. GLADSTONE, 1880-5.

LOSSES, 25.

1880—Wigtown Dist.	1882—Salisbury
Sandwich	
Oxford City	1888—Southampton
Evesham	York
Louth	Mallow (Nat.)
Buteshire	Monaghan Co.
Berwick	
Liverpool	1884—Brighton
1881—Coventry	Cambridgeshire
St. Ives	Athlone (Nat.)
Knarborough	S. Warwick
N. Durham	
N. Lincoln	1885—W. Gloucester
Stafford	Wakefield

GAINS, 6.

1880—Bandon	1883—Ipswich
1881—Cumberland, E.	Hastings
1882—Liverpool	1885—Antrim

Net loss (6 years) .. 19 seats.

4—MR. GLADSTONE, 1885-6.

NIL.

5—LORD SALISBURY, 1886-92.

LOSSES, 22.

1886—Nil	1890—St. Pancras, N.
1887—Lincs., Spalding	Carnarvon
Chesh., Northwich	Barrow
Burnley	Lancs., Eccles
Coventry	
1888—Edinburgh, W.	1891—Hartlepool
Southampton	Suffolk, N.W.
Ayr District	Leicestershire, S.
1889—Lanark, Govan	Cambs, N.
Kennington	Devon, N.
Rochester	
Peterborough	1892—Lancs., Rossendale
Bucks, N.	

GAINS, 2.

1888—Yorks, Doncaster	1890—Ayr District
Net loss (6 years).. 20 seats.	

6—GLADSTONE-ROSEBURY MINISTRIES, 1892-5.

LOSSES, 9.

1893—Huddersfield	GAINS, 4.
Walsall	
Linlithgow	Pontefract
Hereford	Northumberland,
Great Grimsby	Hexham
1894—Forfarshire	
Lincolnshire, Brigg	
1895—Norfolk, Mid	Colchester
Walworth	
Inverness Co.	

Net loss (3 years).. 5 seats.

7—LORD SALISBURY, 1895-1900.

LOSSES, 14.

1896—Southampton	1898—T. Ham., Stepney
Somerset, Frome	Norfolk, S.
Wick Dt.	Reading
1897—Essex, S.W.	Lancs., Southport
Lancs., Middleton	1890—Edinburgh, S.
1898—Durham, S.E.	Oldham (2)
Wilts, N.	

GAINS, 3.

1898—York	Grimsby
Durham	
Net loss (5 years).. 11 seats.	

8—SALISBURY-BALFOUR MINISTRIES, 1900-5.

LOSSES, 23.

1901—Galway	1904—Shropshire, W.
1902—Bury	Lanark, N.E. (2nd
Leeds, N.	Election)
Orkney & Shetland	
1903—Cambs, E.	1905—Stalybridge
Woolwich	Dorset, N.
Sussex, E.	Butt Co.
Argyllshire	Brighton
St. Andrews Dt.	Yorks, Whitby
1904—Norwich	Finchley, E.
Ayr District	Yorks, Earkston
Herts, Mid	Ash
Dorset, E.	
Devonport (2nd	
Election)	

GAINS, 2.

1901—Lanark, N.E.	1902—Devonport
Net loss (5½ years) .. 21 seats.	

BYE-ELECTIONS, 1900-1905.

VOTES RECORDED AT CONTESTED BYE-ELECTIONS

FROM THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1900 TO NOVEMBER 20TH, 1905.

* Excluding votes for Independent and Labour Candidates.

Year and Constituency.	Polls at Bye-Elections.		Last previous Polls.		Year and Constituency.	Polls at Bye-Elections.		Last previous Polls.	
	Unionist.	Liberal or N.	Unionist.	Liberal or N.		Unionist.	Liberal or N.	Unionist.	Liberal or N.
1900—					1903—continued.				
Lancs., Blackpool ..	7,069	5,589	6,536	3,487	Camberwell, Dulwich	5,819	4,382	5,258	2,176
1901—					Lewisham ..	7,709	5,697	5,809	2,685
Lancs., Stretford ..	7,088	5,791	7,591	4,988	Shropshire, S.	4,393	3,423	5,965	2,146
Maidstone ..	2,182	2,375	2,163	2,201	1904—				
Monmouth Dt.	4,604	4,261	4,415	3,727	Devon, Mid ..	3,558	5,034	3,716	4,487
Salop, W.	4,518	3,430	4,605	3,568	Norwich* ..	6,576	8,576	8,166	7,330
Essex, N.	3,994	3,202	3,187	3,247	Gateshead ..	7,015	8,230	5,711	6,657
Warwickshire, S.W.	4,755	2,977	4,698	2,827	Ayr Dt.	3,177	3,221	3,101	2,511
Hants, W.	3,696	3,473	3,559	3,108	Herts, Mid ..	4,625	4,757	3,417	2,673
Lancs., N.E. * ..	5,673	4,769	5,567	7,120	Birmingham, S. .	5,299	2,233	4,830	1,257
Galway ..	473	1,247	882	765	Yorks, Normanton ..	2,909	8,655	3,606	5,025
1902—					Dorset, E.	5,109	5,929	4,776	4,680
Hampstead ..	3,843	2,118	3,848	2,289	Dublin, St. Stephen's	2,821	3,457	2,873	3,429
Dewsbury * ..	4,512	5,660	3,997	6,045	Leicestershire, S. .	6,110	7,343	5,946	7,299
Sheffield, Ecclesall	5,231	4,119	5,059	3,230	Devonport ..	5,179	6,219	3,785	3,757
Walsfield ..	2,990	1,979	2,864	2,165	Yorks, Sowerby ..	3,877	6,049	4,067	5,528
Bury ..	3,769	4,213	4,132	3,233	Surrey, N.W.	5,425	4,876	5,700	4,529
Leeds, N.	6,781	7,589	7,512	4,995	Shropshire, W.	4,157	4,542	4,518	3,430
Kent, W.	5,333	4,442	6,604	1,792	Reading ..	4,540	4,770	4,353	4,592
Devonport ..	3,785	3,757	3,458	3,628	Lancs., N.E.* ..	4,677	5,619	5,673	4,769
Yorks, Cleveland ..	3,798	5,834	4,090	5,568	Kent, Thanet ..	4,043	3,666	3,901	2,557
Liverpool, E. Toxteth	3,610	3,233	3,628	1,706	Sussex, N.W.	4,388	3,604	4,150	2,666
Orkney and Shetland*	740	2,601	2,057	2,017	1905—				
1903—					Stalybridge ..	3,078	4,029	3,321	3,241
Cambs, E.	3,907	4,414	4,295	3,218	T. Hamlets, Mile End	2,138	2,060	2,440	1,236
Liverpool, W. Derby	5,465	3,251	4,622	1,686	Dorset, N.	3,330	4,239	3,705	3,165
Woolwich ..	5,458	6,687	6,662	3,857	Liverpool, Everton ..	3,854	2,543	3,964	2,185
Sussex, E.	4,376	4,919	5,376	2,987	Westmorland, N. .	2,702	2,922	2,256	2,835
Surrey, N.W.	5,700	4,529	5,367	3,080	Bute Co.	1,426	1,460	1,241	1,046
Cornwall, N.W.	2,869	3,558	2,998	3,191	Brighton ..	7,392	8,299	7,878	5,082
Preston ..	6,639	6,490	9,344	4,834	Yorks, Whitby ..	4,102	4,547	4,909	3,826
Argyllshire ..	2,740	4,326	3,834	3,234	Sussex, S.W.	4,174	3,762	4,236	2,361
St. Andrew's Ds. .	1,288	1,324	1,143	1,094	Finbury, E.	1,552	2,320	2,174	1,827
Rochester ..	2,504	1,983	2,152	1,673	Staffs, Kingswinford	5,490	4,887	5,371	3,800
Warwick & Leamington	2,639	2,499	2,785	1,954	Carlisle ..	2,585	3,616	2,853	3,167
Belfast, W.	3,912	3,671	4,266	3,427	Elgin Dt.	1,021	2,474	1,187	1,744
Lancashire, Chorley	6,226	4,798	5,967	2,808	Yorks, Barkston Ash	4,143	4,386	4,161	2,920
					Hampstead ..	4,225	3,893	3,843	2,118

TOTALS.

Unionist Poll at Bye Elections.....	296,327	Last Previous Poll.....	301,843
Liberal " " " ..	390,718	" " " ..	253,517

UNCONTESTED BYE-ELECTIONS, 1900-1905.

(Excluding Ministerial Re-elections.)

Unionist Seats.	Liberal and Nationalist Seats.
1901— Berks, E. ....(C.)	1900— Monaghan, N. ....(N.)
1902— Dwn, E. † ..(C.)	1901— Cork, Mid ..(N.)
Woolwich ..(C.)	1902— Down, S. ....(N.)
Belfast, S. † ..(C.)	Kilkenny, N. ....(N.)
1903— Antrim, S. † ..(C.)	Monaghan, S. ....(N.)
Dublin University†(LU)	Donegal, W. ....(N.)
Fermanagh, N. † ..(C.)	Lancs., Clitheroe. (Lab.)
1904— London City ..(C.)	1903— Perthshire, E. ....(L.)
Isle of Wight ..(L.C.)	Galway ..(N.)
1905— Dwn, W. † ..(C.)	Kildare, S. ....(N.)
	1903— Leitrim, N. ....(N.)
	Meath, S. † ..(N.)
	1904— Lancs., Rosendale. (L.)
	Cavan, W. ....(N.)
	Cork City ..(N.)
	† Monmouthsh., W. (L.)
	1905— Kildare, N. ....(N.)
	Cork City ..(N.)
	Donegal, N. ....(N.)

† Contest between Unionists.

† Contest between Nationalists.

‡ Contest between Lab. & Tariff Refrm.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MEMBERS AND CANDIDATES, 1885-1905.

THE FOLLOWING LIST CONTAINS THE NAMES OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, AND CANDIDATES, SINCE THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1885.

* Members of the existing Parliament; † Members and Candidates who subsequently became Peers; ‡ Members, &c., since promoted to Non-Parliamentary Offices. Unsuccessful candidatures are in italics; † signifies decease.

- Abraham, John*.....*Cornwall, S.E.*
 **Abraham, W.*.....*Glamorgan, Rhondda.*
 **Abraham, W.*.....*Cork, N.E.*
 ".....*Limerick City.*
Ackers, B. St. J......*Gloucestershire, S.*
Acland, Rt. Hon. A. H......*Yorkshire, Rotherham.*
Acland, Sir C. T. D., Bt......*Cornwall, N.E.*
Acland, Rt. Hon. Sir T.
 Dyke, Bt., d......*Somerset, W.*
 **Acland-Hood, Rt. Hon.*
 Sir A., Bt......*Somerset, W.*
Adam, E. A......*Glasgow, Central.*
 ".....*Edinburgh, W.*
Adams, Adam.....*Suffolk, N.*
Adams, W......*Staffordshire, W.*
 †*Addison, John, K.C.*.....*Ashton-under-Lyne.*
Adane, C. R. V......*Hunts, S.*
Adye, Gen. Sir J. M., d......*Bath.*
 †*Agar-Ellis, Hon. L. G.*
 (5th Visct. Clifden), d......*Northants, E.*
 **Agg-Gardner, J. T.*.....*Cheltenham.*
Aggs, W. H......*Liverpool, Everton.*
 **Agnew, Sir A. N., Bt.*.....*Edinburgh, S.*
 ".....*Dumfries Dt.*
 Agnew, Sir W., Bt......*Lancashire, Stretford.*
 ".....*Lancashire, Prestwich.*
Ainslie, W. G., d......*Lancs., N. Lonsdale.*
Ainsworth, David.....*Cumberland, W.*
 **Ainsworth, J. S.*.....*Argyllshire.*
 ".....*Barrow-in-Furness.*
 **Aird, Sir John, Bt.*.....*Paddington, N.*
Aitchison, D......*Clackmannan, &c.*
 **Akers-Douglas, Rt.*
 Hon. A......*Kent, E.*
Alexander, M. Gen. Sir
 Claud, Bt., d......*Ayrshire, S.*
Alford, E. F......*Cheshire, Altrincham.*
Allan, Sir Wm., Kt., d......*Gateshead.*
Allen, A. A......*Gloucestershire, S.*
 ".....*Dorset, E.*
Allen, C. F. E......*Pembroke Dt.*
 **Allen, C. P.*.....*Gloucestershire, Mid.*
Allen, H. G., K.C......*Pembroke Dt.*
Allen, J. E......*Sussex, S.W.*
Allen, W......*Newcastle-under-Lyme.*
Allen, W. S......*Newcastle-u-L. Stoke.*
 **Allhusen, A. H. E.*.....*Hackney, Central.*
 ".....*Salisbury.*
 ".....*Cumberland, N.*
Allsopp, Hon. A. P......*Taunton.*
 **Allsopp, Hon. G. H.*.....*Worcester.*
 †*Allsopp, Hon. S. C.*
 (2nd Lord Hindlip), d......*Taunton.*
Ambrose, D., M.D., d......*Louth, S.*
 **Ambrose, R., M.D.*.....*Mayo, S.*
 †*Ambrose, W., K.C.*.....*Middlesex, Harrow.*
 **Amherst, W. A. T.*
 (Lord Amherst of H.).....*Norfolk, S.W.*
Anderson, C. H., Q.C., d......*Elgin and Nairn.*
Anderson, J. H......*Yorkshire, Holderness.*
Anderson, A., d......*Bradford, Central.*
 **Andrews, J. O.*.....*Yorks, Barkston Ash.*
Angier, Sir T. S. F., Kt......*Orkney and Shetland.*
Annam, James.....*St. Andrews's Dt.*
 ".....*Tynemouth.*
 †*Anson, Viscount (Bar*
 of Lichfield).....*Staffordshire, Lichfield.*
 **Anson, Sir W. E., Bt.*.....*Oxford University.*
Anstruther, H. T......*St. Andrews Dt.*
Anstruther, Col. E. L......*Suffolk, S.E.*
Anstruther, Sir R., Bt., d......*St. Andrews Dt.*
Anstruther-Thompson, Maj......*St. Andrews Dt.*
Appleby, J. S......*Northum'd., Wansbeck.*
Arch, Joseph.....*Norfolk, N.W.*
Archdale, E. M......*Fermanagh, N.*
Archdale, W. H......*Fermanagh, N.*
Arkwright, F. C......*Derbyshire, W.*
 **Arkwright, J. S.*.....*Hereford.*
Armitage, B., d......*Salford, W.*
Armitage, V. K......*Lancashire, Eccles.*
 ".....*Salford, W.*
Armitage, W......*Yorkshire, Holmfirth.*
Armstrong, W. C. H......*Tipperary, Mid.*
 †*Armstrong, Sir W. G.*
 (Lord Armstrong) d......*Newcastle-on-Tyne.*
Arnold, Sir Alfred, Kt......*Halifax.*
Arnold, Sir Arthur, d......*Dorset, N. Salford, N.*
 **Arnold-Forster, Rt. Hon. Belfast, W.*
 H. O......*Darlington.*
 ".....*Devonbury.*
 **Arrol, Sir W., Kt.*.....*Ayrshire, S.*
Ascroft, R., d......*Oldham.*
Asher, A., K.C., d......*Elgin Dt.*
Ashley, Rt. Hon. E......*Ayr Dt. Dorset, N.*
 ".....*Glasgow, Bridgeton.*
 ".....*I. of Wight. Portsmouth.*
Ashmead-Bartlett, Sir
 Ellis, Kt., d......*Sheffield, Ecclesall.*
 **Ashton, T. G.*.....*Bedfordshire, S.*
 ".....*Cheshire, Hyde.*
Ashworth, Wm......*Durham, Chester-le-St.*
Aspinwall, T., d......*Wigan.*
 **Asquith, Rt. Hon. H.*
 H., K.C......*Fife, E.*
Asbury, J. M., K.C......*Manchester, S.W.*
 ".....*St. Pancras, E.*
 **Atherley-Jones, L., K.C.*.....*Durham, N.W.*
Atkin, P. W......*Liverpool, Everton.*
 **Atkinson, Rt. Hon. J., K.C.*.....*London, derry, N.*
Aubrey, W. H. S......*Canterbury, Devon, E.*
 ".....*Hackney, N.*
Auld, F. C......*Cathness Co.*
 **Austin, Sir John, Bt.*.....*Yorks, Osgoldcross.*
Austin, Michael.....*Limerick, W.*
Austin, S. P......*Sunderland.*
Aylmer, Capt. J. E. F......*Bethnal Green, S. W.*
Ayrton, Rt. Hon. A., d......*T. Hamlets, Mile End.*
- Baden-Powell, Sir G., d.*.....*Liverpool, Kirkdale.*
Baggallay, E......*Lambeth, Brixton.*
 †*Bagnall, W. G.*.....*Yorks, Colne Valley.*
 **Bagot, Col. J. F.*.....*Westmorland, S.*
Bagot-Chester, Col. H. C......*Suffolk, N.*
Bailey, Sir James, Kt......*Newington, Walworth.*
Bailey, J. C......*Yorkshire, Sowerby.*
 †*Bailey, Sir J. R., Bt.*.....*Hereford.*
 (Lord Glasauk).....*Herefordshire, S.*
Baillie, Lt.-Col. J. E. B......*Inverness Co.*
Baily, L. R., d......*Liverpool, Exchange.*
Bain, Sir Jas., Kt., d......*Whitehaven.*
 **Bain, J. R.*.....*Cumberland, W.*
Bainbridge, E. Adm., d......*Cork.*
Bainbridge, E. M......*Linc., W. Lindsey.*
Baines, H. S., d......*Leeds, N.*
 **Baird, J. G. A.*.....*Glasgow, Central.*
Baird, John.....*Lanark, N.W.*
Bairdson, W......*Yorkshire, Keighley.*
 **Baker, J. A.*.....*Finsbury, E.*
Baker, Sir R. L., Bt......*Dorset, N.*

- Baker, Sir John, Kt. Portsmouth.
 Baker, L. J. Somerset, Frome.
 " Surrey, N.W.
 Balcarres, Lord. Lancashire, Chorley.
 *Baldwin, A. Worcestershire, W.
 *Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. Manchester, E.
 *Balfour, Capt. C. B. Middlesex, Hornsey.
 " Warwickshire.
 " Roxburghshire.
 " Lancashire, Southport.
 Balfour, Gen. Sir G. d. Kincardine.
 *Balfour, Rt. Hon. G. W. Leeds, Central.
 †Balfour, Rt. Hon. J. B.
 (Lord Kinross) Clackmannan, &c.
 Balfour, Jabez S. Burnley, Croydon.
 " Newington, Walsworth.
 " Yorkshire, Doncaster.
 *Balfour, Major K. E. Christchurch.
 Bail, F. E. Dublin Co., S.
 Bail, G. M., d. Sussex, E.
 Ballantine, W. H. W. Coventry.
 Ballard, R. Bethnal Green, N.E.
 *Banbury, Sir F. G. Bt. Camberwell, Peckham.
 *Banes, Major G. E. West Ham, S.
 Banks, Rev. E. G., d. Kent, Thanet.
 *Banner, J. S. H. Liverpool, Everton.
 Baptye, T. P. Bath, Maidstone.
 Barber, W., Q.C., d. Wills, E.
 Barbour, J. D., d. Antrim, S.
 Barbour, W. B., d. Paisley.
 Barclay, J. W. Forfarshire.
 Barclay, T. Kirkcaldy Dt.
 Barham, Sir G., Kt. Islington, W.
 Baring, Godfrey I. Wight, Stoke-on-Trent.
 Baring, T. C., d. London, Essex, S.W.
 †Baring, Viscount (E. of Beds, N. Winchester.
 Northbrook) Maldstone.
 Barker, John Maldstone.
 Barlow, F. Northants, N.
 *Barlow, J. E. Somerset, Frome.
 " Cheshire, Knutsford.
 " Denbigh Dt.
 Barlow, P. Bedford.
 Barnard, E. B. Essex E. and W.
 " Kidderminster.
 Barneby, W. H. Hereford.
 Barnes, A., d. Derbyshire, Chesterfield.
 Barnes, F. E. Surrey, S.E.
 Barnes, F. G. Kent, N.E., Derbyshire, N.E.
 Barnes, G. N. Rochdale.
 Barnett, W. D. Fulham.
 Barran, Sir John, Bt., d. Yorkshire, Otley.
 " Leeds, Central.
 *Barran, R. H. Leeds, N.
 Barrow, J. B. Derbyshire, Mid.
 Barrow, R. V. Southwark, Bermondsey.
 Barrow, S. Cornwall, W. Kent, N.E.
 " Sussex, N.W.
 *Barry, E. Cork, S.
 *Barry, Sir F. T., Bt. Windsor.
 Barry, John Wexford, S.
 Barry, M. M. Morpeth, Banffshire.
 *Bartley, Sir George C.
 T., K.C.B. Islington, N.
 Barton, Col. C. Tipperary, S.
 †Barton (Hon. Jas.) D.P. Armagh, Mid.
 Bartlett, Rt. Hon. Sir
 W. E., Bt., d. Sussex, N.W.
 Bartlett, Sir W. G. Bt., d. Beds, N. and S.
 Bass, H. A., d. Staffordshire, W.
 †Bass, Sir M. A., Bt.
 (Lord Burton) Staffordshire, Burton.
 Bate, Roger Cheshire, Eddisbury.
 Bateman, G. Finsbury, Holborn.
 Bates, Sir K., Bt., d. Plymouth.
 *Bathurst, Hon. A. B. Gloucestershire, E.
 Batten, H. C. G. Dorset, W.
 Batten, J. E., d. Shrewsbury.
 Battersby, T. S. F., K.C. Fermanagh, S.
 Baumann, A. A. Camberwell, Peckham.
 " Salford, W.
 Baumgarten, Capt. E. Derbyshire, Ilkeston.
 Baxter, Sir G. W., Kt. Montrose Dt.
 Bayley, E. H. Camberwell, N.
 *Bayley, Thos. Derbyshire, Chesterfield.
 " Yorks, Barkston Ash.
- Beach, Rt. Hon. W. W. B. d. Hants, W.
 Beadell, W. J., d. Essex, Mid.
 Beale, E. J., d. St. Pancras, S.
 Beale, W. P., K.C. Aston Manor.
 " Birmingham, Central.
 " Warwickshire, N.
 " Devon W.
 Beattie, A. Chelsea.
 Beatty, O. H. Lambeth, Kennington.
 Beaumont, M. H. Yorks, Colne Valley.
 Beaumont, H. F. King's Lynn, Bucks, N.
 Beaumont, H. G. Durham, Barnard Castle.
 Beaumont, W. B. Northumb'd, Tyneside.
 *Beaumont, W. C. B. Northumb'd, Tyneside.
 " Wakefield.
 †Beckett, E. W. (Lord
 Grimthorpe) Yorkshire, Whitby.
 Beckett, W., d. Notts, Basestlaw.
 Beckett, Hon. W. G. Yorks, Whitby.
 Bective, Earl of, d. Westmorland, S.
 Beddall, A. Southwark, W.
 Bedford, J. Norwich.
 Beesly, Prof. F. S. Westminster, Marylebone, E.
 Begg, F. Faithfull Glasgow, St. Rollox.
 Beith, G., d. Lambeth, Kennington.
 " Inverness Dt.
 " Glasgow, Central.
 Belcher, W. Dudley.
 Bell, Henry Inverness Dt.
 Bell, Hugh Middlesbrough.
 *Bell, Richard Derby.
 Bell, W. A. Leith Dt.
 Bell, Sir W. J., Kt. Caithness Co.
 †Bell, Hon. C. B. (Ld.) Kilkenny, N.
 Belsey, F. F. Rochester, Kent, N.E.
 Bemrose, Sir H. H., Kt. Derby.
 *Benn, J. W. Devonport, Deptford.
 " T. Hamlets, St. George's.
 " Southwark, Bermondsey.
 Bennett, Sir John, d. Wills, N.
 Bennett, Joseph Lincoln, Gainsborough.
 Benskin, T. Bethnal Green, S.W.
 Benson, G. R. Oxon, Mid.
 " St. Pancras, W.
 Benson, J. Finsbury, Central.
 Bentinck, F. C. Carlisle.
 Bentinck, Rt. Hon. G.
 A. C., d. Whitehaven.
 Bentinck, Lord Henry C. Nottingham, S.
 " Norfolk, N.W.
 Bentinck, W. G. C. Penryn & Falmouth.
 †Beresford, Adm. Lord Woolwich. York
 C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. Marylebone, E.
 Beresford - Hope, Rt.
 Hon. A. J. B., d. Cambridge Univ.
 Beresford-Hope, P.B. Lambeth, Kennington.
 Bernard, Capt. T. S. W. King's Co., Birr.
 Berridge, T. H. D. Warwick and L.
 Bethell, Commr. G. R. Yorks, Holderness.
 Bethell, J. H. Essex, S. West Ham, N.
 Bethune, C. C. Clackmannan and K.
 Bewan, Thomas Gravesend.
 *Bhownagree, Sir M.
 M., K.C.I.E. Bethnal Green, N.E.
 Bickersteth, E. Salop, N. Leicester.
 Bickford-Smith, W., d. Cornwall, Truro.
 †Biddulph, M. (Ld. Biddulph), Herefordshire, S.
 Biggar, J. G., d. Cavan, W.
 Biggs, R. H. W. Cheltenham.
 †Bigham, En. Sir J. C., Kt. Liverpool, Exchange.
 " E. Toxteth.
 *Bignold, Sir A., Kt. Wick Dt.
 *Bigwood, James Middlesex, Brentford.
 " Finsbury, E.
 *Bill, Charles Staffordshire, Leek.
 Billany, N. Hull, Central.
 Billson, Alfred Halifax, Devon, N.W.
 " Bradford, E.
 *Bingham, Lord Surrey, N.W.
 Bird, Walter Wolverhampton, E.
 Birkbeck, Sir K., Bt. Norfolk, E.
 Birkmyre, W., d. Ayr District.
 Birrell, A., K.C. Fife, W. Lancs, Widnes.
 " Liverpool, Walton.
 " Manchester, N.E.

Bissell, J. B. Bristol, E.
 Black, A. W., d. Edinburgh, Central.
 *Black, Alex. W. Banffshire.
 Black, Arthur W. Yorks, Doncaster.
 Blades, J. H. West Bromwich.
 Blaine, Sir R. S., Kt., d. Bath.
 *Blake, Hon. E., K.C. Longford, S.
 Blake, F. D. Tynemouth.
 Blake, J. A., d. Carlow Co.
 Blake, J. C. Cork City.
 Blake, T., d. Gloucester, Forest.
 Blakiston-Houston, J. Down, N.
 Blane, A. Armagh, S.
 " Westmeath, N.
 Blaydes, W. Cheltenham.
 †Blennerhassett, Sir R. Bt. Dublin, Harbour.
 Blennerhassett, R. P. Manchester, N.E.
 Bloomfield, F. G. Waterford.
 Bloomfield, J. C., d. Fermanagh, N.
 Bloor, Ed. Birmingham, N.
 *Blundell, Col. H. B. H. Lancashire, Ince.
 Blunt, W. S. Camberwell, N.
 " Deptford. Kidderm'r.
 Blyth, James Yorks, Barnsley.
 Boase, W. L. Perthshire, E.
 Bodkin, M. MEd. Roscommon, N.
 *Boland, J. P. Kerry, S.
 Bolitho, T. B. Cornwall, W.
 Bolton, J. C., d. Stirlingshire.
 *Bolton, T. D. Derbyshire, N.E.
 †Bolton, T. H. St. Pancras, N.
 †Bompas, H. M., K.C. Hants, New Forest.
 *Bond, E. Nottingham, E.
 " Southwark, W.
 Bond, G. H., d. Dorset, S.
 Bonham-Carter, J. Hants, E.
 Bonnerjee, W. C. Barrow-in-Furness.
 Bonser, H. C. O. Surrey, N.E.
 Boord, Sir T. W., Bt. Greenwich.
 Booth, F. H. King's Lynn.
 Booth, James Halifax.
 Boothman, J. N. Blackburn.
 Boulase, W. C., d. Cornwall, Mid.
 †Borthwick, Sir. A., Bt.
 (Lord Glenesk) Kensington, S.
 Bosanquet, F. A., K.C. Worcestershire, E.
 *Boscawen, A. S. G. Kent, S.W.
 *Bottomley, Horatio W. Middlesex, Hornsey.
 " Hackney, S.
 Bottomley, J. H. Gateshead.
 *Boulnois, E. Marylebone, E.
 *Boulter, S. C. Yorks, Spem Valley.
 Bourke, Hon. A. H. Clapham.
 †Bourke, Rt. Hon. R.
 (Lord Connemara) d. King's Lynn.
 *Boothfield, W. E., K.C. Hackney, N.
 " Lanark, Mid.
 *Bowles, Lt.-Col. H. F. Middlesex, Enfield.
 *Bowles, T. Gibson King's Lynn, Salford, S.
 Bowman, A. Belfast, N.
 Bowring, W. B. Liverpool, Abercromby.
 " Exchange.
 Boyd, Hugh F., Q.C., d. Durham, S.E. Durham.
 Boyle, Sir E., Bt., K.C. Hastings. Sussex, E.
 Boyle, James Donegal, W.
 Boyle, W. L. Norfolk, Mid.
 Bracken, T. H. Leeds, S.
 Bradlaugh, C., d. Northampton.
 Bradney, Capt. J. A. Radnorshire.
 Bramsdon, T. A. Portsmouth.
 *Brand, Hon. A. G. Cambs, N.
 †Brand, Hon. H. E. Gloucestershire, Mid.
 (Visc. Hampden) Cardiff Dist.
 Brand, R. Adm. Hn. T.S. Sussex, S. Hastings.
 *Brassey, Albert. Oxon, N.
 Brassey, L. A. C. Cambs, E.
 †Brassey, Sir Thomas Hastings. S. Andrews Dt.
 (Lord Brassey) Liverpool, Abercromby.
 Brassey, Hon. T. A. Surrey, Mid. Devonport.
 " Christchurch.
 Bretherton, C. E. Middx., Tottenham.
 †Brett, Hon. R. Baliol
 (Visc. Esher) Plymouth.
 Brewis, G. W., d. Essex, N.
 Bridgeman, Hon. F. C. Bolton.

Bridgeman, W. C. Shropshire, W.
 " Worcestershire, N.
 " Derbyshire, Mid.
 Bridgman, H. H., d. Taunton.
 *Brigg, John Yorks, Kedgeley.
 Briggs, W. E., d. Lancs, Clitheroe.
 " Blackburn.
 *Bright, Allan H. Shropshire, W. Exeter.
 Bright, Rt. Hon. Jas., d. Manchester, S.W.
 Bright, Rt. Hon. J., d. Birmingham, Central.
 Bright, John A.
 " Montgomery Dt.
 Bright, W. L. Stoke. Rockdale.
 Brindley, J. E. Newcastle-under-Lyme.
 Brinton, J. Kidderminster.
 Briscoe, J. I. King's Lynn.
 Bristowe, T. L., d. Lambeth, Norwood.
 Broad, H. E. Derbyshire, E.
 *Broadhurst, H. Leicester, Grimsby.
 " Nottingham, W.
 " Birm., Bordesley.
 Brocklehurst, F. Bolton. Manch'r. S.W.
 Brocklehurst, W. C., d. Ches., Macclesfield.
 Brodie, H. F. A., d. Elgin and Nairn.
 Brodie, R. Glasgow, College.
 *Brodrick, Rt. Hon. St. J. Surrey, S.W.
 Bromby, C. H., d. Liverpool, Walton.
 *Bromley-Davenport, W. Ches., Macclesfield.
 Brooke, Sir A. D., Bt. Fermanagh, S.
 Brooke, F. T. Fermanagh, S.
 †Brooke, Lord
 (Earl of Warwick) Colchester.
 Brooke, Sir T., Bt. Yorks, Colne Valley.
 Brookfield, Col. A. M. Sussex, E.
 Brooks, E. W. Essex, S.E.
 Brooks, Rev. G. Durham.
 Brooks, John, d. Cheshr., Altrincham.
 †Brooks, Sir Thos., Bt. Lancs., Rossendale.
 (Lord Craveshaw) d.
 Brooks, Sir W. C., Bt., d. Ches., Altrincham.
 " Macclesfield.
 *Brotherton, E. A. Wakefield.
 *Brown, Sir Alex. H. Bt. Salop, Mid.
 Brown, A. L. Hawick Dt.
 *Brown, G. M. Edinburgh, Central.
 Brown, Col. J. C. Sussex, S.
 Brown, J. S. Down, S.
 Brown, R. Scott Edinburgh, E.
 Brown, Sir W. R., Kt., d. Salisbury.
 Browne, Col. E. C. Ayr District.
 Browning, Oscar Lambeth, Norwood.
 " Liverpool, West Derby.
 " Worcestershire, East.
 Bruce, Rt. Hon. Sir G., Kt. Holborn. Barrow.
 " North d., Tyneside.
 †Bruce, Lord Henry Wilt., N.W.
 (Marq. of Ailesbury)
 Bruce, J. Greenock.
 Bruce, Hon. R. P., d. Fife, W.
 Bruce, Hon. T. C., d. Portsmouth.
 Brunner, J. F. L. Cheshire, Hyde.
 *Brunner, Sir J. T., Bt. Cheshire, Northwich.
 Bryant, O. Monmouthshire, S.
 *Bryce, Rt. Hon. J. Aberdeen, S.
 *Brymer, W. E. Dorset, S.
 Buchanan, P. R. Dumbartonshire.
 *Buchanan, T. R. Perthshire, E.
 " Aberdeenshire, E.
 " Edinburgh, W.
 Buckley, Abel Lancashire, Prestwich.
 Buckley, W. J. Carmarthenshire, W.
 †Buckmill, Hn. Sir T. T. Surrey, Mid.
 Bugler, J. U., d. Kent, S.
 *Bull, W. J. Hammer-smith.
 Bullard, Sir H., Kt., d. Norwich.
 Buller, C. W. Devon, N.
 Buller, C. W. Dunbar. Belfast, S.
 Bullivant, W. P. T. Hamlets, Poplar.
 Bunting, P. W. Islington, E.
 *Burdett-Coutts, W. Westminster.
 Burgess, Joseph Leicester.
 †Burghley, Lord (4th Marq.
 of Exeter), d. Northants, N.
 *Burke, E. Haviland King's Co., Tullamore.
 " Dublin Co., S.
 " Kerry, N. Louth., N.

Burleigh, J. B. Lanark, Govan.
 " Glasgow, Tradeston.
 " Camlachie.
 Burnie, R. J. D. Swansea Town.
 *Burns, J. Battersea.
 " Nottingham, W.
 Burt, Charles Southampton.
 " Surrey, Kingston.
 *Burt, Thomas Morpeth.
 †Bury, Viscount Birkenhead.
 (Earl of Albemarle)
 Busk, Sir E. H., Kt. London University.
 Buzzard, M.C., K.C. Rutland.
 " Warwickshire, S.E.
 *Butcher, J. G., K.C. York.
 Butler, Hon. H. E.
 (Visc. Mountgarret) Windsor.
 Butler, Sir T. P. Bt. Carlisle Co.
 Buxton, E. N. Essex, S.W.
 " Suffolk, N.W.
 Buxton, F. W. Hants, W.
 *Buxton, Noel E. Yorks, Whitby.
 " Ipswich.
 Buxton, Sir R., Bt., d. Norfolk, S.
 *Buxton, S. C. T. Hamlets, Poplar.
 " Peterboro', Croydon.
 Byles, W. P. Yorks, Shipley.
 " Leeds, E.
 Byrne, Hon. (Justice)
 Sir E. W., Kt., d. Essex, S.W.
 Byrne, G. M. Wicklow, W.
 Byrne, T. F. Manchester, N.W.
 Byron, A. W. Derbyshire, Chesterfield.
 Caine, W. S., d. Cornwall, N.W.
 " Bradford, E. Barrow.
 " Middx., Tottenham.
 Caldbeck, Capt. R. Dublin Co., N.
 " Queen's Co., Ossory.
 *Caldwell, J. Lanark, Mid.
 " Glasgow, St. Rollox.
 " Tradeston.
 Callan, Philip, d. Louth, N. and S.
 Cameron, Sir C., Bt. Glasgow, Bridgeton.
 " College.
 †Cameron, J. McD. Wick Dt.
 *Cameron, Robert Durham, Houghton.
 " Sheffield, Central.
 †Campbell, Sir Archd.
 (Lt. Blythwood) Renfrew, W.
 Campbell, Sir G., d. Kirkcaldy Dt.
 Campbell, H. Fermanagh, S.
 Campbell, Hon. H. (Visc.
 Emily) Pembrokeshire.
 Campbell, James Sligo, S.
 *Campbell, Rt. Hn. J. A. Glasgow, &c., Univ.
 *Campbell, J. H. M., K.C. Dublin Univ.
 " Dublin, S. Stephen's.
 *Campbell, John Armagh, S.
 Campbell, E. F. F., d. Ayr Dt.
 Campbell, R. V., d. Glasgow, College.
 *Campbell - Bannerman,
 Rt. Hn. Sir H., G.C.B. Stirling Dt.
 Campbell-Walker, Col. d. Gt. Grimsby.
 Candy, G., Q.C., d. Southampton.
 Carbutt, Sir E. H., Bt., d. Monmouth Dt.
 Carew, J. L., d. Dublin, Coll. Green.
 " Meath, S. Kildare, N.
 Carington, Lt.-Col. Hon.
 R., D.S.O., C.V.O. Bucks, S.
 Carlile, Col. E. H. Huddersfield.
 *Carlisle, W. W. Bucks, N.
 †Carmarthen, Marq. of Lambeth, Brixton.
 (D. of Leeds)
 Carmichael, Sir J. M., d. Glasgow, St. RoMox.
 " Northants, S. and N.
 Carmichael, Sir T. G., Bt. Edinburgh Co.
 " Peebles and Selkirk.
 *Carpenter, Dr. A., d. Surrey, S.E. Bristol, N.
 Carpenter, W. B. Boyd Yorks, Morley.
 Carr, W., Jr. Yorks, Morley.
 *Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir E.
 H., Kt., K.C. Dublin University.
 Cartwright, T. M. M. Northants, S.

Cartwright, W. C. Northants, Mid.
 *Carvill, P. G. H. Newry.
 Cator, John Norfolk, N.
 *Causton, E. K. Southwark, W.
 " Colchester.
 *Cautley, H. S. Leeds, E. Dewsbury.
 Cavan, Earl of, d. Somerset, S.
 Cavendish, Lord E., d. Derbyshire, W.
 *Cavendish, R. F. Lanc., N. Lonsdale.
 *Cavendish, V. C. W. Derbyshire, W.
 *Cawley, F. Lanc., Prestwich.
 " Caveton, G. Stafford.
 *Cayser, Sir C. W., Bt. Barrow-in-Furness.
 *Cecl, Evelyn Aston Manor, Herts. E.
 *Cecl, Lord Hugh Greenwich.
 Chaloner, Col. E. G. W. Wilts, W.
 Chamberlain, Arthur Worcestershire, S.
 *Chamberlain, Rt. Hn. J. Birmingham, W.
 *Chamberlain, Rt. Hn. J. A. Worcestershire, E.
 " Chamberlain, R., d. Islington, W.
 *Chamberlayne, T. Southampton.
 *Champion, H. H. Aberdeen, S.
 *Chance, F. W. Carlisle.
 Chance, P. A. Kilkenny, S.
 Chance, T. H. Middx., Tottenham.
 *Channing, F. A. Northants, E.
 *Chaplin, Rt. Hon. H. Lincolnshire, Sleaford.
 Chapman, A. W. Surrey, S.W.
 *Chapman, E. Cheshire, Hyde.
 " Charlesworth, Major Walsfield.
 " Yorks, Normanton.
 Charley, Sir W. T., d. Ipswich, Belfast, E.
 Charrington, S., d. T. Hamlets, Mile End.
 Charsley, F., d. Bucks, Mid.
 Chatterton, H. W. Cheshire, Crewe.
 *Cheetham, J. F. Stalybridge, Bury.
 " Derbyshire, High Peak.
 Cheetham, J. M., d. Oldham.
 Chelsea, Viscount Bury St. Edmunds.
 " Suffolk, N.W.
 Cherry, R. R., K.C. Liverpool, Kirkdale.
 Chesney, Gen. Sir G., d. Oxford.
 Chester-Master, Col. T. Gloucestershire, E.
 Childers, Rt. Hon. H. Edinburgh, S.
 " C. E., d. Pontefract.
 Chinnery, W. M., d. Battersea.
 Chisholm, J. Perth, Kirkcaldy Dt.
 Chisholm, Sir Saml., Bt. Glasgow, Camlachie.
 Christie, G. S. Cheshire, Hyde.
 Churchill, Lord R., d. Paddington, S.
 " Birmingham, Central.
 *Churchill, W. S. Oldham.
 *Clancy, J. J. Dublin Co., N.
 *Clare, O. L. Leigh Lancs., Eccles.
 Clark, Dr. G. B. Caithness.
 Clark, G. L. Glamorgan, E.
 Clarke, Gen. Sir A., d. Chatham.
 Clarke, C. A. Rochdale.
 Clarke, C. G. Camberwell, Dulwich.
 " T. Hamlets, Mile End.
 Clarke, C. J., d. Bucks, Mid.
 Clarke, Sir E., Kt., K.C. Plymouth.
 Clarke, T. C., d. Hammersmith.
 " Grantham.
 Clay, A. T. Yorks, Elland.
 Clayden, A., d. Camberwell, Dulwich.
 Clayden, P. W., d. Lambeth, Norwood.
 " Islington, N.
 Clayhills, Col. J. M. Yorks, Whitby.
 Clayton, N. G., d. Northumb'd, Hexham.
 Clayton, Richard
 Clegg, J. T. T. Stalybridge.
 Cleland, J. W. Lewisham.
 Clements, C. Camberwell, Peckham.
 Clements, W. B. Cavan, E.
 *Clive, Capt. Percy A. Hereford, S.
 Clough, W. O. Portsmouth.
 *Coates, Major E. F. Lewisham, Yorks, Elland
 Cobb, H. P. Warwickshire, S.E.
 Cobbold, F. T. Suffolk, N.W. and S.E.
 Cochran-Patrick, R., d. Ayrshire, N.
 Cochrane, Sir H., Bt., d. Dublin, Coll. Green.
 *Cochrane, Hon. T. H. Ayrshire, N.
 †Cochrane - Ballie, W.
 (Lt. Lamington) St. Pancras, N.
 Cockburn, Hon. Sir J. A. Monmouth, W.

- *Coddington, Sir W., Bt. Blackburn.
 *Cogan, D. J. Wicklow, E.
 *Coghill, D. H. Stoke-on-Trent.
 Newcastle-u-Lyme.
 Cohen, Rt. Hon. A. K. C. Southwark, W.
 *Cohen, B. L. Islington, E.
 Cohen, L. L., d. Paddington, N.
 Cohen, N. L. Penryn and Falmouth.
 Finsbury, E.
 Coke, Hon. E. K., d. Derbyshire, S.
 Colchester-Wemyss, M. W., Gloucestershire, F.-of-D.
 Coldstream, J. P. Wiltshire.
 Coldwells, F. M., d. Lambeth, N.
 *Colbrooke, Sir T. E., d. Larnark, N.E.
 *Colfax, J. S. Devonbury.
 †Coleridge, Hn. B. (Ld.) Sheffield, Attercliffe.
 Coles, J. Herts, Mid.
 Colliery, B. Sligo, N.
 †Collier, Hon. R. (Lord Monkswell) Chatham.
 Collin, D. Shilton Birmingham, E.
 Liverpool, W. Derby.
 *Collings, Rt. Hon. J. Birmingham, Bordesley.
 Ipswich.
 Collins, C. R. Devon, Mid.
 Collins, G. Camberwell, Dulwich.
 Collins, Sir W. J., Kt. London Univ.
 St. Pancras, W.
 Colman, J. J., d. Norwich.
 *Colomb, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Great Yarmouth.
 C. R., K.C.M.G. T. Hamlets, Bow & Br.
 *Colston, C. E. H. Gloucestershire, S.
 Bristol, N.
 Colville, John, d. Larnark, N.E.
 Combe, C. H. Surrey, N.W.
 Commerell, Adm. Sir J.
 E., G.C.B., d. Southampton.
 Commins, A. Cork, S.E.
 Roscommon, S.
 *Compton, Lord A. F. Beds, N.
 †Compton, Earl (M. of Northampton) Yorks, Barnsley.
 Warwickshire, S. W.
 Finsbury, Holborn.
 Compton, F. Hants, New Forest.
 *Condon, T. J. Tipperary, E.
 Roscommon, N.
 Connell, A. K. Edinburgh, Central.
 Connolly, L. Longford, S.
 Connor, C. C. Antrim, N.
 Connor, F. McC. Cork, S.
 Constable, A. H. B. Fifeshire, E.
 Conway, M. Leitrim, N.
 Tipperary, Mid.
 Conway, Sir W. M., Kt. Bath.
 Conybeare, C. A. V. Cornwall, N.W.
 St. Helens.
 Cook, E. R., d. West Ham, N.
 *Cook, Sir F. L., Bt. Lambeth, Kennington.
 Cook, W. T. G. Birmingham, E.
 Birmingham, Bordesley.
 Cooke, C. W. R. Hereford, Newington, W.
 Cooke, J. E. Battersea.
 †Cooke, J. F., K.C. Donegal, E.
 Cooksey, J. H., d. Southampton.
 Cookson, J. B. North'md, Wansbeck.
 Cookson-Crackanthorpe, Lambeth, Brixton.
 M., K.C.
 Coope, O. E., d. Middlesex, Brentford.
 Cooper, J. Surrey, N.E.
 Coole, Maj. C. H. Eyre Lincolnshire, Louth.
 Coote, Thomas Hunts, S.
 Cope, Edward, d. Nottingham, W.
 Cope, Thomas Leicestershire, W.
 Corbet, W. J. Wicklow, E.
 *Corbett, A. C. Glasgow, Tradeston.
 Corbett, C. H. Sussex, N.
 Corbett, John, d. Worcestershire, Mid.
 Corbett, R. S. Down, S.
 *Corbett, T. L. Down, N. Tyrone, E.
 Corbett, V. S. W. Durham, Houghton.
 Cordes, Thomas, d. Monmouth Dt.
 Cornwall, E. A. Fulham.
 Cornwallis, F. S. W. Maidstone.
 Corry, Sir J. P., Bt., d. Armagh, M. Belfast, E.
 †Corser, Haden Stoke-on-Trent.
 Cory, C. J. Monm'th, S. Kent, S. W.
- Cosby, Col. R. G. W. Queen's County, Leix.
 Cosham, H., d. Bristol, E.
 Costelloe, B. F. C., d. Chelsea. Wilts, N.
 Edin., E. St. Pancras, E.
 Cotton, Sir W. J. R., d. London, City.
 Cotton-Jodrell, Col. E. Cheshire, Wirral.
 Counsel, E. F. S. Dublin Univ.
 Court, Dr. J. Derbyshire, N.E.
 Courtney, Rt. Hon. L. H. Cornwall, S.E.
 Cousins, J. J., d. Yorks, Buckrose, Wakef. d.
 Cowan, Aldn. P., d. T. Hamlets, Whitechapel.
 Cowen, Joseph, d. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Cowen, Lawrence Coventry.
 Cowper, Hn. H. F., d. Herts, E.
 Cowper, J. Caithness Co.
 *Cox, Irwin E. B. Middlesex, Harrow.
 Cox, J. R. Clare, E.
 Cox, Robert, d. Edin. S. Kirkcaldy.
 Cox, R. Hippisley Chatham, Kirkcudbright.
 Cox, W. H. B., d. Herts, Mid.
 †Cosens-Hardy, Rt. Hon. Sir H. (Ld. Justice) Norfolk, N.
 *Craig, C. C. Antrim, S.
 Craig, Capt. J. Fermanagh, N.
 Craig, James, d. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 †Craig, J. W., K.C. Down, S.
 *Craig, E. H. Lanark, Govan.
 Craig-Sellar, A., d. Lanark, Partick.
 †Cranborne, Viscount, C. B. Rochester.
 (Mq. of Salisbury) Lancs., Darwen.
 Craven, J. Yorks, Shipley.
 †Crawford, Donald, K. C. Lanark, N.E.
 Crawford, W., d. Durham, Mid.
 *Crean, E. Queen's Co., Ossory.
 Cork, S.E.
 *Cremer, W. E. Shored, Haggerston.
 Crewdson, W. D. Lancs., N. Lonsdale.
 Crilly, Daniel Mayo, N.
 *Cripps, C. A., K.C. Lancs., Stretford.
 Gloucestershire, Mid.
 Crisp, C. B. Oldham.
 Crofton, Sir M., Bt., d. Sligo, S.
 Crole, C. S. Middlesex, Enfield.
 *Crombie, J. W. Kincardineshire.
 Crompton, C., d. Staffs., Leek.
 Crook, H. T. Yorks, Sowerby.
 Crook, W. M. Wandswoth.
 *Crooks, W. Woolwich.
 Cropper, James, d. Westmorland, S.
 Crosfield, A. H. Warrington.
 Crosfield, John Warrington.
 Crosfield, J. H., d. Manchester, E.
 Crosfield, W. Lincoln. Warrington.
 Crosland, Sir J., Kt., d. Huddersfield.
 *Cross, Alexander Glasgow, Camlachie.
 Cross, Edward Lancs., Westhoughton.
 *Cross, H. Shepherd Bolton.
 Cross, J. C. Lancs., Radcliffe.
 Cross, J. K., d. Bolton.
 Cross, Hon. W. H., d. Liverpool, W. Derby.
 †Cross, Rt. Hon. Sir R. (Lord Cross) Lancs., Newton.
 Crossley, Edward, d. Yorks, Bowerby.
 *Crossley, Rt. Hon. Sir Halifax.
 S. B., Bt. Suffolk, N.
 Crossman, Gen. Sir W., d. Portsmouth.
 Cruddas, W. D. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 †Cubitt, Rt. Hon. G. (Lord Ashcombe) Surrey, Mid.
 *Cubitt, Hon. H. Surrey, S.E.
 Cudlip, J. S., d. Lincs., Stamford.
 *Cullinan, J. Tipperary, S.
 Cuninghame, J. C. Lanark, N.E.
 Cuninghame, Sir W., d. Glasgow, College.
 Cunliffe, Sir R. A., Bt., d. Flintsh. Denbigh Dt.
 Cunliffe, Sir F. H. E. Bt. Cornwall, N.E.
 Curran, Pete Barrow-in-Furness.
 Yorks, Barnsley.
 Curran, T. Sligo, S. Donegal, N.
 Curran, T. B. Donegal, N. Kilkenny.
 Currie, Sir D., Bt. Perthshire, W.
 Curwen, H. F., d. Cumberland, Cockermouth.
 Curzon, Rt. Hon. G. N. Lancs., Southport.
 (Ld. Curzon of Kedleston) Derbyshire, S.
 Curzon, Col. Hon. M. Leicestershire, Mid.
 †Curzon, Vis. (Earl Howe) Bucks, S.

- *Cust, H. J. C. Southwark, *Bernmoudsey*.
 " Linca, *Stamford*.
Cuthbertson, Sir J. N., d. Glasgow, St. Rollox.
- Dadson, A. J. Worcestershire, Mid.*
Dalbac, Col. P. H. Camberwell, N.
Dalglish, Sir W. O., d. Dundee.
- **Dalketh, Earl of, d. Roxburghshire.*
Dalketh, Earl of, d. Dumfries Co.
- **Dalrymple, Sir C. B., d. Ipswich. Edinburgh Co.*
Dalrymple, Hon. H. H. Wigtownshire.
 †*Dalrymple, Viscount (E. of Stair) Kilmarnock Dt.*
- Dalrymple - Hamilton, Col. Hon. N., M.V.O. Edinburgh Co.*
- Dalson, J. J. Donegal, W. Meath, S.*
Dalway, M. R. Antrim, E.
Daly, Gen. Sir H., d. Dundee.
Daly, James Monaghan, S.
Daly, John Limerick City.
- **Dalziel, J. H. Kirkcaldy Dist.*
Dane, R. M. K.C., d. Fermanagh, N.
Darling, Hn. Sir C. J., Kt. Deptford. Hackney, S.
Darling, M. T. S., Q.C., Edinburgh, &c., Univ. (Lord) Bangor.
- Darlington, J. Warwickshire, S.E.*
Darwin, Major L. Staffs., Lichfield.
Davenport, H. T., d. (see Hinckes).
- †*Davey, Sir Horace, Q.C. Stockton. Ipswich.*
 (Lord Davey) *Christchurch. Stockport.*
- David, A. J. Cambridge.*
Davidson, J. M. Greenock.
- **Davies, Alfred Carmarthen Dt.*
Davies, A. P. S. Pembrokehire.
Davies, David, d. Cardiganshire.
Davies, F. Liverpool, Everton.
- **Davies, Col. Sir H. D. Chatham. Rochester.*
 †*Davies, M. L. Vaughan Cardiganshire.*
Davies, R., d. Anglesey.
- Davies, Captain T. Carmarthenshire, E.*
Davies, T. Hart. Southwark, Rotherhithe.
Davies, W. Howell Bristol, S.
Davies, Sir W., Kt., d. Pembrokehire.
 †*Davies, W. R. M. Pembrokehire.*
Davis, E. F. Kent, Thanet.
Davis, F. L. Glamorgan, Rhondda.
Davis, W. J. Birm., Bordesley.
Davitt, Michael Mayo, S. Kerry, E.
 " Meath, N. Cork, N.E.
 " Waterford.
- Dawbarn, C. Y. C. Liverpool, E. Toxteth.*
Dawson, Hon. G., d. Yorks, Cleveland.
Dawson, Col. Hon. L. Yorks, Thirsk.
Dawson, R. Leeds, E.
Deacon, H. W. Lancs., Widnes.
- †*Deane, Hon. Sir H.B., Kt. Sheffield, Brightside.*
Deasy, John, d. Mayo, W.
Debenham, F. Cheltenham.
- De Cobain, E. S. W. Belfast, E.*
- **Delany, W. Queen's Co., Ossory.*
De la Poer, R. Kilkenny, S.
De la Poer, W. Waterford, E.
De Lisle, B. C. Cheshire, Wirral.
D. Lisle, E. P. Leicestershire, Mid.
- Dempsey, J. Belfast, N.*
Dempsey, P. Belfast, W.
- †*Denison, E. W. (see Beckett, E. W.)*
Dennis, P. R. Tipperary, E.
- **Denny, Col. J. McA. Kilmarnock Dt.*
De Ricci, J. H., d. Bedford.
De Robeck, Baron, d. Kidare, N.
De Rothschild, Br. F., d. Bucks, Mid.
Dettridge, F. Hammer-smith.
- Devlin, C. R. Galway Town.*
Devlin, J. Kilkenny, N.
Dewar, A. Edinburgh, S.
Dewar, J. A. Inverness Co.
- **Dewar, Sir T. B., Kt. T. H'mleta, St. George's. Essex, S.W.*
- †*De Worms, Baron H. (Ld. Pirbright), d. Liverpool, E. Toxteth.*
Diamond, C. Monaghan, N.
Dibb, A. E. Hull, W.
- **Dickinson, E. E. Somerset, Wells.*
Dickinson, W. H. Tower Hamlets, Stepney.
 " St. Pancras, N.
- Dickson, Maj. A. G., d. Dover.*
- **Dickson, Rt. Hon. C. Glasgow, Bridgeton.*
 Scott, K.C. *Kilmarnock Dt.*
Dickson, Rt. Hon. T. A. Dublin, St. Stephen's.
 Antrim, M. Armagh, M.
Digby, W., C.I.E., d. Islington, S. Paddgtn., N.
Diggle, J. R. Marylebone, W.
 Camberwell, N.
- **Dilke, Rt. Hon. Sir C., Bt. Gloucestersh., F-of-D.*
 Chelsea.
- **Dillon, John Mayo, E. Tyrone, N.*
 Roscommon, S.
Dillon, V. B., d. Sligo, N.
Dimsdale, Hn. Baron, d. Herts, Mid.
- **Dimsdale, Rt. Hon. Sir*
 J. C., Bt. K.C.V.O. London, City of.
- **Disraeli, C. R. Cheshire, Altrincham.*
Dizon, C. Harvee Leicestershire, S.
- **Dixon, Rt. Hon. Sir D., Bt. Belfast, N.*
Dixon, George, d. Birm., Edgbaston.
Dixon, Sir R., Kt., d. Middlesbrough.
 †*Dixon-Hartland, Sir F. M. Middlesex, Uxbridge.*
- **Dobbie, Joseph Ayr Dt.*
Dobson, C. B. Yorks, Osgoldcross.
Dockrell, Sir M. E., Kt. Dublin, St. Patrick.
Dodd, Cyril J. S., K.C. Essex, E. Cambridge.
 Sheffield, Eccleall.
- Dodd, W. H., K.C. Antrim, N.*
 Londonderry, S.
- Dodds, Joseph, d. Stockton.*
Dolbey, T. H. Bucks, Mid. Norfolk, S.
Don, J. B. Montrose Dt.
Donald, R. Shoreditch, Hoxton.
- **Donelan, Capt. A. J. C. Cork, E.*
Donkin, R. S. Tynemouth.
- **Doogan, P. C. Tyrone, E.*
- **Dorington, Rt. Hon. Sir*
 J. E., Bt. Gloucestersh., N. & E.
 Dorman, M. R. P. Yorks, Nornanton.
- †*Dougherty, Sir J. B. Tyrone, N.*
 †*Doughty, Sir G., Kt. Gt. Grimsby.*
- **Douglas, C. M. Lanark, N.W.*
Douglas, Dr. T. S., d. Cumberland, Mid.
Douglas-Pennant, Maj. Northants, S.
 Hon. E. G.
- **Doxford, Sir W. T., Kt. Sunderland.*
Doyle, Sir A. Conan, Kt. Edinburgh, Central.
Drage, Geoffrey Derby. Yorks, Cleveland.
 Woolwich.
- Drucker, C. G. A., d. Northampton.*
Drummond, H. W. Carmarthenshire, W.
Drury-Lowe, W. Derbyshire, Ilkeston.
Duckett, S. J. C. Carlou Co.
Duckham, T., d. Herefordsh., N. & S.
Duckworth, J. Lancs., Middleton.
 Warw. and Leamington.
- Duff, Rt. Hon. Sir R., d. Banffshire.*
Duff, W. P. Camberwell, N.
- **Duffy, W. J. Galway, S.*
Dugdale, J. S., K.C. Warwickshire, N.E.
Duke, Col. O. T. Beds, S. Stirling Dt.
- **Duke, H. E., K.C. Plymouth.*
Dumfries, J. Birmingham, W.
Duncan, D., d. Barrow-in-Furness.
 Liverpool, Exchange.
- Duncan, Col. F., d. Finsbury, Holborn.*
Duncan, J. A. Barrow. Kirkcudbright.
 Inverness Dt.
- **Duncan, J. H. Yorks, Otley.*
Duncan, R. Lanark, Gosan.
Duncan, Sir S. W., Bt. Camb. N. Yks., Pudsey.
Duncombe, Arthur Yorks, Howdenshire.
Duncombe, Hon. H. Cumberland, W.
Dundas, Hon. C. T. Orkney and Shetland.
- †*Dundas, D. K.C. (Lord) Linlithgow.*
Dundas, Hon. J. C., d. York.
 Dunglass, Lord. Warwickshire.
- Dunhill, W. H. C. Yorks, Keighley.*
Dunn, A. E. Exeter.
- **Dunn, Sir W., Bt. Paisley. Renfrew, W.*
Dunne, Major M. A. Staffs., Kingswinford.
Dunsany, 17th Lord, d. Gloucestershire, S.
 Forest.
- Dunsell, J. D. Durham, N.W.*
Durant, J. C. T. Hamlets, Sepney.

- Dyer, A. S. Derby.
 *Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir W.
 Hart, Bt. Kent, N.W.
 Earle, A. Liverpool, Scotland.
 Earp, T. Notts, Newark.
 †Eaton, H. W. (1st Lord
 Chelysmore), d. Coventry.
 †Eaton, Gen. Hon. H. F.
 (3rd Ld. Chelysmore) Coventry.
 †Ebrington, Viscount
 (Earl Fortescue) Devon, W.
 Eeroyd, W. F. Lancs. Rossendale.
 Edgcome, J. T. Middlesex, Enfield.
 Edgcombe, Hon. C. E. Cornwall, S.E.
 Edgcombe, Sir E. R. P. Dorset, S. Devon, S.
 Hereford.
 Edmunds, W. M., d. Barrow-in-Furness.
 Lancs. N. Lonsdale.
 Edmunds, L., K.C. Lanark, N.W.
 Edwards, A. C. Middx., Tottenham.
 Denbigh Dt.
 Edwards, Enoch Hanley.
 Edwards, Maj. E. J. Dover.
 *Edwards, F. Radnorshire.
 Edwards, Gen. Sir J. B. Hythe.
 Edwards, J. Passmore Rochester.
 Edwards-Moss, Sir J., Bt. Lancs. Southport.
 Edwards-Moss, T. C., d. Lancs. Widnes.
 Edwards, O. M. Merionethshire.
 Egan, B. Mayo, N.
 Egerton, Hon. A. F., d. Lancs. Eccles.
 Egerton, Hon. A. J., d. Lancs. Eccles.
 *Egerton, Hon. A. de T. Cheshire, Knutsford.
 Egerton, Ad. Hn. F., d. Derbyshire, N.E.
 Elcho, Lord Ipswich. Haddington Co.
 *Elibank, Master of Edinburgh Co.
 (Hon. A. W. O. Murray) Edinburgh, W. York.
 Peebles and Selkirk.
 *Ellice, Capt. E. C. St. Andrew's S.E.
 *Elliot, Hon. A. R. D. Durham. Roxburghsh.
 Elliot, Hon. H. F. Ayrsh., N. Glasgow, St.
 Rollox.
 Elliot, Sir G. Bt., d. Monmouth Dt.
 Durham, S.E.
 Elliot, Sir G. W. Bt., d. Yorks. Richmond.
 Elliot, E. H. Berwickshire.
 Elliott, G. Bedfordshire, S.
 Ellis, Ben. Camberwell, Peckham.
 Ellis, Frederick, d. Yorks. Spen Valley.
 Ellis, James, d. Leicestershire, W.
 *Ellis, John E. Notts, Rushcliffe.
 Ellis, Sir John W., Bt. Surrey, Kingston.
 Ellis, T. E., d. Merionethshire.
 Elton, C. I., Q.C., d. Somerset, W.
 †Emlyn, Visc. (1) Wills, N. Manch'r., S.
 (Earl Cawdor) Carmarthenshire, W.
 Emlyn, Visc. (2) Pembrokeshire.
 *Emmott, A. Oldham.
 Engledow, C. J. Kildare, N.
 Erichsen, Sir J. E., d. Edin., &c., Unie.
 Errington, Sir G., Bt. Lancs. Newton.
 Erskine, L. R. Sussex, N.W.
 *Esmonde, Sir T. H. G. Wexford, N. Kerry, W.
 Dublin Co., S.
 Essex, R., W. Lambeth, Kennington.
 Esslemont, P., d. Aberdeenshire, E.
 Eustace, H. Tipperary, N.
 *Evans, Sir F. H., Bt. Maldstone. South'pton.
 Evans, Sir T. W., Bt., d. Derby.
 *Evans, S. T., K.C. Glamorgan, Mid.
 *Evans-Gordon, Major T. Hamlets, Stepney.
 Evatt, Surg.-Gen., C.B. Woolwich.
 *Eve, H. T., K.C. Devon, Mid.
 Eve, Richard, d. T. Hamlets, St. George's.
 Hants, N.
 Kidderminster.
 Evelyn, W. J. Deptford.
 Everard, Maj. N. T. Cavan, W.
 Everett, R. L. Suffolk, S.E.
 Everitt, W. St. George, Hanover Sq.
 Evershed, Sydney, d. Staffs. Burton.
 Ewart, Sir J., Kt. Brighton.
 Ewart, Sir W., Bt., d. Belfast, N.
 Eyre, Col. H., C.B., d. Lincs, Gainsborough.
 Notts, Mansfield.
- *Faber, E. B. Hants, W. Yorks, Pudsey.
 *Faber, G. D., C.B. York.
 Fairbairn, Sir A., Kt., d. Yorks. Otley; & Pudsey.
 Fairbairns, W. H. Middlesex, Enfield.
 Falconer, J. B., K.C. Wexford, N.
 Falk, P., d. Norfolk, E.
 †Falkner, C. L. Armagh, S.
 *Fardell, Sir T. G., Kt. Paddington, S.
 Farmer-Atkinson, H. J. Boston. Derby.
 Lincs, Brigg.
 †Farquhar, Sir H. (Ld.) Marylebone, W.
 Farquharson, H. R., d. Dorset, W.
 *Farquharson, Dr. R. Aberdeenshire, W.
 *Farrell, J. P. Longford, N. Cavan, W.
 Kilkenny.
 Farrell, T. J. Kerry, S. Waterford.
 Farren, G. Carmaronshire, S.
 Farrer, J. Anson Westmorland, S.
 Yorks, Skipton.
 Fellden, Gen. R. J., d. Lancashire, Chorley.
 Fell, J. Worcestershire, W.
 *Fellowes, Hon. A. E. Hunts, N.
 Norfolk, Mid. and N.
 †Fellowes, Hon. W. H. Hunts, N.
 (Ld. de Ramsey) North'd, Wansbeck.
 *Fenwick, C. Fenwick, Col. H. T. Durham, Houghton.
 Ferens, T. R. Hull, E.
 Ferguson, G. Lanark, Govan.
 Ferguson, E., d. Carlisle.
 *Ferguson, E. C. Munro Leith Dt. Dumbartonsh.
 Ross and Cromarty
 *Fergusson, Rt. Hon.
 Sir J., Bt., G.C.M.G. Manchester, N.E.
 Ffolkes, Sir W. H., Bt. King's Lynn.
 Norfolk, N.W.
 Ffolliott, Col. J., d. Sligo, S. & N.
 *French, P. Wexford, S.
 Field, Adm. E., C.B. Sussex, S.
 *Field, W. Dublin, St. Patrick's.
 *Fielden, E. B. Lancs., Middleton.
 Fielden, T. d. Lancs., Middleton.
 Fielding, J. Lambeth, Kennington.
 Fiennes, Hon. E. Ozm, N.
 *Finch, Rt. Hon. G. H. Rutland.
 Finch-Hatton, Hn. H., d. Notts, Newark.
 Nottingham, E.
 †Finch-Hatton, Hon. M.
 (12th E. Winchester), d. Lincs, Spalding.
 Findlater, Sir W. H., Kt. Londonderry, S.
 *Findlay, A. Lanark, N.E.
 *Finlay, Rt. Hon. Sir
 E. B., K.C. Inverness Dt.
 Finlayson, J., d. Renfrew, E.
 Finucane, J., d. Limerick, E.
 *Firbank, Sir J. T., Kt. Hull, E.
 Shored., Haggerston.
 Firth, J. F. B., d. Dundee. Kennington, N.
 Newington, W.
 *Fisher, W. Hayes Fulham.
 *Fison, Sir F. W., Bt. Yorks, Doncaster.
 Buckrose & Otley.
 Fitzgerald, J. G. Longford, S. Louth, S.
 Fitzgerald, J. V. V., K.C. Liverpool, Scotland.
 Fitzgerald, Sir M., Bt. Northants, S.
 *Fitzgerald, Sir E. P., Bt. Cambridge.
 Fitzgerald, W. W. A. Lancs., Leigh.
 Fitzmaurice, Lord E. Wills, N. Deptf'd.
 *Fitzroy, Hon. E. A. Northants, S.
 Fitzwilliam, Hon. C. Yorks, Hallamshire.
 Fitzwilliam, Hon. H. Yorks, Doncaster.
 Fitzwilliam, Hon. J., d. Peterborough.
 Fitzwygram, Gen. Sir
 Frederick W. J., Bt. d. Hants, S.
 *Flannery, Sir J. F., Bt. Yorks, Shipley.
 Flattely, D. I. Lancs., Gorton.
 Flavin, M. Cork City.
 *Flavin, M. J. Kerry, N.
 Fleming, C. J., K.C., d. Yorks, Doncaster.
 Pontefract. Dudley.
 Fletcher, A. E. Greenock.
 Glasgow, Camlachie.
 Fletcher, B., d. Wills, N.W.
 Christchurch.
 *Fletcher, Rt. Hon. Sir H.
 Aubrey, Bt., K. C. B. Sussex, Mid.

- Fletcher, J. D. Ross and Cromarty.
 *Fletcher, J. S. Hampstead.
 †Flower, Cyril (Ld. Battersea). Beds. S.
 *Flower, Sir Ernest, Kt. Bradford, W.
 *Flynn, J. C. Cork, N.
 Foley, J. D. Kerry, S.
 Foley, P. J. Galway, W.
 †Foljambe, C. G. S. (Ld. Hawkesbury). Notts, Mansfield.
 Foljambe, Rt. Hon. F. Notts, Bassettlaw.
 " Yorks, Barnsley.
 " Rotherham.
 Foljambe, G. S. Notts, Rushcliffe.
 " Yorks, Rotherham.
 †Folkestone, Visc., d. Middx, Enfield.
 (5th Earl of Radnor)
 †Folkestone, Visc. (6th Earl of Radnor) Wilts, S.
 Follett, Major H. S. Norfolk, N.
 Ford, Col. C. Devonport. Lambeth, N.
 Fordham, E. W. Paddington, N.
 Fordham, H. G. Herts, N.
 Forrest, A., d. Salford, S.
 Forrest, J. C. Lanark, Mid.
 Forster, Sir C. Bt., d. Walsall.
 *Forster, H. W. Kent, W.
 Forster, John St. Helens.
 Forster, Rt. Hon. W. E. d. Bradford, Central.
 Forsyth, W. Glasgow, Bridgeton.
 Forwood, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur B., Bt., d. Lancs., Ormskirk.
 Foster, A. H. Donegal, S.
 *Foster, Sir B. W., Kt. Derbyshire, Ilkeston.
 " Chester.
 Foster, H. S. Suffolk, N.
 *Foster, Sir M., K.C.B. London Univ.
 *Foster, P. S. Warwickshire, S.W.
 †Foster, S. P. Carlisle, Cumberland, N.
 Foster, Col. W. H. Lancs., Lancaster.
 Foulger, J. C. Marylebone, W.
 *Fowler, Rt. Hon. Sir H. H., G.C.S.I. Wolverhampton, E.
 Fowler, M. A., d. Durham.
 Fowler, Sir R. N., Bt., d. London, City.
 Fowler, W., d. Cambridge, Perth.
 Fox, Joe, d. Deesbury.
 Fox, J. F. King's Co., Tullamore.
 Fox, W. S. Lincs, Sleaford.
 Fraser, Gen. Sir C. C., d. Lambeth, N.
 Fraser, E. H. Nottingham, E.
 †Freeman-Mitford, A. B. (Lord Redesdale). Warwickshire, S.W.
 *Freeman-Thomas, F. Hastings.
 †French, D. O'C., K.C. d. Lancs, Newton.
 French-Mullen, Dr. D., d. Dublin Co., S.
 Fry, J. Pease Lancs, Eccles.
 Fry, Rt. Hon. Lewis Bristol, N.
 Fry, Sir Theodore, Bt. Darrington.
 Fry, T. W. Westmorland, N.
 Frye, F. C. Kensington, N.
 Fulford, H. C., d. Staffs., Lichfield.
 " Birmingham, E.
 Fullam, P. Meath, S.
 Fullarton, R. W. M., d. Orkney and Shetland.
 " Edinburgh, E. Hawick.
 " Sutherlandshire.
 Fuller, G. P. Wilts, W.
 *Fuller, J. M. F. Wilts, W. and N.W.
 " Salisbury, Bath.
 Fulton, Sir F., Kt., K.C. West Ham, N.
 *Furness, Sir C., Kt. Hartlepool, York.
 Fyfe, C. A., d. Oxford.
 Fyfe, J. A. Surrey, N.W.
 *Galloway, W. J. Manchester, S.W.
 " Warwickshire, S.E.
 Gamble, Sir D., Bt. St. Helens.
 Gane, J. L., Q.C., d. Leeds, E.
 Gardner, Col. Alan C. Marylebone, E.
 *Gardner, E. Berks, E.
 Gardner, Iltyd W. H. Monmouthshire, W.
 Gardner R. B., d. Windsor.
 Gardner, R. K. Armagh, Mid.
 †Gardner, Rt. Hon. H. (Ld. Barghore). Essex, N.
 *Garst, W. Boston.
 Garton, R. C. Battersea.
 †Gathorne-Hardy, Hon. Sussex, N.
 " A., K.C. Yorks, Doncaster.
 Gathorne-Hardy, Hon. J. (Ld. Medway). Kent, Mid.
 Gatty, C. T. Dorset, W.
 Gay, J. Drew, d. Cornwall, N.W.
 Geary, Sir W. N. M., Bt. Durham.
 Gedge, Sydney Walsall, Beds, S.
 " Stockport.
 Gent-Davis, R., d. Lambeth, Kennington.
 Germaine, R. A., K.C., d. Shoreditch, Hoxton.
 " Northampton.
 Ghose, Lalmohun Deptford.
 Gibb, T. E., d. St. Pancras, E.
 Gibbons, J. L. Wolverhampton, S.
 Gibbs, F. W., d. Sussex, S.W.
 *Gibbs, Hon. A. G. H. London, City.
 †Gibbs, H. Hicks (Lord Aldenham). London, City.
 Gibbs, Hon. Vicary Herts, Mid.
 Gibney, J. Mauth, N.
 Gibson, C. A. Southampton.
 †Gibson (Justice), J. G. Liverpool, Walton.
 †Giffard, Sir H. A., K.C. Cambs, E.
 Gilbey, A. Bucks, S.
 Giles, Alfred, d. Southampton.
 Giles, C. T. Cambs, N.
 *Gillhooley, J. Cork, W.
 Gill, H. J. Limerick.
 †Gill, T. P. Louth, S.
 Gilliat, J. S. Lancs, Widnes.
 " Clapham.
 Gilmour, A. J. Renfrew, E.
 Gilmour, Sir J. C., Bt. Fife, E.
 Ginnell, L. Westmeath, N.
 *Gladstone, Rt. Hon. H. J. Leeds, W.
 Gladstone, J. E. Yorks, Spens Valley.
 Gladstone, Rt. Hon. W. Edinburgh Co.
 " E., d. Leith, Dt.
 Glanville, H. J. Rotherhithe.
 Glascoedine, C. H. Glamorgan, W.
 Glen-Coats, Sir T., Bt. Renfrew, W.
 Glossop, Captain W. Yorks, Spens Valley.
 Glover, Sir John, Kt. Scarborough.
 Glyn, Hon. P. C., d. Dorset, E.
 *Goddard, D. F. Ipswich.
 *Godson, Sir A. F., Kt. Kidderminster.
 Goff, T. C. E. Yorks, Buckrose.
 Gold, C. Essex, N.
 Goldsmid, Sir J., Bt., d. St. Pancras, S.
 Goldsworthy, General. Hammermith.
 Goodhart, F. McC. Devonport.
 Goodman, N., d. Cambs, W.
 Goodwin, Dr. F. Bury St. Edmunds.
 Gordon, C. T. Elgin, Dt.
 Gordon, Hon. G. Dorset, N.
 *Gordon, J., K.C. Londonderry, S.
 " Armagh, Mid.
 *Gordon, Hon. J. E. Elgin and Nairn.
 Gordon, Lord Esme, d. Hunts, N.
 Gordon, R. Montrose, Dt.
 Gordon, W. W. Aberdeenshire, N.E.
 Gore, H. H. Bristol, E.
 *Gorst, Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Camb. University.
 " Kt., K.C. Chatham.
 †Goschen, Rt. Hon. G. J. St. George's, H. Sq.
 (Visc. Goschen) Edinburgh, E.
 " Liverpool, Exchange.
 *Goschen, Hon. G. J. Sussex, N.
 Gosling, E. D., d. Lancs, Eccles.
 " Surrey, S.W.
 Gould, C., K.C. Derbyshire, N.E.
 *Goulding, E. A. Wilts, E.
 Gourley, Sir E. T., Bt., d. Sunderland.
 Gratton, F. W., d. Lancs, Accrington.
 *Graham, H. R. St. Pancras, W. and N.
 " Staffs, Handsworth.
 Graham, J. E. Dundee.
 Graham, R. B. C. Lanark, N.W.
 " Glasgow, Camlachie.
 †Granby, Marq. of Leicestershire, E.
 Grant, Sir A. H., Bt. Aberdeenshire, W.
 Grant, Sir Charles, d. Banffshire.
 Grant, Daniel, d. Marylebone, E.
 Grant, Sir G. M., Bt. Elgin and Nairn.

- Grant, J. A. Banffshire, Elgin Dt.
 *Grant, J. Corrie Warwickshire, N. E.
 " Birmingham, W.
 " Middlesex, Harrow.
 Grant, J. P. Ross and Cromarty.
 †Grantham, Hn. Sir W.
 Kt. Crondon.
 Gray, C. W. Essex, E. and N.
 *Gray, Ernest West Ham, N.
 Gray, E. D., d. Carlou Co.
 Dublin, St. Stephen's.
 Gray, Sir W., Kt. d. Bartlepool.
 Greaves, W. Mc. G. Glasgow, Tradeston.
 Green, Sir E., Bt. Wakefield.
 Green, G. Glasgow, Tradeston.
 Green, G. Stockport.
 Green, Henry T. Hamlets, Poplar.
 *Green, W. D. Wednesbury.
 Green-Price, Sir R., d. Radnor Co.
 Greenall, Sir G., Bt., d. Warrington.
 Greene, E., d. Suffolk, N. W.
 *Greene, Sir E. W., Bt. Bury St. Edmunds.
 Suffolk, N. W.
 *Greene, H. D., K. C. Shrewsbury.
 *Greene, W. B. Cambs, N.
 Greenwood, A. Leeds, W.
 Greenwood, G. G. Peterboro'. Hull, Centl.
 Greenwood, J. Burnley.
 Greer, Dr. T. Londonderry, N.
 Gregory, G. B., d. Essex, N.
 Grenfell, C. A. Rochester.
 *Grenfell, W. H. Bucks, S. Hereford.
 Saltsbury, Windsor.
 *Gretton, John Derbyshire, S.
 *Greville, Capt. Hn. R. F. Bradford, East.
 Yorks, Barnsley.
 †Grey, A. H. G. (Earl) North ad, Tyneside.
 *Grey, Rt. Hn. Sir E., Bt. North ad, Yorkick.
 †Greyde Willon, Viscount
 (E. of Willon) Lancs. Gorton.
 Grice-Hutchinson, Maj. Aston Manor.
 Griffin, Sir Lepel H. Nottingham, W.
 *Griffith, E. J. Anglesey.
 Lpool., West Toxteth.
 Griffiths, R. F. F. Merthyr Tydfil.
 Grigsby, Dr. W. E., d. Essex, Mid.
 Grimwade, E. W. Crondon.
 †Grimston, Visc. (Earl of
 Verulam) Herts, Mid.
 Grosor, A. W. Yorks, Barnsley.
 Grosvenor, Lord H. G. Cheshire, Northwich.
 †Grosvenor, Lord E. Flintshire.
 (Lord Stalbridge)
 Grotrian, F. B., d. Hull, E.
 Groce, F. C. Glamorgan, Mid.
 Grove, Sir T. F., Bt., d. Wilts, S.
 Grove, T. N. A. West Ham, N.
 " Northants, S.
 " Winchester.
 *Groves, J. G. Salford, S.
 Guest, A. E., d. Southampton.
 *Guest, Hon. Ivor C. Plymouth.
 †Guinness, Sir E. C., Bt.
 (Lord Iveagh) Dublin, St. Stephen's.
 Gull, Sir W. C., Bt. Devon, N. W.
 Elgin and Nairn.
 †Gully, Rt. Hon. W. C.
 (Visc. Selby) Carlisle. Whitehaven.
 Gunn, Sir John, Kt. Cardiff Dt.
 Gunter, Col. Sir R., Bt., d. Yorks, Barkston Ash.
 †Gurdon, R. T., d. (1st
 Lord Cranworth) Norfolk, Mid.
 *Gurdon, Sir W. B. Norfolk, N., and S. W.
 " Colchester.
 " Southwark, Rotherhithe.
 Guthrie, D. C. Northants, S. Forfar.
 Guthrie, M. Liverpool, W. Derby.
 *Guthrie, W. M. T. Ham'ts., Bow & Br.
 Gutteridge, Dr. R. S. Strand.
 Haddow, A. Lanark, Govan.
 Haggard, H. Rider Norfolk, E.
 *Hain, E. Cornwall, W.
 *Haldane, Rt. Hon. R. B. Haddington Co.
 Haley, J. Dewsbury.
 Halbett, Baron H., d. Lancs., N. Lonsdale.
 Chester.
 Hall, A. W. Oxford.
 Hall, Rt. Hon. Sir C., Finsbury, Holborn.
 K.C.M.G., Q.C., d. Cambs, W.
 Hall, J. C. Monaghan, N.
 †Hall, Sir S., Kt., K.C. Lancs., Stretford.
 Brighton.
 Hall, W. H., d. Cambs, E.
 Hall, W. K. Salford, S.
 Hallett, T. G. P. Galway, Wills, W.
 Hallifaz, S. Kent, N. E.
 Halpin, Capt. W. d. Wicklow, E.
 *Halsey, Rt. Hon. T. F. Herts, W.
 Hambro, Col. C., d. Dorset, S.
 *Hambro, C. E. Surrey, N. E.
 Hamilton, Sir C. E., Bt. Southw., Rotherhithe.
 Hamilton, Lord C. J. Liverpool, W. Derby.
 Hamilton, Lord E. Tyrone, N.
 Hamilton, Lord F. S. Tyrone, N.
 Manchester, S. W.
 *Hamilton, Lord George, Middlesex, Ealing.
 †Hamilton, Rt. Hn. I. T.
 (1st Lt. Home Patrick), d. Dublin Co., N.
 Hamilton, J. C. Leeds, N.
 †Hamilton, J. G. C. (1st
 Lt. Hamilton of
 Dalsell), d. Lanark, S.
 *Hamilton, Marq. of Londonderry.
 Hamilton, N. P. St. Pancras, S.
 Hamilton, Capt. S. B. Exford, S.
 Hamley, Gen. Sir E., d. Birkenhead.
 Hammill, F. P., d. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 *Hammond, J. Carlou Co.
 Hammond, R. Sheffield, Hallam.
 Hamond, Sir C. F., d. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Hanbury, Rt. Hn. R., d. Preston.
 Hanbury-Tracy, Hn. F. Montgomery Dist.
 Hankey, F. A., d. Surrey, N. W.
 Hanson, Sir E., Bt., d. London, City of
 Harben, Sir H., Kt. Cardiff Dist.
 Harben, H. D. Suffolk, N. E.
 Harcourt, E. W., d. Oxon, S.
 *Harcourt, Lewis Lancs., Rossendale.
 Harcourt, Rt. Hon. Sir Monmouthshire, W.
 W. V., K.C., d. Derby.
 Hardcastle, E., d. Salford, N.
 Hardcastle, F. Lancs., Westhoughton.
 Hardcastle, J. A. Bury St. Edmunds.
 *Hardie, J. Keir Merthyr, West Ham, S.
 Lanark, Mid. Preston.
 Bradford, East.
 Harding, Col. T. W. Leeds, W.
 Hardy, G. H. Leicestershire, S.
 Staffordshire, Burton.
 *Hardy, Laurence Kent, S.
 Hardy, Sir Regd., Bt. Yorks, Osgoldcross.
 *Hare, T. L. Norfolk, S. W.
 Harford, E., d. Northampton.
 Harford, J. C. Cardiganshire.
 Hargrove, J. Durham, Houghton.
 Harker, W., d. Yorks, Ripon.
 Harland, Sir E., Bt., d. Belfast, N.
 Harling, Job Yorks, Osgoldcross.
 Harmsworth, Sir A. C.,
 Bt. Portsmouth.
 Harmsworth, Cecil B. Worcestershire, M.
 Lanarkshire, N. E.
 Harmsworth, H. Gravesend.
 *Harmsworth, E. L. Caithness Co.
 Harrington, E., d. Kerry, W.
 *Harrington, T. C. Dublin, Harbour.
 *Harris, F. L. Tynemouth.
 Harris, G. M. St. Pancras, S.
 Harris, J. J. North'nd, Wansbeck.
 Harris, M., d. Galway, E.
 Harris, R. Surrey, Mid.
 *Harris, Dr. R. F. Camberwell, Dulwich.
 Monmouth Dt.
 Harris, W. J. Devon, Mid.
 Harrison, Charles, d. Plymouth.
 Finsbury, Holborn.
 Harrison, Frederick London Unio.
 Harrison, Sir G., Kt., d. Edinburgh, S.
 Harrison, G. K. Staffs., Kingswinford.

- Harrison, H. Tipperary, M.
 " Limerick, W. Sligo, N.
 Harrison, Gen. Sir R. Devon, Mid.
 Harrison, T. Belfast, N.
 Harrison, Capt. W. B. Staffs., Lichfield.
 Hart, Dr. E., d. T. Hamlets, Mile End.
 Hart, Heber L. Kent, Thanet.
 " Islington, S.
 Hart, Sir Israel, Kt. Hythe, Hackney, Centl.
 Hartington, Marq. of
 (Duke of Devonshire) Lancs., Rosendale.
 Hartley, E. R. Devonbury.
 Harvey, A. G. C. Rochdale.
 Harvey, G. A. Welsham.
 Harvey, Sir Robert, Kt. Devonport.
 Harvey, Shand Lanark, Mid.
 Harvey, T. M. Herts, Mid.
 Harwood, G. Bolton.
 Harwood, J. Bolton.
 Haslam, Sir A. S., Kt. Newcastle-under-Lyme.
 " Derby.
 Haslam, J. Derbyshire, Chesterfield.
 Haslam, J. C. Bolton.
 Haslam, L. Lancs., West Houghton.
 Lincolnshire, Stamford.
 Haslett, Sir J. H., Bt., d. Belfast, N. and W.
 Hastings, G. W. Worcester, E.
 Hatch, E. F. G. Lancs., Gorton.
 Hatchard, F. S. U. Yorks., Hallamshire.
 Havelock-Allan, Gen.
 Sir H., Bt., V.C., d. Durham, S.E.
 Hawkes, H., d. Birmingham, S.
 Hawkes, M. L., d. Hartlepool.
 " Sheffield, C. ntral.
 Hawkins, A. Hope Bucks, S.
 Hawkins, Joshua Sheffield, Central.
 Hawkinsley, B. F. Yorks., Holderness.
 Hay, Hon. Claude G. Shoreditch, Hoxton.
 Hayden, J. P. Roscommon, S.
 Hayden, L. P., d. Roscommon, S.
 Leitrim, S.
 Hayne, Rt. Hon. C.
 Seale, d. Devon, Mid.
 Hayman, J. Middlesex, Brentford.
 " T. Hamlets, Mile End.
 " St. George's, Han. Sq.
 Hayter, Rt. Hon. Sir A. Walsall, Bath.
 D., Bt. Devon, Torquay.
 Hazell, H. W. Leicester.
 Head, Sir Robert, Bt. Lambeth, Brixton.
 Heald, C. J. Sussex, N.
 Healy, Maurice Cork.
 Healy, Thomas J. Wexford, N.
 Healy, T. M., K.C. London, N. Longford, N.
 " Londonderry, S.
 " Monaghan, N.
 " Lancs., Blackpool.
 Heap, Joseph Hanley.
 Heath, A. H. Lincs., Louth.
 Heath, A. R. Lincs., Louth.
 Heath, Sir James, Bt. Staffs., N.W.
 Heathcote, Capt. J. E. Staffs., N.W.
 Heaton, J. H. Canterbury.
 Heddewick, T. C. H. Wick Dt. Lanark, S.
 Hedley, E. H. Swansea Dt.
 Helder, Sir A., Kt. Whitehaven.
 Heldmann, H. Hants, N.
 " Middlesex, Brentford.
 Helme, N. W. Lancs., Lancaster.
 Hemmerde, E. G. Winchester.
 Hemphill, Rt. Hon. C. Tyrone, N. Hastings.
 H., K.C. Liverpool, W. Derby.
 Hemphill, Capt. F. Camberwell, Peckham.
 Hempall, J. Lancs., Accrington.
 Henderson, Sir Alex., Bt. Staffordshire, W.
 Henderson, Arthur Durham, Barnard C.
 Henderson, D. P. Cathness Co.
 Henderson, James Camberwell, Dulwich.
 Henderson, J. Mc. D. Essex, E.
 Henneage, Rt. Hon. E.
 (Lord Henneage) Grimsby.
 Hennessy, Sir J. P., d. Kilkeny, N.
 Henriques, A. G. Newington, Walworth.
 Henry, C. H. Essex, Mid.
 Henry, Mitchell. Glasgow, Blackfriars.
 Henty, D. Hants, W.
 Herbert, Jesse Birmingham, Central.
 Herbert, Hon. Sidney
 (Earl of Pembroke) Croydon, Wilts, S.
 Herdman, E. T. Londerry, Donegal, E.
 Hermon-Hodge, Sir R. Oxfordsh., S.
 T., Bt. Lancs., Accrington.
 Herschell, Sir Farrer, Q.C.
 (1st Lt. Herschell), d. Lancs., N., Lonsdale.
 Harvey, Lord Francis Bury St. Edmunds.
 Hervey, Lord John, d. Ipswich.
 Heward, S. B. Essex, W.
 Hextall, W. B. Derby.
 Heyworth, E. Blackburn.
 Hibbert, Rt. Hon. Sir
 J. T., K.C.B. Oldham.
 Hickman, Sir A., Bt. Wolverhampton, W.
 Hickey, M. C. Cork, S.E.
 Hicks, E., d. Cambs, E.
 Hicks, W. Joynton. Manchester, N.
 Hicks-Beach, Rt. Hon.
 Sir M. E., Bt. Bristol, W.
 Higginbottom, S. W., d. Liverpool, W. Derby.
 Higgins, C. K. C. Norfolk, M. Salop, N.
 Higham, J. S. Yorks., Sowerby Br.
 Hill, Capt. Arthur Down, W.
 Hill, Lord Arthur Down, W.
 Hill, Rt. Hon. A. S., d. Staffs., Kingswinford.
 Hill, Sir E. S., K.C.B., d. Bristol, S.
 Hill, H. Staveley Staffs., Kingswinford.
 Hill, James, d. Lambeth, Brixton.
 Islington, N.
 Hill, S. Mc. C. North d., Wansbeck.
 Hill, T. R., d. Worcester.
 Hillen, A. W. Cheltenham.
 Hillier, Dr. A. P. Stockport.
 Hinchliffe, W. A. S. Yorks., Sowerby Br.
 Hinxes, H. T., d. Staffs., Leek.
 Hinxes, J. T. Worcester.
 Hingley, Sir B., Bt., d. Worcestershire, N.
 Hoare, E. Brodie Hampstead.
 " Sheffield, Attercliffe.
 Bradford, Central.
 Hoar, Hy. Orkney and Shetland.
 Hoare, Sir H. A., Bt., d. Somerset, E.
 Hoare, H. E. Cambs, W.
 Hoare, Sir Samuel, Bt. Norwich. Norfolk, N.
 Hobart, H. W. Salford, S.
 Hobhouse, C. E. H. Bristol, E. Wilts, E.
 Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. H. Somerset, E.
 Hobson, S. G. Bristol, E.
 Hodge, John Preston, Glamorgan, W.
 Hodgson, C. D. Bucks, Mid.
 " Surrey, Kingston.
 Hoey, D. G. Lanark, Govan.
 Hogan, J. F. Tipperary, Mid.
 Hogg, A. S. Exeter.
 Hogg, Lindsay Sussex, S.
 Hogg, Dr. W. B. G. Middlesex, Ealing.
 Hogg, Sir J. McG., d.
 (1st Lt. Maghera morne) Middlesex, Hornsey.
 Holburn, J. G., d. Lanark, N.W.
 Holden, Sir Angus, Bt. Yorks., Buckrose.
 " Bradford, E.
 Holden, E. H. Lancs., Heywood.
 Holden, E. T. Walsall.
 Holden, Sir Isaac, Bt., d. Yorks., Keighley.
 Holland, Sir H. T.,
 (Visct. Knutsford) Hampstead.
 Holland, Hon. L. R. T. Hamlets, Bow & Br.
 Suffolk, N.E. Essex, S.
 Colchester.
 Holland, Col. T. J.
 Holland, Sir W. H., Kt. Yorks., Rotherham.
 Salford, N.
 Holland, J. R. Brighton, Perth., E.
 Holloway, G., d. Gloucestershire, Mid.
 Hollowell, J. H. Birmingham, S.
 Holman, S. Middlesex, Ealing.
 Holmes, Rt. Hon. H.
 (Lord Justice) Dublin University.
 Holmes, J. S. Norfolk, S.
 Holmes, John, d. Hackney, Central.
 Holt, Edwin. Manchester, N.E. & S.
 Holt, R. D. Liverpool, W. Derby.
 Homer, G. W. Dorset, W.
 Hoole, Maj. W. W., d. Yorks., Rotherham.

Hooper, John, d.	Cork, S.E.	Idris, T. H. W.	Chester. Denbigh Dt.
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"	Pontefract.	Illingworth, P.	Yorks, Shipley.
"	Yorks, Elland.	Imbert-Terry, H. M.	Devon, W.
*Hope, John D.	Fifeash, W. Perthsh., W.	"	Somerset, S.
Hope, Capt. T.	Linalthgow.	Impey, F.	Worcestershire, S.
Hope, W. H. Bateman.	Somerset, N.	Ince, Cecil H. B.	Hastings.
Hopkins, W. H.	Durham, Bp. Auckland.	Ince, H. B., Q.C., d.	Islington, E.
Hopkinson, A., K.C.	Wilts, N.	Ind, E. Murray.	Ipswich.
"	Manchester, E. & N.W.	Inderwick, F.A., K.C., d.	Sussex, E.
Hopps, Rev. J. P.	Paddington, S.	Inglis, Sir Malcolm, J., d.	Kirkcaldy District.
Hopwood, C.H., K.C. d.	Lancs., Middleton.	Ingram, Sir W. J., Bt.	Boston.
"	Stockport.	Inskip, J.	Bristol, E.
Horgan, D.	Cork.	Irvine, F. H., d.	Aberdeenshire, W.
*Hornby, Sir W. H., Bt.	Blackburn.	Irwell, Lawrence.	Cheshire, Eddisbury.
Horne, F.	Shropshire, S.	Isaac, Saul, d.	Finsbury, Central.
*Horner, F. W.	Lambeth, N.	Isaacs, L. H.	Newington, Walworth.
"	Southwark, W.	*Isaacs, R. D., K.C.	Reading, Kensington, N.
*Horniman, F. J.	Penryn and Falmouth.	Isaacson, F. J. W.	Suffolk, N.E.
Horobin, J. C., d.	Suffolk, N.W.	Isaacson, F. W., d.	T. Hamlets, Stepney.
Horsfall, J. C.	Bradford, W.		
Horton, E.	Wendesbury.		
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*Houldsworth, Sir W. H.	Manchester, N.W.	Jackson, C. J.	Glamorgan, E.
*Houlst, Joseph.	Cheshire, Wirral.	Jackson, Sir H. M., Bt.	Monmouthshire, S.
Houston, Dr., K.C.	Londonderry, N.	"	Flint District.
"	Warrington.	Jackson, H. W., K.C.	Monaghan, N.
*Houston, R. P.	Liverpool, W. Toxteth.	Jackson, Sir John.	Devonport.
Howard, Col. H. R. L.	Gloucestershire, S.	Jackson, J.	Easer, E.
Howard, E. S.	Worcester.	Jackson, Major R.	Ross and Cromarty.
Howard, E. W.	Yorkshire, Richmond.	Jackson, R. S.	Greenwich.
Howard, Hon. G. W. A.	York, Richmond.	† Jackson, Rt. Hon. W. L.	Leeds, N.
Howard, H. C.	Cumberland, Mid & N.	(Lord Allerton)	Durham, Houghton.
*Howard, Capt. J.	Kent, N.E.	Jackson, R. S. Ward.	Northampton.
*Howard, Joseph.	Camdex, Tottenham.	Jacobs, J.	Derbyshire, Mid.
Howard, J. M., Q.C. d.	Bethnal Green, N.E.	*Jacoby, J. A.	Merthyr Tydfil.
Howard, Major R. J.	Tyrone, S.	James, C. H. a.	Walsall.
Howell, G.	Bethnal Green, N.E.	James, Frank.	(Ld. James of Hereford) Bury.
Howell, W. T.	Denbigh Dt.	† James, Rt. Hon. Sir H.	(Lord Northbourne) Gateshead.
Howorth, Sir H. H.	Salford, S.	James, Major W. H.	St. Paneras, W.
Hoyle, Isaac.	Lancs., Heywood.	*Jameson, Major J. E.	Edinburgh, W.
Hozier, Sir H. M., K.C.B.	Woolwich.	Jamieson, G. A., d.	Edinburgh, W.
*Hozier, Hon. J. H. C.	Lanark, S.	Jardine, Sir J., K.C.I.E.	Dumfries Co.
† Hubbard, Hon. Egerton.	(2nd Ld. Addington) Bucks, N.	Jardine, Sir R., Bt., d.	Dumfries Co.
Hubbard, Hon. Evelyn.	Lambeth, Brixton.	Jarvis, Lieut.-Col. A. W.	King's Lynn.
"	Plymouth, Bucks, N.	*Jebb, Sir R. C., Kt.	Camb. University.
† Hubbard, Rt. Hon. J. G., d.	(1st Ld. Addington) London, City.	Jefferson, J. J. D.	Yorks, Morley.
Hubbard, W. E.	Sussex, Mid.	Jeffery, J.	Chelsea.
*Hudson, G. B.	Herts, N.	*Jeffreys, Rt. Hon. A. F.	Hants, N.
Hughes, Prof. A. W., d.	Carnarvonshire, N.	Jenkins, D. J., d.	Penryn and Falm'th.
Hughes, Sir Edwin, d.	Woolwich.	Jenkins, E.	Dundee.
Hughes, Robert.	Glamorgan. Rhondda.	Jenkins, Sir J. J., Kt.	Carmarthen Dt.
Hughes, W. T.	Stirling District.	Jenkinson, Sir E., K.C.B.	Sussex, N.
Hughes-Hallett, Col.	Rochester.	Jennings, L. J., d.	Stockport.
Hulse, Sir E. H., Bt., d.	Salisbury.	Jephson, H. L.	Salop, W.
Hulton, H. A. H.	Leicestershire, W.	Jessel, Sir C., Bt.	Taunton.
Hulton, W. W. B.	Lancs., Radcliffe.	*Jessel, Capt. H. M.	St. Pancras, S.
Humes, Major M. S. A.	Hackney, Central.	Johns, J. W.	Warwickshire, N.E.
"	Maidstone. Stockport.	Johnson, B. S.	Liverpool, Kirkdale.
Hume-Dick, W. F., d.	Wicklow, W.	Johnson, E., d.	Ezeter.
Hume-Williams, W. E.	K.C.	Johnson, E. G., d.	Strand.
"	Monmouthshire, N. *	Johnson, James.	Durham, Jarrow.
"	Somerset, Frome.	*Johnson, John.	Gateshead.
Humphreys, W.	Carnarvonshire, S.	Johnson, L. M.	GraveSEND.
*Humphreys-Owen, A.C.	Montgomeryshire.	Johnson, R.	Newry.
Hunt, Sir F. S., Bt., d.	Maldstone.	Johnson, W.	Warwicksh., N. and N.E.
"	Marylebone, W.	Johnson-Ferguson, A.	Ayrshire, S.
*Hunt, Rowland.	Shropshire, S.	Johnson-Ferguson, J. E.	Leicestershire, Mid.
Hunter, C. E.	Northum'd., Hexham.	"	Staffs., Burton.
"	Durham, Mid.	† Johnston, C.N. (Ld.), K.C.	Paisley.
Hunter, G. B.	Sunderland.	Johnston, Sir H. H.	Rochester.
Hunter, W. A., d.	Aberdeen, N.	Johnston, H. H.	Dublin University.
Hunter, Sir W. Guyer, d.	Hackney, Central.	Johnston, Jas.	Manchr., N.E. Ashton.
Huntington, C. P.	Lancs., Darwen.	Johnston, T., d.	Kent, W.
Husband, J.	Wilts, N.	Johnston, W., d.	Belfast, S.
Hutchinson, C. C.	Croydon.	Johnstone, J. H., d.	Sussex, N.W.
*Hutchinson, Dr. C. F.	Sussex, E.	"	Cornwall, Mid.
Hutton, A. E.	Yorks, Morley.	*Joicey, Sir J., Bt.	Durham, Chester-le-St.
Hutton, J. F., d.	Manchester, N.	Joicey, J.	Durham, N.W.
*Hutton, John.	Yorks, Richmond.	Jones, A. S. Hatchett.	Middlesex, Enfield.
Hyde, C. G.	Southampton.	Jones, Ben.	Devonport. Woolwich.
† Hylton-Jolliffe, Hn. H.	(Lord Hylton)	*Jones, D. B., K.C.	Swansea Dt.
"	Somerset, Wells.	"	Gloucestershire, Mid.
Hyndman, H. M.	Burnley.		

- Jones, E., d. Southampton.
 Jones, E. Monmouthshire, N.
 Jones, Edwin Camberwell, Peckham.
 Jones, Major E. R. Carmarthen Dt.
 Jones, F. G. Northampton.
 *Jones, L. S. Westmorland, N.
 " Westminster.
 " Leeds, Centl.
 " Manchester, S.
 Jones, Maurice Shrewsbury.
 Jones, Dr. Sydenham Middlesex, Hornsey.
 Jones, W. Cardiganshire.
 *Jones, W. Carnarvonshire, N.
 Jones, W. C. Lancashire, Leigh.
 Jones-Parry, Sir L., d. Carnarvon District.
 *Jordan, Jeremiah Fermanagh, S. and N.
 " Meath, S. Clare, W.
 Josse, H., d. Great Grimsby.
 Jowett, F. W. Bradford, W.
 Joyce, J. A. Galway, W.
 *Joyce, M. Limerick.
 Judd, G. Hants, N. and W.
 Judd, James, d. Bristol, W. Suffolk, N.
 Julian, J. E. J. Kerry, W.
- Kavanagh, W. Mc. M. Armagh, S.
 " Kilkenny, N.
 †Kay-Shuttleworth, Rt.
 Hon. Sir U. J., Bt.
 (Lt. Shuttleworth) Lancs, Clitheroe.
 Keane, Sir R. F., Bt., d. Waterford, W.
 *Kearley, H. E. Devonport.
 Kearney, F. E. Limerick.
 Keay, J. S. Elgin Co. Newington, W.
 Keovil, E. C. Berks, N.
 Knightley, Dr. S. R. Antrim, S.
 Kekewich, C. G. Kirkcaldy Dt.
 †Kekewich, Hon. Sir A., Kt. Devon, Mid.
 Kelly, B., d. Donegal, S.
 Kelly, J. Richards Camberwell, N.
 *Kemp, Lt.-Col. George Lancs, Heywood.
 Kemp, Sir K., Bt. Norfolk, N.
 Kemp, T. R., K.C., d. King's Lynn.
 Kempster, John Clapham, Staffs., W.
 " Middlesex, Enfield.
 " Paddington, N.
 Kennard, C. J., d. Salisbury.
 *Kennaway, Rt. Hon.
 Sir John H., Bt. Devon, E.
 Kennedy, E. J. Sligo, S.
 Kennedy, N. J. D. Inverness Co.
 *Kennedy, P. J. Kildare, N. Westm'th, N.
 *Kennedy, V. P. Cavan, W.
 †Kennedy, Sir W. R., Kt. St. Helens. Birkenhead.
 Kenny, C. S. Yorks, Barnsley.
 Kenny, Dr. J. E., d. Cork, S. Dublin, Coll. Gn.
 Kenny, M. J. Tyrone, Mid.
 †Kenny (Rt. Hn. Justice)
 William Dublin, St. Stephen's.
 Kenrick, Rt. Hon. W. Birmingham, N.
 †Kensington, 4th Lord, d. Middlesex, Hornsey.
 Kensit, John, d. Brighton.
 *Kenyon, Hon. G. T. DenbighDt. Denbighsh., E.
 Kenyon, J. Bury. Lancs., Heywood.
 *Kenyon-Slaney, Col. Rt.
 Hon. W. S. Salop, N. and Mid.
 Ker, Capt. R. B. W. Down, E.
 Kerans, F. H., d. Lincoln.
 *Kerr, John Preston. Haddington.
 Kerr, Dr. J. K. Antrim, E.
 Kerr, Quintin Aberdeenshire, W.
 *Kewick, W. Surrey, Mid.
 Kettle, A. J. Carlisle Co.
 †Kettle, R. E. C. Wolverhampton, E.
 Keyser, C. E. Reading.
 *Kilbride, Denis Kildare, S. Kerry, S.
 " Galway, N.
 †Kilcourse, Viscount
 (9th Earl of Cavan), d. Somerset, S.
 *Kimber, Sir Henry, Bt. Wandsworth.
 King, Bolton Warwicksh., S. W.
 *King, Sir H. Seymour Hull, Central.
 King, Joseph Hants, New Forest.
 " Kent, Thanet.
 King, W. Taunton.
- King-Harman, Col. Rt.
 Hon. E. R., d. Kent, Thanet.
 Kingerlee, T. H. Oxford.
 Kingsbury, Dr. G. C. Lanc., Rossendale.
 Kinloch, Sir J. G. Bt. Perthshire, East.
 Kinneir, J. Boyd Fife, E.
 †Kisbey, W. H., K.C. Down, S.
 Kitching, A. G. Essex, E. Norfolk, S.
 *Kitson, Sir Jas., Bt. Yorks, Colne Valley.
 " Leeds, Central.
- †Knatchbull-Hugessen,
 Hon. E. (Lord Bra-Rochester.
 bourne) Kent, Thanet.
 Knatchbull-Hugessen, H., Kt., N.E.
 Knight, Sir H. E., Kt. Marylebone, W.
 †Knightley, Sir R. B. (Lt.
 Knightley), d. Northants, S.
 *Knowles, Sir Lees, Bt. Salford, W.
 " Lancs., Leigh.
 Knox, E. F. V. Londond'y. Cavan, W.
 Kyd, D. H. T. Hamlets, Whitechapel.
- *Labouchere, Hy. Northampton.
 Lacata, C. C. Dundee.
 Lafone, Alfred Southwark, Bermondsey.
 Lalor, R. G., d. Queen's County, Leix.
 Lambert, A. J. Swansea Town.
 Lambert, Cowley Islington, E.
 *Lambert, G. Devon, N.
 Lambie, R. Lanark, S., and Partick.
 *Lambton, Hon. F. W. Durham, S.E.
 " Sunderland.
 " Northumbria, Berwick.
- †Lambton, R. Adm. Hon.
 H., C.V.O., C.B. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 *Lamont, N. Bute Co.
 Lancaster, W. J. Birmingham, S. and N.
 Lander, W. H. Salop, N.
 Lane, W. J. Cork, E.
 Lane-Fox, G. R. Yorks, Barkston Ash.
 Lange, M. E. Hammersmith.
 *Langley, J. Batty Sh. field, Attercliffe.
 Lansbury, G. Newington, Watworth.
 " T. Hamlets, Bux & Brom.
 Latham, A. M. Cheshire, Knutsford.
 " Atrincham.
- Latham, G. W., d. Cheshire, Crewe.
 Latham, W., K.C. Somerset, W.
 *Laurie, Gen. J. W., C.B. Pembroke and H'west.
 Laurie, Col. R. P., d. Bath.
 Laverton, W. H. Wills, W.
 *Law, A. Bonar Glasgow, Blackfriars.
 *Law, Hugh A. Donegal, W.
 Lawder, J. O. Leitrim, S.
 Lawes, R. M. Dover.
 Lawless, H. H. Bristol, W.
 †Lawrance, Sir J. C., Kt. Lincolnshire, Stamford.
 *Lawrence, Sir E. Cornwall, Truro.
 Durning, Bt. Burnley. Berks, S.
 " Shoreditch, Haggerston.
 Lawrence, G. P. Surrey, N. W.
 Lawrence, Sir H., Bt., d. Lancs., Heywood.
 Lawrence, James Lancs., Chorley.
 Lawrence, Sir J. C., Bt., d. Lambeth, W.
 " Carmarthenshire, W.
- Lawrence, Sir J. J. Trevor
 Bt., K.C.V.O. Surrey, S.E.
 *Lawrence, Sir Jos., Kt. Monmouth Dt.
 " Cardiff Dt.
 Lawrence, T. N., d. Cornwall, N.E.
 Lawrence, Sir W., Bt., d. Paddington, S.
 *Lawrie, W. F. Liverpool, Abercromby.
 Lawrie, A. G. Yorks, Holderness.
 Lawson, Sir A. T., Bt. Leeds, N.
 *Lawson, Hon. H. L. W. T. Hamlets, Mile End.
 " Gloucestershire, E.
 " St. Pancras, W. Bury.
 " Bethnal Green, N.E.
 Lawson, John Aston Manor.
 *Lawson, J. Grant Yorks, Thirsk. Bury.
 " Lancs., Heywood.
 *Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, Bt. Cornwall, N.W.
 " Cumbrid., Co. Kermouth.
 Lawson, Wilfrid, Jr. Cumberland, Mid.
 Lawther, S. Antrim, S.

- Lawton, J. E. *Salford, N.*
 *Mayland-Barratt, F. *Devon, Torquay.*
 †Lea, G. H. *Wigan.*
 Lea, Sir Thomas, Bt. d. *Londonderry, S.*
 " *Donegal, E.*
 Leadam, I. S. *Lancs., Lancaster.*
 " *Cheshire, Altrincham.*
 " *Devon, N.W.*
 Leader, R. E. *Notts., Bassetlaw.*
 " *Sheffeld, Eccleall.*
 Leahy, James *Kildare, S.*
 Leake, Robert, d. *Lancs., Radcliffe.*
 Leamy, Edmund, d. *Cork, N.E. Sligo, S.*
 " *Kildare, N. Galway.*
 " *Waterford, E.*
 " *Armagh, M.*
 Learoyd, N. *Boston.*
 Leatham, E. A., d. *Huddersfield.*
 Lechmere, Sir E., Bt., d. *Worcestershire, S. & W.*
 Lecky, Et. Hn. W. E., d. *Dublin Univ.*
 Lee, Adam *Oldham.*
 *Lee, A. H. *Hants, S.*
 Lee, A. M. *Newcastle-under-Lyme.*
 Lee, B. P. *Aberdeen, N.*
 Lee, Henry, d. *Manchester, N.W.*
 " *Southampton.*
 Lee-Warner, H. *Norfolk, E. and S.W.*
 Leake, Samuel *Derbyshire, Ilkeston.*
 Leeper, G. R. *Fermanagh, N.*
 *Lees, Sir Elliott, Bt. *Birkenhead. Oldham.*
 " *Rochdale. Pontefract.*
 Lees, T. O. H. *Northampton.*
 *Leese, Sir J. F., K.C. *Lancs., Accrington.*
 Leatham, H. *Yorks, Ripon.*
 Legard, Col. J. D. *York.*
 *Legge, Col. Hon. H. *St. George's, Han. Sq.*
 " *Yorks, Holmfirth.*
 †Legh, Hon. T. W. (2nd Lord Newton) *Lancs., Newton.*
 †Legh, W. J. (1st Lord Newton), d. *Cheshire, Hyde.*
 Lehmann, R. C. *Cambridge. Hull, Centl.*
 " *Cheltenham.*
 Leicester, Joseph *West Ham, S.*
 *Leigh, Sir Joseph, Kt. *Stockport.*
 Leigh-Bennett, H. C., d. *Surrey, N.W.*
 Leighton, Sir B., Bt., d. *Salop, S.*
 Leighton, John *St. Pancras, N.*
 Leighton, Stanley, d. *Salop, W.*
 Le Marchant, Sir H., Bt. *Surrey, N.W.*
 *Leng, Sir John, Kt. *Dundee.*
 Lennox, Lord H., d. *Lanark, Partick.*
 Lennox, Lord W. G. *Sussex, S.W.*
 Leon, H. S. *Bucks, N.*
 Leslie, Sir John, Bt. *Monaghan, N.*
 Lethbridge, Sir Roper *Kennington, N.*
 Leuty, T. R. *Leeds, E. and N.*
 Lever, W. H. *Birkenhead.*
 " *Cheshire, Wirral.*
 *Leveson-Gower, F. S. *Sutherland Co.*
 Leveson-Gower, G. W. *Stoke. Staffs., N.W.*
 " *Marylebone, E.*
 *Levy, Maurice *Leicestershire, Mid.*
 Lewis, Sir C. E., Bt., d. *Antrim, N.*
 " *Londonderry.*
 Lewis, E. Dillon *Durham, Jarrow.*
 Lewis, H. C. *Merthyr. Glamorgan, E.*
 *Lewis, J. H. *Flint Dt.*
 Lewis, T. P., d. *Anglesey.*
 †Lewisham, Visc. (Earl Lewisham of Dartmouth).
 *Liddell, H. *Down, W.*
 Lidgett, Geo. *Plymouth.*
 Lile, J. H. *Cornwall, Truro.*
 Lindsay, Maj. H. F. M. *Glamorgan, E.*
 Lindsay, W. A., K.C. *Burnley. Forfar.*
 Lister, John *Halfax.*
 †Lister, S. C. *Yorks, Skipton.*
 " *(Lord Masham).*
 Lister-Kaye, C. *Yorks, Normanton.*
 Little, J. Fletcher *Oxford.*
 Little, T. S. *Whitehaven.*
 Llwyelyn, C. L. D. V. *Radnorshire.*
 Llwyelyn, Sir J. T. D. *Swansea. Cardiff Dt.*
 " *Bt.*
 *Llwyelyn, Col. E. H. *Somerset, N.*
- Lloyd, M., Q.C., d. *Anglesey. Merioneth.*
 Lloyd, Sir M. O., Bt. *Carmarthenshire, E.*
 Lloyd, S. S., d. *Warwickshire, S.W.*
 Lloyd, Wilson *Wendesbury.*
 *Lloyd George, D. *Carnarvon District.*
 Lloyd-Jones, R., d. *Durham, Chester-le-S.*
 Lloyd-Mostyn, Col. Hon. H. *Flintshire.*
 Lockhart, R. A. *Montrose District.*
 Lockie, John *Devonport.*
 Lockwood, Sir F., Kt., d. *York.*
 *Lockwood, Col. M. *Essex, W.*
 Loder, G. W. R. *Brighton.*
 Logan, Sir C. A., Kt. *Elgin and Nairn.*
 Logan, J. W. *Leicestershire, S.*
 *Long, Col. C. W. *Worcestershire, S.*
 Long, Prof. J. J. *Devon, N.*
 *Long, Rt. Hon. W. H. *Bristol, S.*
 " *Livrrpool, W. Derby.*
 Longman, H. H. *Surrey, N.W.*
 *Lonsdale, J. B. *Armagh, Mid.*
 Lopes, H. Y. B. *Grantham. Devon, S.*
 †Lorne, Marquis of *Manchester, S.*
 " *(Duke of Argyll) Hampstead. Bradford, C.*
 *Lough, Thos. *Islington, W.*
 " *Cornwall, Truro.*
 Lovatt, J. *Staffordshire, N.W.*
 Low, F. *Salsbury.*
 Low, Malcolm *Grantham. Ayr Dt.*
 Low, S. P., d. *London, City.*
 *Lowe, F. W. *Birm., Edgbaston, and E.*
 " *Leicestershire, S.*
 Lowles, John, d. *Shoreditch, Haggerston.*
 Lowry, Col. J. C., d. *Dublin University.*
 *Lowther, C. W. H. *Cumberland, N.*
 Lowther, Rt. Hon. J., d. *Kent, Thanet.*
 " *Cumberland, N.*
 " *Lincolnshire, Louth.*
 *Lowther, Rt. Hon. J. W. *Cumberland, Mid.*
 Lowther, Hon. W. *Westmorland, N.*
 *Loyd, A. K., K.C. *Berks, N.*
 Loyd, Col. L. V. *Chatham.*
 †Lubbock, Rt. Hon. Sir J., Bt. (Ld. Avebury) *London University.*
 Lucas, E. S. *Herefordshire, N.*
 *Lucas, Lt.-Col. F. A. *Suffolk, N.*
 Lucas, F. L. *Gloucestershire, F-of-D.*
 Lucas, John, d. *Gloucestershire, Lincs., Louth.*
 *Lucas, R. J. *Portsmouth.*
 Lucas-Shadwell, W. *Hastings. Finsbury, E.*
 Lumsden, W. H. *Aberdeenshire, E.*
 *Lundon, W. *Limerick, E.*
 Lush, A. H. *Devon, S.*
 *Lush-Wilson, H., K.C. *Norhamts, E.*
 Luttrell, H. F. *Devon, W.*
 *Lyell, C. H. *Dorset, E.*
 Lyell, J. P. R. *Marylebone, E.*
 Lyell, Sir L., Bt. *Orkney and Shetland.*
 †Lymington, Viscount (E. of Portsmouth) *Devon, N.*
 Lynam, J. *Galway, E.*
 Lynch, A. A. *Galway Town.*
 Lyon, Jeremiah, d. *Kent, N.W.*
 Lyon, Hon. P. Bowes *Durham, Barnard C.*
 " *Stockport.*
 *Lyttelton, Rt. Hon. A., K.C. *Warwick & Leamington.*
- Maberly, G. H., d. *Paddington, N.*
 MacAleese, D., d. *Monaghan, N.*
 McArthur, Alex. *Leicester.*
 *McArthur, C. *Liverpool, Exchange.*
 McArthur, Sir W., d. *Newington, W.*
 *McArthur, W. A. *Cornwall, Mid.*
 " *Yorks, Buckrose.*
 †Macartney, Rt. Hon. W. Antrim, S. G. Ellison *Liverpool, Scotland.*
 Macaskie, S. C., K.C., d. *Leeds, S. Strling Dt.*
 McBride, J. *Mayo, S.*
 McCaig, J. S., d. *Argyll Co.*
 McCall, J., d. *Hackney, N.*
 McCalmont, Gen. Sir H. *Antrim, N.*
 " *K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Londonderry, S.*
 McCalmont, Lt.-Col. H., d. *Camba, E.*
 *McCalmont, Col. J. M. *Antrim, E.*
 McCalmont, R. *Belfast, E.*
 McCann, J., d. *Dublin, St. Stephen's.*

- McCartan, M., d. Down, S.
 McCarthy, Justin Londonderry.
 McCarthy, J. H. Newry.
 McCarthy, J. P. Galway, S.
 McCarthy, J. W., d. Tipperary, Mid.
 McCarthy, T., d. Hull, W.
 McCoan, J. C., d. Cheshire, Macclesfield.
 " Lanes, Lancaster.
 " Southampton.
 McCorkell, D. B. Denegal, N.
 McCorquodale, Col., d. Lancs., Newton.
 *McCrae, G. Edinburgh, E.
 McCullagh, J. G., d. Aberdeen, S.
 McCulloch, John Glasgow, St. Rollox.
 " Rutshire.
 " Glasgow, Camlachie.
 McDermot, Rt. Hon.
 The, K.C., d. Derbyshire, W.
 McDermott, P. Kilkenny, N.
 *Macdona, J. C. Southwick, Rotherhithe.
 " Derbyshire, Chesterfield.
 " Dundee.
 Macdonald, J. A. M. T. Hmks., Bow & Brom.
 " Falkirk Dist.
 [Macdonald, Rt. Hon.]
 Sir J. H. A., K.C.B. Edinburgh and
 (Lord Kingsburgh) St. Andrew's Univ.
 Macdonald, J. R. Southampton, Leicester.
 McDonald, P., d. Sligo, N.
 McDonald, Dr. B., d. Ross and Cromarty.
 MacDonald, W. A. Queen's County, Ossory.
 " Irlington, W.
 McDonnell, J. Dublin, Harbour.
 *McDonnell, Dr. M. A. Queen's County, Leix.
 McDougall, A. Lancs., Bootle. Perth.
 McDougall, Sir J., Kt. Cornwall, S.E.
 McElroy, S. C. Antrim, N.
 McErlan, A. Belfast, S.
 McEwan, W. Edinburgh, Central.
 *McFadden, E. Donegal, E.
 Macfarlane, Sir D. H., d. Argyll Co.
 McGeagh, B. S. F. Aberdeen, N.
 McGehee, R. Louth, S.
 McGillicuddy, J. Kerry, E.
 McGilligan, P. Fermanagh, S.
 McGovern, T., d. Cavan.
 McGowan, W. Whitehaven.
 McGrath, H. Down, E.
 Macgregor, Dr. D. Inverness Co.
 Macgregor, Dr. R. Leth Dt.
 McHugh, E., d. Armagh, S.
 McHugh, J. B. Down, W.
 *McHugh, P. A. Leitrim, N. Clare, E.
 Macinerny, M. C., K.C. Lancs., Widnes.
 MacInnes, M. Northumb'nd, Hexham.
 McIntyre, A. J., Q.C., d. Hackney, N.
 *MacIver, David Liverpool, Kirkdale.
 *MacIver, Sir Lewis, Bt. Edinburgh, W.
 " Devon, Torquay.
 McKane, Prof. J., d. Armagh, Mid.
 Mackay, J. Sutherland Co.
 *McKean, J. Monaghan, S.
 *McKelvey, J. H. Antrim, Mid.
 McKenna, Sir J. N., Kt. Monaghan, S.
 *McKenna, R. Monmouthshire, N.
 " Clapham.
 Mackenzie, Colin Aberdeen, S.
 " Glasgow, Bridgeton.
 *McKenzie, C. K., K.C. Lanark, Mid.
 Mackenzie, Sir K., Bt., d. Inverness Co.
 McKenzie, W. Lyon Lanark, Partick.
 *McKerrell, R. M. Paisley.
 Mackie, Alex., d. Montrose Dt.
 McKie, T. Dumfries Co.
 *McKillop, J. Stirling Co.
 *McKillop, W. Sligo, N.
 Mackinder, H. J. Warwick & Leamington.
 Mackinnon, Sir W., d. Argyll Co.
 Mackintosh, C. F., d. Inverness Co.
 Mackintosh, The Inverness Co.
 MacLagan, P., d. Linlithgow.
 *McLaren, Sir C. B., Bt. Leicestershire, W.
 " Stafford.
 McLaren, W. S. B. Chesh., Crewe. Inverness.
 Maclean, Donald Bath.
- *Maclean, Sir F. W., Kt. Ozon, Mid.
 Maclean, J. M. Cardiff Dist. Oldham.
 McLean, N. Ross and Cromarty.
 Maclean, R. A. Lanark, Partick. Bute.
 McLeod, John Sutherlandshire.
 *MacLeod, Sir R., K.C.B. Inverness Co.
 MacIver, P. S., d. Plymouth.
 " Glasgow, St. Rollox.
 *MacLure, Sir J. W., Bt., d. Lancs., Stretford.
 McMahon, R. M. Curlew Co.
 McNabb, R. M. Down, N.
 *Macnaghten, E. Q.C.
 (Lt. Macnaghten) Antrim, N.
 *Macnamara, T. J. Canberr., N. Deptford.
 *MacNeill, J. G. S., K.C. Donegal, S.
 McNeill, Rev. N. Rutshire.
 Maconie, J. Greenock.
 *Macoonchie, A. W. Aberdeenshire, E.
 Macrae, D. Inverness Co.
 *McVeagh, J. Down, S.
 *Madden, Rt. Hon. D. H. Dublin University.
 Maddison, F. Sheffield, Brightside.
 " Hull, Central.
 Maddison, F. B. Rochester.
 Maden, J. H. Lancs., Rossendale.
 Magenis, E. Down, S.
 Maginac, C., d. Beds, N.
 Magrath, Capt. J. Wexford, N.
 Maguire, J. Rochfort Clare, W. Leeds, E.
 Mahon, J. L. Donegal, N.
 Mahon, The O'G., d. Carlow Co.
 Mahony, J. W. Birmingham, W.
 Mahony, Pierce Meath, N.
 " Dublin, St. Stephen's.
 Mains, J. Donegal, N.
 Mainwaring, Col. C. S. Denbighshire, W.
 *Mainwaring, Hon. W.
 F. B. Massey Finsbury, Central.
 Maitland, E. V. A., d. Glasgow, Bridgeton.
 Maitland, W. F. Brecknockshire.
 *Majendie, J. H. A. Portsmouth.
 Makers, Sir W. T., Bt. Essex, S.W. & S.E.
 *Malcolm, Ian Z. Suffolk, N.W.
 *Malcolm, Col. J. W., C.B.
 (Lord Malcolm) d. Argyll Co.
 Mallet, C. E. Salford, W.
 Malley, G. O., K.C., d. Mayo, S.
 Mallock, R., d. Devon, Torquay.
 Malthouse, W., d. Newington, Walworth.
 Mandeville, F., d. Tipperary, S.
 Manfield, Sir M., Kt., d. Northampton.
 Mana, E. Norfolk, S.
 Mann, Tom Yorks, Colne Valley.
 " Aberdeen, N. Halifax.
 *Manners, Lord Cecil Leicestershire, E.
 Manners, Lord Ed., d.
 *Manners, Lord John
 (Duke of Rutland)
 *Mansfield, H. R. Linca., Spalding.
 Maple, Sir J. B., Bt., d. Camberwell, Dulwich.
 " St. Pancras, S.
 *Mappin, Sir F. T., Bt. Yorks, Hallamshire.
 *March, Earl of Sussex, S.W.
 (Duke of Richmond)
 *Marjoribanks, Rt. Hon.
 E. (Lt. Tweedmouth) Berwickshire.
 *Markham, A. B. Notts, Mansfield.
 Markham, C. E. Derbyshire, N.E.
 Markham, G. E. Durham, Bp. Auckland.
 *Marks, H. H. Kent, Thanet.
 " Bethnal Green, N.E.
 " T. Hamlets, St. George's.
 Marnham, J., d. Herts, W.
 Marriott, J. A. R. Rochdale.
 Marriott, Rt. Hon. Sir
 W. T., K.C., d. Brighton.
 Marshall, J. D. Somerset, N.
 *Marshall-Hall, E., K.C. Lancs., Southport.
 Martin, J. Glasgow, Camlachie.
 *Martin, Sir R. Biddulph,
 Bt. Worcestershire, Mid.
 " Devon, M. Essex, M.
 Marton, Col. G. B. H., d. Lancs., Lancaster.
 Marum, E. P., d. Kilkenny, N.
 Maskelyne, N. H. S. Wilts, N.

- Mason, Hugh, d. Ashton-under-Lyne.
 Mason, Stephen, d. Lanark, Mid.
 Mason, S. L. Falkirk Dt.
 Mason, W. J. P. Somerset, S.
 Masterman, C. F. G. Camberwell, Dulwich.
 Mather, Sir Wm., Kt. Lancs., Rossendale.
 Lancs. Gorton. Salford, S.
 Matheson, C. L., K.C. Dublin, St. Stephen's Gn.
 Mathews, C. W. Winchester.
 † Matthews, Rt. Hon. H. Birmingham, E.
 (Visc. Llandaff) Birmingham, N.
 Mattinson, M. W., K.C. Liverpool, Walton.
 Dumfries District.
 Maude, F. W. Nottingham, S.
 " Oron, S. Brighton.
 " Sheffield, Attercliffe.
 Maughan, W. C. Glasgow, Bridgeton.
 Blackfriars.
 Mawdsley, James, d. Oldham.
 * Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir
 H. E., Bt. Wigtonshire.
 * Maxwell, Sir J. S., Bt. Glasgow, College.
 Maxwell, J. Shaw Glasgow, Blackfriars.
 † Maxwell, Col. S. H. (10th
 Ld. Farnham) d. Tyrone, S.
 Maxwell, W. Glasgow, Tradeston.
 * Maxwell, W. J. Dumfries Co.
 Mayer, Sylvain Hackney, N.
 Mayhew, M. Wandsworth.
 Mayne, J. D. Bethnal Green, N.E.
 Mayne, Adm. R. C., d. Pembroke.
 Mayne, Thomas Tipperary, S.
 Meade, Rt. Hon. J. W., d. Dublin, St. Stephen's.
 Meates, T. A. Surrey, N.E.
 Hackney, N.
 Medhurst, F. H. Islington, W.
 Medley, G. W., d. Devonport.
 Megaw, Lord Kent, Mid.
 Megaw, M. Tyrone, E.
 Meiklejohn, Prof., d. Glasgow, Tradeston.
 † Melgund, Lord (Earl
 of Minto) Northumb'd., Hexham.
 Melhuish, R. D. Gt. Grimsby.
 Mellor, Col. J. J. Lancs., Radcliffe.
 Mellor, Rt. Hon. J. W., K.C. Yorks, Sowerby.
 " Grantham.
 " Notts, Bassettlaw.
 * Melville, B. V. Stockport, Derbysh., S.
 Mend, S. F. Plymouth, I. of Wight.
 Menzies, R. S., d. Perthshire, E.
 Menzies, W. Glasgow, Central.
 " Lanark, S.
 Meredith, W. H. Swansea Town.
 " Monmouthshire, W.
 Meysey-Thompson, E. C. Yorks, Buckrose.
 * Meysey-Thompson, Sir Staffs., Handsworth.
 H., Bt. Lincs., Brigg.
 Micholls, E. Lancs., Accrington.
 Middlehurst, J. Lancs., Ormskirk.
 * Middlemore, J. T. Birmingham, N.
 Miers, H. N. Glamorgan, W.
 Milbank, Sir F. A., Bt., d. Yorks, Richmond.
 Milbank, Sir P. C. J.,
 Bt. Radnor Co.
 * Mildmay, F. B. Devon, S.
 Miller, J. H. Longford, S.
 Millican, Col. W., d. Leicester.
 † Mills, Hon. C. W. (Ld.
 Hillingdon) Kent, W.
 Milne-Home, Col. D., d. Berwickshire.
 † Milner, Alfred (Visc.
 Milner) Middlx., Harrow.
 * Milner, Rt. Hon. Sir F. Notts, Bassettlaw.
 G., Bt. Lancs., Radcliffe.
 " Yorks, Sowerby.
 " York.
 Milnes-Gaskell, C. Yorks, Morley.
 † Milton, Viscount (Earl
 Fitzwilliam) Wakefield.
 † Milvain, T., K.C. Hampstead, Durham.
 " Cumberland, Cockermouth.
 " Maidstone.
 Milward, Col. V., d. Warwicksh., S.W.
 Minch, M. J. Kildare, S.
 * Minchin, J. G. C. Tower Hts., Limehouse.
 * Mitchell, E. Fermanagh, N.
- * Mitchell, W. Burnley.
 " Lancs., Accrington.
 " Lancs., Middleton.
 Moffatt, A. Paisley.
 Moffatt, John Elgin Dist.
 * Molesworth, Sir D., Bt. Cornwall, S.E. and N.E.
 Molloy, B. C. King's Co., Birr.
 Monck, W. B., d. Reading.
 Monckton, F. Staffs, W.
 Moncur, A. H., d. Dundee.
 Mond, A. Salford, S.
 Monger, H. Swansea Dt.
 Monk, C. J., d. Gloucester.
 * Montagu, G. C. Hunts, S.
 Montagu, Hon. O., d. Hunts, S.
 Montagu, Sir S., Bt. T. Hts., Whitechapel.
 Leeds, Central.
 Montgomery, Sir G., d. Peebles and Selkirk.
 * Moon, E. K. P. St. Pancras, N.
 Moon, James Lancs., Newton.
 * Mooney, J. J. Dublin Co., S. and N.
 Moore, Count A. J., d. Londonderry.
 Tipperary, S.]
 Moore, H. H. Tyrone, Mid.
 Moore, J. T. West Bromwich.
 * Moore, W. K.C. Antrim, N.
 Moore-Stevens, A. R. Devon, N.
 Moorsom, J. M., K.C. Gt. Yarmouth.
 Moray, Col. H. E. D. Perthshire, W.
 More, R. Jasper, d. Salop, S.
 * Morgan, D. J. Essex, S.W.
 Morgan, Hon. A. J., d. Brecknockshire.
 * Morgan, Col. Hon. F. C. Monmouthshire, S.
 Morgan, Rev. G. H. Middx., Tottenham.
 Morgan, Rt. Hon. Sir G.
 O., Bt., Q.C., d. Denbighshire, E.
 * Morgan, J. Lloyd Carmarthenshire, W.
 Morgan, Sir M., Kt., d. Glamorgan, S.
 Morgan, O. V., d. Battersea.
 Morgan, W. H. Ashton-under-Lyne.
 Denbigh Dt.
 Morgan, W. P. Glamorgan, S.
 Merthyr Tydfil.
 Morice, Beaumont Somerset, Wells, Kent, W.
 Morley, Rt. Hon. A. Nottingham, E.
 * Morley, C. Brecknockshire.
 Somerset, E.
 * Morley, Rt. Hon. John Monrose Dt.
 Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 * Morpeth, Viscount Birmingham, S.
 " Durham, Chester-le-St.
 " Nthumberland, Hexham.
 " Gateshead.
 * Morrell, G. H. Oxon, Mid.
 Morris, A., d. Halifax.
 Morris, F. S., d. Salop, S.
 Morris, Sir Lewis, Kt. Pembroke Dt.
 † Morris, Hon. M. H. F.
 (Lord Killanin) Galway Town.
 Morris, S. Kilkenny, S.
 * Morrison, J. A. Wilts, S.
 Morrison, Walter Yorks, Skipton.
 Morrogh, J., d. Cork, S.E.
 Morrow, F. St. J. Deesbury.
 Morton, A. C. Peterborough, Bath.
 " Hythe, Christchurch.
 * Morton, A. H. A. Deptford.
 " Manchester N. Leeds, E.
 Morton, E. J. C., d. Devonport.
 Mosley, Tomman Staffs., Lichfield.
 Moss, E., d. Winchester.
 * Moss, Samuel Denbighshire, E.
 * Moulton, J. F., K.C. Cornwall, N.E.
 " Hackney, S. Clapham.
 " Nottingham, S.
 * Mount, W. A. Berks, S.
 Mount, W. G. Berks, S.
 Mowat, James Kincardineshire.
 Mowatt, J. Glamorgan, S.
 Mowbray, Rt. Hon. Sir
 J. R., Bt., d. Oxford University.
 * Mowbray, Sir R. G. C., Lambeth, Brixton.
 Bt. Lancs., Prestwich.
 * Muldoon, J. Donegal, N.
 † Mulholland, Hon. H. L.
 (Ld. Dunleath) Londonderry, N.

Mulholland, W., K.C. L'pool, W. Toxteth.
 Mullany, P. Roscommon, E.
 Muncester, Lord Cumberland, W.
 Mundella, Rt. Hon. A. Sheffield, Brightside.
 J., d. Kirkcaldy District.
 Munro, H. T., Jr. Manchester, E.
 Munro, J. E. C., d. Hackney, S. Leith Dt
 Munster, H., d. Donegal, S.
 Muntz, F. E. Warwickshire, S.E.
 *Muntz, Sir P. A., Bt. Warwickshire, N.
 Murdoch, C. T., d. Reading.
 Murdoch, J. Lanark, Partick.
 Murdoch, J. G. Renfrew, E.
 Murison, Prof. A. F. Glasgow, Bridgeton.
 *Murnaghan, G. Tyrone, Mid.
 *Murphy, J. Kerry, E.
 *Murphy, W. M. Dublin, St. Patrick's.
 Kerry, S. Mayo, N.
 *Murray, Rt. Hon. A. G. Bute, Perthshire, E.
 (Lt. Dunedin).
 *Murray, Hon. A. W. O. See Ellbank.
 *Murray, C. J. Coventry.
 *Murray, Col. C. W., C.B. Bath.
 Murray, R. W., d. Belfast, E.
 Murray, W. Dumfries Dt.
 Muspratt, E. K. Lancs., Widnes.
 Myburgh, P. A., Q.C., d. Haddingtonshire.
 *Myers, W. H. Winchester.
 Lancs., Leigh.
 Mytton, Capt. D. H. Montgomeryshire.
 Nairn, Sir M. B., Bt. Kirkcaldy Dt.
 Nanney, Sir H. J. E., Bt. Carnarvon Dt.
 Carnarvonshire, S.
 *Nannetti, J. P. Dublin, College Gr.
 Nasroji, D. Finsbury Central.
 Holborn.
 Napier, Col. Hon. J. S. Edinburgh, Central.
 Cumberland, Cockermth.
 Napier, Hon. Mark F. Roxburghshire.
 Napier, T. B. Islington, A.
 Naylor-Leyland, Sir H., d. Lancs., Southport.
 Colchester.
 Neill, W. Lancs., Newton.
 Nelson, Sir E. M. Warwick and Leam'n.
 Neville, R., K.C. Liverpool, Exchange.
 Liverpool, Kirkdale.
 Neville, R. J. N. Leeds, S.
 *Newark, Viscount (Earl Manvers) Notts, Newark.
 Newbigging, T. Lancs., Rossendale.
 *Newdigate-Newdigate, F. A. Warwickshire, N.E.
 *Newnes, Sir G., Bt. Swansea Tn. Cambs, E.
 *Newport, Visc. (Earl of Bradford) Salop, N.
 Newton, Sir A. J., Bt. Southwark, W.
 Nicholson, B. Kent, S.
 Nicholson, Capt. J. Durham, Chester-le-St.
 Nicholson, J. O. Staffordshire, Lerk.
 Nicholson, W. Hants, E.
 *Nicholson, W. G. Hants, E.
 Nickalls, Sir P., Kt. Kent, W., and N.W.
 Nicol, D. N., d. Argyllshire.
 Niven, F. G., d. Hants, S.
 Niven, R., d. Caithness-shire.
 Niz, J. A. Devon, Mid.
 Nizon, B. de C., d. Bristol, W. Dundee.
 Noble, Major Westmorland, N.
 Noble, Wilson Hastings.
 Noel, Ernest Dumfries, Stirlingsh.
 *Nolan, Col. J. P. Galway, N. Louth, S.
 *Nolan, Joseph Louth, S. and N.
 Limerick.
 *Norman, H. Wolverhampton, S.
 Norris, E. S. T. Hamlets, Limehouse.
 Colchester.
 North, Col. J. T., d. Leeds, W.
 *Northcote, Hon. Sir H. S., Bt. (Lt. Northcote) Exeter.
 *Northcott, Capt. C. W. Newington, W.
 Great Yarmouth.
 Norton, R. Kent, S.W.
 Norwood, C. M., d. Bradford, Central.
 Hull, Central.

Nugent, Hon. R. A. Galway, E.
 Nunan, W. Limerick, E.
 Nunn, E. W. Lambeth, Brixton.
 Nussey, T. W. Pontefract, Maidstone.
 Nuttall, H. Lancs., Stretford.
 O'Brien, J. F. X., d. Cork, Mayo, S.
 *O'Brien, K. E. Tipperary, Mid.
 †O'Brien, Hon. L. W. (Lord Inchiquin) Clare, E.
 *O'Brien, Patrick Kilkenny Limerick.
 Monaghan, N.
 *O'Brien, P. J. Tipperary, N.
 O'Brien, R. Leitrim, S.
 *O'Brien, William Cork, Cork Co., N.E.
 Tyrone, S.
 O'Connell, D. J. Kerry, S.
 †O'Connor, A., K.C. Donegal, E. and N.
 Queen's Co., Ossory.
 O'Connor, Dr. B. Birm'm, W. Clare, W.
 *O'Connor, Jas. Wicklow, W.
 O'Connor, John Kerry, S.
 *O'Connor, John Kildare, N. Kilkenny.
 Tipperary, S.
 *O'Connor, T. P. Liverpool, Scotland.
 Galway Town.
 Odgers, W. B., K.C. Lambeth, Brixton.
 O'Doherty, J. E. Donegal, N.
 O'Doherty, K. I., d. Meath, N.
 O'Doherty, W., d. Donegal, N.
 *O'Donnell, J. Mayo, S.
 *O'Donnell, T. Kerry, W.
 *O'Donoghue, C. P., d. Westmeath, S.
 *O'Dowd, J. Sligo, S. and N.
 *O'Driscoll, Florence Monaghan, S.
 Tipperary, Mid.
 Offer, G. Letcham.
 Ogilvie, A. G., d. Suffolk, S.
 O'Hanlon, T., d. Cavan, E.
 O'Hea, Patrick Donegal, W.
 O'Keefe, F. A. Limerick, Wicklow, E.
 *O'Kelly, Conon Mayo, N.
 *O'Kelly, E. P. Wicklow, E.
 *O'Kelly, J. J. Roscommon, N.
 Oldroyd, Mark Dewsbury.
 *O'Malley, W. Galway, W.
 *O'Mara, James Kilkenny, S.
 O'Mara, S. Queen's Co., Ossory.
 Omond, G. W. T. Perthshire, W.
 O'Neill, Dr. C. Armagh, S.
 *O'Neill, Hon. R. T. Antrim, Mid.
 Onslow, D. R. T. Hamlets, Poplar
 Orlebar, R. R. B. Northampton.
 †Ormsby-Gore, Hon. G. (Lord Harlech) Shropshire, W.
 *Ormsby-Gore, Hon. S. Lincs., Gainsboro'.
 Orr, James Armagh, N.
 Orr-Ewing, Sir A. Bt., d. Dumbartonshire.
 Orr-Ewing, C. L., d. Ayr Dt.
 *O'Shaughnessy, P. J. Limerick, W.
 O'Shea, Capt. W. H., d. Galway Town.
 Liverpool Exchange.
 *O'Shea, J. J. Waterford, W.
 Oswald, J. F., K.C. Oldham.
 Otter, F., d. Lincolnshire, Louth.
 " " Horncastle
 " " Seaforth.
 Oulton, W. Wolverhampton, S.
 Owen, C. E. J. Merioneth Co.
 Owen, H., d. Cornwall, N.E.
 Owen, T. d. Sheffield, Ecclesall.
 Owen, W.
 Packe, Hussey Leicestershire, Mid.
 Paget, Rt. Hon. Sir R. H. Bt. Somerset, Wells.
 Paget, T. T., d. Leicestershire, S.
 *Palmer, Sir C. M., Bt. Durham, Jarrow.
 Palmer, G., d. Berkshire, S.
 Palmer, G. W. Reading, Berks, E.
 Palmer, J. D., d. Gravesend.
 Palmer, N. P. Camberwell, N.
 Palmer, R. E. Kerry, W.

*Palmer, Sir Walter, Bt. Salisbury.
 Pankhurst, R. M., d. Southwark, Rotherhithe.
 Lancs., Gorton.
 Parker, C. Stuart. Perth. Perthshire, W.
 Parker, Hon. Francis. Oxfordshire.
 *Parker, Sir Gilbert, Kt. Gravesend.
 Parker, James. Halifax.
 Parker, J. C. Denham, d. Northants, E.
 Parker, T. Staffs., Kingwinford.
 *Parks, Ebenezer. Birmingham, Central.
 Parks, John. Bury.
 Parkyn, E. A. Ashton-under-Lyne.
 Parnell, C. S., d. Cork City.
 Parnell, J. H. Meath, S. Wicklow, W.
 Parnell, W. Fulham.
 Parrott, W., d. Yorks, Normanton.
 Parsons, Hon. R. C. Dublin University.
 *Partington, O. Derbyshire, High Peak.
 Paterson, R. Glasgow, College.
 Paton, J. St. Andrew's Dt.
 Patton, A., d. Montrose. Cork, Mid.
 Fernanagh, S.
 Patton, F. J. Berkshire, S.
 Paul, E. Liverpool, E. Toxteth.
 Paul, H. W. Edinburgh, S.
 *Paulson, J. M. Durham, Bp. Auckland.
 Pavy, Captain F. W. Kent, S. W.
 Payne, J. Horne, K.C. Notts, Mansfield.
 Payne, J. W. Cork, W.
 Payne, Somers. Cork, W.
 Peacock, R., d. Lancs., Gorton.
 Peake, G. H. Lincs., Brigg.
 Pearce, Robert. Staffs., Leek.
 Pearce, Sir W., Bt., d. Lamsar, Govan.
 Pearce, Sir W. G., Bt. Plymouth.
 Pearce, W. Tr. Hamlets, Linehouse.
 *Pearson, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Edinburgh and
 C., Bt., K.C. (Lord). St. Andrew's Univ.
 Pearson, E. Lincs., Gainsboro'.
 Pearson, W. Dublin, St. Stephen's.
 *Pearson, Sir W. D., Bt. Colchester.
 Pease, Sir Alfred E., Bt. Yorks, Cleveland. York.
 Pease, Arthur, d. Darlington.
 Pease, H. F., d. Yorks, Whitby.
 *Pease, H. Pike. Darlington. (Tyneside).
 *Pease, Joseph A. Essex, N. Northumb'd.
 Pease, Sir J. W., Bt., d. Durham, Barnard Castle.
 Peddie, J. Dick, d. Kilmarlock Dt.
 †Peel, Rt. Hon. A. (Visc.) Warwick & Leamington.
 Peel, Rt. Hon. Sir R., d. Blackburn.
 Brighton, Inverness Dt.
 *Peel, Hon. W. R. W. Manchester, S.
 Peel, Sir Theophilus, Bt. Yorks, Shipley.
 Pelly, Gen. Sir L., d. Hackney, N.
 *Pemberton, J. S. G. Sunderland.
 Pemberton, Maj. E. St. C. Wilts, N.
 Pender, Sir James, Bt. Northants, Mid.
 Pender, Sir John, d. Wick Dt. Stirling Dt.
 Lanark, Govan.
 Pender, Sir John D. Wick Dt.
 Penn, John, d. Lewisham.
 Pennant, P. P. Flintshire. Flint Dt.
 Pennfather, De F. Monmouthshire, N.
 Penton, Capt. F. T. Finsbury, Central.
 Perceval, A. Sligo, S.
 Percy, C. McL. Wigan. Lancs., Ince.
 †Percy, Earl (1) (Duke of Northumberland) Northumb'd., Berwick.
 *Percy, Earl (2) Kensington, S.
 Northumb'd., Berwick.
 Percy, Ld. Algernon. St. George's, H. Sq.
 *Perks, R. W. Lincolnshire, Louth.
 Perrott, F. D. Clapham.
 Phear, Sir J. B., Kt., d. Devon, E., N.E., & W.
 Phillips, Sir C. E. G., Bt. Pembrokehire.
 *Phillips, J. Wynford Pembrokehire.
 Lanark, M. Wilts, E.
 Phillips, O. C. Montgomery Dt.
 Phillimore, R. C. Yorks, Ripon.
 †Phillimore (Hon. Justice) Oxon, S.
 Sir W. G. F., Bt. St. George's, H. Sq.
 Phillips, Sir G. F., Bt. Herts, W.
 Phillips, G. J. Hunts, S.
 Phillips, H. Glamorgan, Mid.

Phillipotts, Capt. A. S. Devon, Torquay.
 Phipps, P., d. Northants, Mid.
 Pickard, Benjamin, d. Yorks, Normanton.
 Pickersgill, E. H. Bethnal Green, S. W.
 Picton, J. A. Leicester.
 Pidgeon, D. Worcestershire, E.
 *Pierpoint, R. Warrington.
 Pike, Josh. Cork.
 Pilkington, Sir G., Kt. Lancs., Southport.
 Pilkington, Capt. J. O. Preston. Lancs., Blackp'l.
 *Pilkington, Col. R. Lancs., Newton.
 Pim, J. T. Dublin Co., S.
 Pinkerton, J. Galway. Antrim, N.
 *Pirie, Capt. D. V. Aberdeen, N.
 Renfrew, W.
 Pitt-Lewis, G., K.C. Devon, N. W.
 Platt, Col. H., C.B. Carnarvonshire, N.
 Carnarvon Dt.
 *Platt-Higgins, F. Salford, N.
 †Playfair, Rt. Hon. Sir L. (1st Lord), d. Leeds, S.
 Plimsoll, S., d. Sheffield Central.
 Plowden, Sir W. C. Wolverhampton, W.
 *Plummer, Sir W. R., Kt. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 †Plunket, Rt. Hon. D.E.
 Q.C. (Ld. Rathmore) Dublin Univ.
 Plunkett, Count G. N. Tyrone, Mid.
 Dublin, St. Stephen's.
 †Plunkett, Hon. J. W. Gloucestershire, S.
 (17th Ld. Dunsany) Gloucestershire, F. of D.
 Plunkett, Rt. Hon. Sir Dublin Co., S.
 H.C., K.C.V.O. Galway Town.
 Poe, Col. W. H. Queen's Co., Ossory.
 Poley, T. Weller. Suffolk, S.
 Pollard, Dr. G. H. Lancs., Southport.
 Radcliffe-C.F.
 Pollen, A. J. H. Essex, S. W.
 Pollock, E. M., K.C. Lincs., Spalding.
 Pollock, H. F., d. Lincs., Spalding.
 †Polwarth, Master of Edinburgh, S.
 Haddington Co.
 Pomeroy, A. Southwark, Rotherhithe.
 Pomfret, W. P., d. Kent, S.
 Ponsonby, Claud. Yorks, Ripon.
 Porteous, D. S. Kincardine.
 Porter, Sir W. H., Bt., T. Ham's, Whitechapel.
 Portman, Hon. E. B. Dorset, N.
 Potter, G., d. Preston.
 Potter, J. T. Lancs., Darwen.
 Potter, T. B., d. Rochdale.
 Potter, W., Q.C., d. Northants, E.
 Pound, A. J. West Ham, S.
 *Powell, Sir F. S., Bt. Wigan.
 Powell, W. B. H., d. Carmarthenshire, W.
 Power, J. Danvers. Leeds, E.
 Power, J. O'C. Lambeth, Kennington.
 Mayo, W. Bristol, S.
 *Power, P. J. Waterford, E.
 Power, R., d. Waterford.
 Powney, Major Cecil P. Leicestershire, S.
 *Poynder, Sir J. D., Bt. Wilts, N. W.
 *Pretymann, E. G. Suffolk, S.E.
 Price, Capt. G. E., R.N. Devonport.
 Price, J. Lloyd. Flint Dt.
 *Price, R. J. Norfolk, E.
 Price, T. P. Monmouthshire, N.
 *Priestley, Arthur. Grantham.
 Lincs., Stamford.
 Priestley, B. Yorks, Pudsey.
 Priestley, W. E. B. Bradford, E.
 Priestley, Sir W. O., d. Edinburgh, &c., Univ.
 Priestman, W. Birmingham, S.
 Prince, H. Sussex, Mid.
 Prioleau, W. L. St. J. Norfolk, E.
 Probyn, J. W. Brighton, Stalybridge.
 †Probyn, Leslie. Middlesex, Uxbridge.
 Profumo, Baron. Monmouthshire, S.
 Provand, A. D. Glasgow, Blackfriars.
 Pryce, C. A. Perks, N.
 Pryce, E. S. Gravesend.
 *Pryce-Jones, Col. E. Montgomery Dt.
 Pryce-Jones, Sir P., Kt. Montgomery Dt.
 Pugh, D., d. Carmarthenshire, E.
 Puleston, Sir J. H., Kt. Devonport. Carnarvon.
 Pulley, Sir J., Bt., d. Hereford.
 Herefordshire, S.

*Purvis, Sir B., Kt. Peterboro'. Berks, N.
 " L. E., Q.C., d. Edinburgh, S.
 *Pym, C. Guy Bedford.
 Pyman, H. F. Yorks, Whitby.
 Pyne, J. D., d. Waterford, W.
 Quelch, H. Dewsbury. Reading.
 *Quilter, Sir W. C., Bt. Suffolk, S.
 Quinlan, T., d. Kilkenny.
 Radcliffe, D. R. Leicestershire, E.
 Raikes, Rt. Hn. H. C., d. Cambridge Univ.
 Raikes, H. St. John Denbighshire, E.
 " Derbyshire, M.
 Raine, G. E. Yorks, Holmfirth.
 †Raleigh, Sir T., K.C.S.I. Edinburgh, S. & W.
 Ralli, Pandell Somerset, Wells.
 " Gateshead. Gloucester.
 " Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Ralston, G. W. Fifeshire, W.
 Ramsay, Maj. Hn. C. M. Forfarshire.
 Ramsay, J., d. Falkirk Dist.
 Ramsden, Sir J., Bt., d. Yorks, Osgoldcross.
 Ramsden, R. Northants, E.
 Randall, H. E. Northampton.
 Randall, D. Glamorgan, W.
 *Randles, J. S. Cumb'd, Cockermouth.
 Rankin, Sir Jas., Bt. Herefordshire, N.
 Rankin, J. R. L. Devon, Torquay.
 Raphael, H. H. Essex, S. St. Pancras, N.
 " Derbyshire, S.
 *Rasch, Maj. Sir F. C., Bt. Essex, M. Essex, S.E.
 " Yorks, Elland.
 *Ratcliff, Maj. R. F. Staffs, Burton.
 Rathbone, H. E. Liverpool, E. Toxteth.
 Rathbone, W., d. Carnarvonshire, N.
 Rattigan, Sir W. H., d. Lismark, N.E.
 Rawlings, E. C. Islington, N.
 Rawlinson, J. F. P., K.C. Ipswich.
 Raymond, W. T. Tynemouth.
 Rayner, Capt. P., d. Anglesey.
 *Rea, Russell Gloucester. L'pool, Ezech.
 Read, Clare S., d. Norwich.
 Reade, Col. J. C. Suffolk, N.E. Walsworth.
 " Lanark, N. W.
 Readhead, R. S. Shields.
 *Reckitt, H. J. Linca, Brigg. Pontefract.
 " Yorks, Thirsk.
 *Redmond, J. E. Waterford. Cork.
 " Wexford, N.
 " Liverpool, Kirkdale.
 *Redmond, W. H. K. Clare, E. Cork.
 " Fermanagh, N.
 *Reddy, M. King's County, Birm.
 *Reed, Sir E. J., K.C.B. Cardiff Dist.
 Reed, H. Bryon, d. Bradford, E. & W.
 Reeves, R. W. Carey, d. Clare, W.
 Reid, Sir H. G., Kt. Aston Manor.
 " Staffs, Handsworth.
 Reid, H. J. Sussex, S. W.
 *Reid, James Greenock.
 *Reid, Sir R. T., K.C., Dumfries District.
 G. C. M. G. Dumbartonshire.
 Reid, T. A. Glasgow, Camlachie.
 Reinhardt, Dr. C. E. Linca, Seafood.
 Reiss, J. E. Cheshire, Crewe.
 *Remnant, J. F. Finsbury, Holborn.
 †Rendel, S. (Lord) Montgomeryshire.
 Rendlesham, Lord Suffolk, S.E.
 *Renshaw, Sir C. B., Bt. Renfrew, W.
 *Renou, Capt. A. L. Dorset, S.
 Renton, J. H., d. Edinburgh, Central.
 †Rentoul, J. A., K.C. Down, E.
 *Renwick, G. Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Reuter, G. J. de Sussex, E.
 Reynolds, W. J. Tyrone, E.
 Rhodes, G. W. Cheshire, Hyde.
 Rhodes, H., d. Derbyshire, High Pk.
 Rhoades-Seaver, F. L. Newton, W.
 Richard, H., d. Merthyr.
 Richards, M. C., K.C., d. Finsbury, E. N. Hampton.
 Richards, E. C. Bolton.
 *Richards, T. Monmouth, W.

Richardson, Sir B. W., d. Liverpool, Walton.
 Richardson, Capt. E. E. Carmarthenshire, E.
 Richardson, H. M., d. Bolton.
 Richardson, Josh., d. Durham, S. E.
 Richardson, J. M. Linca, Brigg.
 Richardson, M. S. Kent, W.
 Richardson, T., d. Hartlepool.
 Richardson, Sir T., Kt.
 *Rickett, J. C. Scarborough.
 *Ridley, S. F. Bethnal Gn., S. W.
 †Ridley, Rt. Hon. Sir M.
 White, Bt. (1st Visc. Lances, Blackpool.
 Ridley, d. North'd, Hesham.
 " Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 †Ridley, Hon. M. White-
 (2nd Visc. Ridley) Westbury.
 Rigg, E., jun. Westmorland, N.
 Rigby, Rt. Hn. Sir J., d. Forfarshire. Cambs, N.
 Ripley, Sir F. W., Bt. Pontefract.
 *Ritchie, Rt. Hon. C. T. Croydun. Walsall.
 " T. Ham's, St. George's.
 Ritchie, Sir J. T., Bt. London, City.
 Ritzema, T. P. Blackburn.
 Roberts, C. H. Wednesbury. Lincoln.
 " Yorks, Osgoldcross.
 Roberts, G. H. Norwich.
 Roberts, John, d. Flint District.
 *Roberts, J. Bryn Carnarvonshire, S.
 *Roberts, J. H. Denbighshire, W.
 Roberts, J. Rice Anglesey.
 *Roberts, Samuel Sheffield, Ecclesall.
 " Derbyshire, High Peak.
 Roberts, T. L. West Bromwich.
 Robertson, Col. C. Roscommon, N.
 Robertson, C. H. de G. Kerry, E.
 *Robertson, E., K.C. Dundee.
 Robertson, Sir G. S. Stirlingshire.
 Robertson, H., d. Merionethshire.
 †Robertson, Rt. Hon.
 J. P. B. (Lord) Buteshire.
 Robertson, John Lanark, N. E.
 Robertson, J. M. Northampton.
 Robertson, E. C. Stirlingshire.
 *Robertson, T. H. Hackney, S.
 Robertson, W. Ayrshire, N.
 Robertson, W. Askew North'd, Berwick.
 Robertson, Sir W. T., d. Brighton.
 *Robinson, Brooke Dudley.
 Robinson, John Notts, Rushcliffe.
 Robinson, Sir T., Kt., d. Gloucester.
 Robson, H. Forfarshire.
 *Robson, W. S., K.C. S. Shields. Middlesb'ro'.
 " T. Hamlets, Bow & Bx.
 Roby, H. J. Lancs, Eccles.
 *Roche, A. Cork City.
 *Roche, John Galway, E.
 Roche, Hon. J. B. Kerry, E.
 Rodwell, R. B. H., Q.C., d. Suffolk, N. E.
 *Roe, Sir T., Kt. Darby.
 Rogers, C. C. Radnorshire.
 Rogers, E. D., d. Camberwell, Peckham.
 Rogers, F. E. N. Wilts, E.
 Rogers, J. F. T., d. Southwk., Bermondsey.
 *Rolleston, Sir J. F. L. Leicester.
 Rolleston, L. Notts, Mansfield.
 Rolley, W. Durham, Barnard C.
 *Rollit, Sir A. K., Kt. Islington, S. Haul, W.
 †Rolls, J. A. (Lord
 Liangtstock) Monmouthshire, N.
 *Ropner, Col. Sir R., Bt. Stockton.
 " Yorks, Cleveland.
 Roscoe, Sir H. E., Kt. Manchester, S.
 *Rose, C. D. Cambs, E.
 Rose-Innes, P. Elgin Dt.
 Roskill, John, K.C. Falkirk Dt. Stockport.
 Ross, Major A. H., d. Maidstone.
 Ross, C. C. Cornwall, W.
 †Ross (Rt. Hn. Justice) J. Londonerry.
 Rothchild, Bar. F. de Bucks, Midd.
 *Rothchild, Hon. L. W. Bucks, Mid.
 *Round, Rt. Hn. James. Essex, E.
 Roundell, C. S. Yorks, Skipton.
 Routledge, E., d. Kensington, N. Ayr Dt.
 " Paddington, N.
 Rowan, Dr. T. Down, S.
 Rowan, Col. W. Kerry, W.

- Rowe, G. F. *Hampstead.*
 Rowlands, Joseph *Finsbury, E.*
 †Rowlands, W. B., K.C. *Cardiganshire.*
 Rowley, A. B. *Ashton-under-Lyne.*
 Rowntree, Joshua *Scarborough.*
 Royden, Sir T. B., Bt. . . *L'pool, W. Toxteth.*
 *Royle, Col. C. M. *Rochdale.*
 Royle, P., M.D., d. . . . *Manchester, S.*
 Rucker, Sir A. W., Kt. *Leeds, N.*
 " *Yorks, Pudsey.*
 *Runciman, W. *Dewsbury. Oldham.*
 " *Gravesend.*
 Rushion, J. T. *Worcester.*
 Russell, Hon. Charles. *Hackney, Central.*
 †Russell, Sir C. (Lord
 Russell of Killowen), d. *Hackney, S.*
 Russell, Sir E. R., Kt. *Glasgow, Bridgeton.*
 Russell, Gen. F. S. . . . *Cheltenham.*
 " *Aberdeenshire, E.*
 Russell, Sir G., Bt., d. *Berke, E.*
 Russell, G. W. E. . . . *Bedes, N. Fulham.*
 *Russell, T. W. *Tyrone, S. Preston.*
 Ruston, J., d. *Lincoln.*
 *Rutherford, J., d. . . . *Lancs., Darwen.*
 Rutherford, M. F. H. . . *Monaghan, S.*
 Rutherford, Dr. V. . . . *Yorks, Osgoldcross.*
 *Rutherford, W. W. . . . *L'pool, West Derby.*
 " *L'pool, Scotland.*
 Rutson, A. O., d. . . . *Leeds, N.*
 Ryan, G. E. *Tipperary, Mid.*
 Ryder, J. H. Dudley . . *See Sandon.*
 Rylands, P., d. *Burnley.*
 Sadler, I. T., d. *Warwickshire, S. W.*
 " *Middlesex, Harrow.*
 " *Surrey, N. W.*
 *Sadler, Sir S. A., Bt. . . *Middlesex, rough.*
 †St. Aubyn, Sir J. (Lt.
 St. Levan). *Cornwall, W.*
 St. Aubyn, W. M., d. . . *Cornwall, Truro.*
 Sallis-Schwabe, Col. . . *Lancs., Middleton.*
 Salomons, Sir D., Bt. . . *T. Hamlets, St. George's.*
 Salt, Sir T., Bt., d. . . . *Stafford.*
 †Salvesen, E. T. (Lt.), K.C. *Leith Dt. Bute Co.*
 Samson, C. L. *Cheshire, Northwich.*
 *Samuel, Sir Harry S., Kt. *T. Hamlets, Limehouse.*
 *Samuel, Herbert L. . . . *Yorks, Cleveland.*
 " *Oxfordshire, S.*
 Samuel, Jonathan . . . *Stockton.*
 *Samuel, S. M. *T. Ham. Whitechapel.*
 Samuels, A. W., K.C. *Dublin Univ.*
 Samuelson, Rt. Hon.
 Sir B., Bt., d. *Oxon, N.*
 Samuelson, G. B. . . . *Gloucestersh., F-of-D.*
 " *Gloucestersh., N.*
 " *Somerset, Frome.*
 Samuelson, J. *Liverpool, Kirkdale.*
 " *Renfrewshire, E.*
 Sanders, J. S. *Derbyshire, Mid.*
 Sanders, J. H. *Leicestershire, S.*
 " *King's Lynn. Hunts, N.*
 " *Taunton. Salop, M.*
 Sanders, R. A. *Bristol, E.*
 Sanderson, J. *Hawick Dt.*
 Sanderson, L., K.C. . . *Carlisle.*
 Sands, W. H. *Marylebone, W.*
 †Sandon, Viscount (E. of
 Harrowby). *Gravesend.*
 Sandwith, Col. J. L. . . *Tyrone, E.*
 *Sandys, Col. T. M. . . . *Lancashire, Bootle.*
 Sargfield, Capt. J. . . . *Cork.*
 *Sassoon, Sir E. A., Bt. *Hythe.*
 Saunders, J. E. *Kent, N. W.*
 Saunders, R. C. *Newry.*
 Saunders, Col. R. J. . . *Wicklow, W.*
 Saunders, W., d. *Walworth. Hull, E.*
 *Saunderson, Col. Rt. Hn. *E. J. Armagh, N.*
 *Saunderson, Saml. . . . *Cavan, W.*
 Savory, Sir Jos., Bt. . . *Westmorland, N.*
 Scarr, W. B., d. *Yorks, Barkston Ash.*
 Schneider, H. W., d. . . *Barrow.*
 *Schwann, C. E. *Manchester, N.*
 †Sclater-Booth, Rt. Hon.
 G. (1st Lt. Basing), d. *Hampshire, N.*
 Scoble, Rt. Hn. Sir A. R., *Hackney, Centl. & S.*
 K.C.S.I. *Newcastle-u-Lyme.*
 Scott, A. H. *Manchester, E.*
- *Scott C. P. *Lancs., Leigh.*
 Scott, John, C.B., d. . . *Manchester, N.E.*
 Scott, P. B. *Greenock.*
 Scott, P. B. *Warrington.*
 *Scott, Sir Saml. E., Bt. *Marylebone, W.*
 Scott, W. R. *Hampstead.*
 †Scott-Montagu, Hn. J.
 (Lt. Montagu). . . . *Hants, New Forest.*
 Scrutton, T. E., K.C. . . *T. Ham'ts. Limehouse.*
 Scully, V. *Kilkenny, N.*
 Seeds, Dr. R., K.C. . . . *Belfast, S.*
 Seely, Col. Sir C., Bt. . . *Northingham, W.*
 *Seely, C. H. *Lincoln. Derbysh., M.*
 " *Notts, Rushcliffe.*
 *Seely, Major J. E. B. . . *I. of Wight.*
 †Selwin-Ibbetson, Sir H.
 (Lt. Rookwood), d. . . *Essex, W.*
 Selwyn, Capt. C. W., d. *Cambridgeshire, N.*
 Serena, A. D. *Perry & Falmouth.*
 *Seton-Karr, Sir H., Kt., *St. Helens.*
 Sexton, J. *Ashton-under-Lyne.*
 Sexton, Sir R., Kt., d. . . *Dublin, St. Stephens.*
 Sexton, T. *Kerry, N. Sligo, S.*
 " *Belfast, W.*
 Seymour, Digby, Q.C., d. *South Shields.*
 *Shackleton, D. J. . . . *Lancs., Clitheroe.*
 Sharman-Crawford, Col. *Down, N.*
 Sharpe, C., d. *Lincs., Sleaford.*
 *Sharpe, W. E. T. . . . *Kensington, N.*
 Shaw, A. *Leeds, S.*
 Shaw, T., d. *Halifax.*
 *Shaw, T., K.C. *Hawick Dist.*
 *Shaw, T. F. C. E. . . . *Stafford.*
 Shaw, W. R. *Halifax.*
 Shaw-Lefevre, Rt. Hon. *Bradford, Central.*
 G. J. *Reading.*
 *Shaw-Stewart, Sir M. H. *Renfrew, E. Stirlingsh.*
 Sheares, W. R. *Cork, S. E.*
 Shee, H. G., K.C. . . . *Whitehaven.*
 *Shoe, J. J. (now O'Shee) *Watersford, W.*
 *Sheehan, D. D. *Cork, Mid.*
 *Sheehan, J. D. *Kerry, E.*
 *Sheehy, D. *Meath, S. Galway, S.*
 " *Watersford.*
 *Shell, A. G. *Yorks, Hovdenshire.*
 Shell, E. *Meath, S.*
 Sheldon, J. *Bradford, E.*
 Sheldon, Prof. J. P. . . *Hunts, N.*
 " *Lancs., Ormskirk.*
 Sherburn, Sir John, Kt. *Gatehead.*
 Sheridan, H. B. *Dudley.*
 Sherlock, D. *Dublin, College Green.*
 *Shillington, T. *Armagh, S. Tyrone, S.*
 *Shipman, J. G. *Northampton. Graves'd.*
 Shirley, S. E., d. . . . *Monaghan, S.*
 Shirley, W. S., d. . . . *Yorks, Doncaster.*
 Shoodbridge, K. J. H. . *Staffs., N. W.*
 Showell, W., d. *Birm., Bordesley.*
 Showers, General, d. . . *Devonport.*
 Sidebottom, J. W. . . . *Cheshire, Hyde.*
 Sidebottom, T. H. . . . *Stalybridge.*
 Sidebottom, Col. W. . . *Derbysh., High Pk.*
 Sim, Gen. C. A., d. . . . *Lincs., Gainsboro'.*
 *Simeon, Sir J. B., Bt. . *Southampton.*
 Simmons, A. *Kent, E.*
 Simon, Sir John, Kt., d. *Dewsbury.*
 Simonds, W. T. *Boston.*
 Sinclair, A. *St. Helens.*
 Sinclair, Capt. C. G. . . *Caithness.*
 *Sinclair, Capt. J. . . . *Forfarshire. Ayr Dt.*
 " *Dumbartonshire.*
 Sinclair, Rev. J. *Ayr District.*
 *Sinclair, Louis *Essex, S.*
 Sinclair, W. P., d. . . . *Falkirk Dt. Antrim, N.*
 Singleton, C. J. *Leitrim, N.*
 Singleton, A. *Suffolk, N.*
 Sitwell, Sir G. R., Bt. . *Scarborough.*
 †Skelmersdale, Lord (E.
 of Lathom). *Lancs., Southport.*
 *Skewes-Cox, Sir T., Kt. *Surrey, Kingston.*
 Skinner, J. E. H., d. . . *Paddington, S. Strand.*
 *Slack, J. B. *Herts, Mid.*
 Slagg, J., d. *Burnley. Manch'r, N. W.*
 " *Lancs., Darwen.*
 *Sloan, T. H. *Belfast, S.*
 Small, J. F. *Down, S.*

Smart, H. R.	Huddersfield.	Stapley, R.	Lambeth, Brixton.
Smillie, R.	Lanark, Mid and N.E.	Statham, W. A.	Bethnal Green, S.W.
"	Glasgow, Camlachie.	Steadman, W. C.	T. Hamlets, Stepney.
Smith, Abel, d.	Herts, E.	"	Hammersmith, Kent, M
Smith, A. Duncan	Dundee.	Stephen, J.	Kincardine
*Smith, Abel H.	Herts, E. Christchurch.	Stephen, O. L., d.	Cheshire, Crewe.
Smith, Sir Clarence, Kt. Hull, E. Cambs, W.	"	Stephens, H. C.	Middx., Hornsey.
"	Bristol, N.	Stephens, T. E.	Plymouth, Worcester., M.
Smith, C. Ridley, d.	Battersea.	"	Liverpool, Exchange.
Smith, David, d.	Brighton.	Stephenson, H., d.	Westmorland, S.
Smith, F. R.	Liverpool, W. Derby.	Stepney, Sir A. C., Bt.	Suffarthen Dist.
Smith, Frank S.	Hammersmith.	†Stern, S. J. (Lord	Carmarth, N.W.
"	Glasgow, Tradeston.	Wandsworth)	Ipswich, Devon, E.
"	Sheffield, Attercliffe.	Stevens, J. V.	Birmingham, E.
Smith, Col. Sir Gerard, Hull, W.	"	Stevens, T.	Berks, S.
" E. C. M. G.	Yorks, Holderness.	*Stevenson, F. S.	Suffolk, N.E.
Smith, G. Hill	Sheffield, Attercliffe.	Stevenson, J. C., d.	S. Shields.
Smith, G. Murray	Notts, Rushcliffe.	Stewart, C.	Argyllshire.
Smith, Harry	Falkirk Dt. Renfrew, W.	Stewart, Sir David, Kt. Aberdeen, S.	"
*Smith, H. Crawford	Northumb'd., Tyneside.	Stewart, Halley	Lincs., Spalding.
Smith, H. H. Montague	Westminster.	"	Peterborough.
Smith, H. Southwood	Westmeath, S.	Stewart, Col. H. H. A.	Donegal, N.
*Smith, Rt. Hn. J. Parker Lanark, Partick.	"	Stewart, J. Fyfe	Hackney, Central.
"	Paisley.	Stewart, J. G.	Perthshire, E.
Smith, P. V.	Essex, N.	*Stewart, Sir Mark J.	"
Smith, R. E. M.	Bute.	McTaggart, Bt.	Kirkcudbright.
Smith, R. Tweedy	Hants, S.	Stirling, A. W.	Bradford, W.
*Smith, Samuel	Flintshire.	Stobart, W. M.	Sunderland.
"	L'pool, Abercromby.	*Stock, J. H.	Liverpool, Walton.
Smith, W.	Lancs., N. Lonsdale.	Stockburn, J. T.	Northants, N.
Smith, W.	Aberdeensh., E.	Stokes, Sir G. G., Bt., d.	Cambridge Univ.
Smith, W. C., K. C.	Dundee, Wick Dt.	*Stone, Sir J. B., Kt.	Birmingham, E.
"	Aberdeen, S.	Stone, W.	Wills, N.
*Smith, Hon. W. F. D. Strand.	"	Stoneham, E. J., d.	Bethnal Green, S.W.
Smith, Rt. Hn. W. H., d. Strand.	"	Stoney, R. V.	Mayo, W.
†Smith-Barry, Rt. Hon.	"	Stoney, T. E.	Donegal, E.
" A. H. (Ld. Barrymore) Hunts, S.	"	Stonor, T.	Lancs., Ormskirk.
Smithwick, J. F.	Kilkenny.	Stopford, Viscount	Wexford, N.
Snape, T.	Lancs., Heywood.	*Stopford-Sackville, S. G.	Northants, N. Cambs, N
"	Cornwall, S.E.	"	Leicestersh., W.
Snowden, Philip	Blackburn, Wakefield.	Storey, Samuel	Sunderland.
*Soames, A. W.	Norfolk, S. Ipswich.	"	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
*Soares, E. J.	Devon, N.W.	Storey, Sir T., Kt., d.	Lancs., Lancaster.
Somerset, Lord Arthur Wills, N.W.	"	Storr, J. S.	Kilmarnock Dist.
Somervell, J.	Ayr Dt.	Strachan, T. Y.	Wakefield.
"	Glasgow, Tradeston.	*Strachey, Sir Edwd., Bt.	Somerset, S. & N.
Southall, J. T.	Herefordshire, N.	"	Plymouth,
Souttar, A. R.	Dumfries Co. Oxford.	Strahan, J. A.	Islington, S.
Sowler, Sir T., Kt., d.	Manchester, S.	Straight, Sir D., Kt.	Stafford.
Spaight, Sir J., Kt., d.	Limerick.	Straus, B. S.	T. Ham'ts, Mile End.
Sparke, A. J.	Devon, S.	"	Marylebone, W.
Sparrow, A. G.	Nottingham, W.	"	T. Ham'ts, St. George's.
"	Lancs., Rossendale.	Strauss, A.	Cornwall, N.W.
*Spear, J. W.	Devon, W.	Strong, R.	Camberwell, N.
Speed, Major H. F.	Kensington, S.	*Stroyan, J.	Perthshire, W.
Speirs, E. R.	Herts, E.	*Strutt, Hon. C. H.	Essex, E. & N.
Spence, J.	Tynemouth.	Stuart, A., Jr.	Glasgow, Blackfriars.
*Spencer, Rt. Hn. C. R.	Northants, M. Herts, E.	Stuart, H. Villiers, d.	Cork, E.
*Spencer, Sir J. Ernest, Kt. West Bromwich.	"	Stuart, Col. Harrington	Lanark, Mid.
Spender, Harold	T. Ham'ts, Bow and Br.	Stuart, J.	Isle of Wight.
Spens, N.	Lanark, Govan.	Stuart, James	Shoreditch, Hoxton.
Spensley, Hon. H., d.	Finsbury, Cent. Dudley.	Stuart, J. M.	Tyrone, E.
Spicer, Albert	Monm'th Dt. Essex, S.W.	Stubbs, H. W.	Donegal, S.
Spicer, Henry	Islington, S.	Sturgis, H. P.	Dorset, S.
Spokes, R.	Newington, Walworth.	Sturrock, P., d.	Kilmarnock D.st.
Stack, J., d.	Kerry, N.	†Sturt, Hon. H. N.	"
†Stafford, Marquis of (D.	"	(Lord Alington)	Dorset, E. and N.
of Sutherland)	Sutherland Co.	Sugden, J.	Yorks, Colne Valley.
Stanger, H. Y., K.C.	Nottingham, S.	Sullivan, D.	Westmeath, S.
"	Notts, Newark.	Sullivan, Sir E., Bt.	Dublin, St. Stephen's.
Stanhope, Rt. Hn. E., d.	Lincs., Horncastle.	"	Durham, Chester-le-St.
*Stanhope, Hon. P. J.	Leicestershire, S.	Sullivan, T. D.	Donegal, W.
"	Burnley, Wednesbury.	"	Dublin, Coll. Green.
*Stanley, Hon. Arthur.	Lancs., Ormskirk.	Summers, W., d.	Huddersfield.
*Stanley, E. J.	Somerset, Bridgwater.	"	Stalybridge.
†Stanley, Hon. E. L. (Ld.	"	†Sutherland, Angus	Sutherlandshire.
Stanley of Alderley)	Oldham.	*Sutherland, J. E.	Elgin Dt.
†Stanley, Rt. Hon. F. A.	"	Sutherland, Sir Thos.	Greenock.
(Earl of Derby)	Lancs., Blackpool.	Sutherst, T.	Gt. Grimsby.
Stanley, Sir H. M., d.	Lambeth, N.	"	L'pool, W. Toxteth.
*Stanley, Rt. Hon. Lord Lancs., W. Houghton.	"	Swanston, J. A.	Sutherlandshire.
Stansfeld, Rt. Hon. Sir	"	Sweetman, J.	Wicklow, E. Meath, N.
J., G.C.B., d.	Halifax.	Swetenham, E., Q.C., d.	Carnarvon Dist.
Stanton, W. J.	Gloucestershire, Mid.	Swinburne, Sir J., Bt.	Staffs., Lich'd. Berks, S.
Staples, R., d.	Queen's Co., Ossory.	Swinburne-Hanham, J.	Somerset, E. Hampet'd.

Swinton, Capt. G. S. C. Paisley.
 Sykes, Christopher, d. Yorks, Backrose.
 Symonds, A. G. Derbyshire, High Peak.
 Tait, Lawson, d. Birm., Bordesley.
 Talbot, C. R. M., d. Glamorgan, Mid.
 *Talbot, Lord Edmund Sussex, S.W.
 *Talbot, Rt. Hon. J. G. Oxford Univ.
 Talbot, W. J. Roscommon, S.
 Tallents, G. W. Newington, W.
 Tanner, Dr. C. K. D., d. Cork, Mid. Galway, N.
 Tapling, T. K., d. Leicestershire, S.
 Tattersall, J. Preston.
 *Taylor, Austin Liverpool, E. Toxteth.
 Taylor, F., d. Norfolk, S.
 Taylor, F., d. Bolton.
 †Taylor, G. Paul Lancs., Ince.
 Taylor, H. R. Bethnal Green, N.E.
 Taylor, John, d. Bradford, E.
 *Taylor, T. C. Lancs., Radcliffe.
 Taylor, W. Blackburn.
 Temple, Rt. Hon. Sir R., d. Surrey, Kingston.
 Tenison, Lt.-Col. W. Worcester, S.
 Tennant, Sir C., Bt. Peebles and Selkirk.
 Tennant, E. P. Lanark, Partick.
 Tennant, E. P. Peebles and Selkirk.
 *Tennant, H. J. Lanark, Partick.
 Terrell, H., K.C. Berwickshire.
 Terrell, T., K.C. Gloucestershire, F. of D.
 " Devonport, Norwich.
 " Faddington, N.
 " Fembrooks Dt.
 Tew, Percy Yorks, Normanton.
 Theobald, J., d. Essex, S.
 Thom, J. W. Aberdeen, N.
 *Thomas, Abel, K.C. Carmarthenshire, E.
 *Thomas, Sir Alfred, Kt. Glamorgan, E.
 *Thomas, D. A. Merthyr Tydfil.
 Thomas, Dr. G. D. Islington, W.
 Thomas, Harold Yorks, Holmfirth.
 " Colne Valley.
 Thomas, John Bucks, S.
 *Thomas, J. Aeron Glamorgan, W.
 Thomas, Capt. O. Salop, W.
 Thomasson, Capt. F. Lancs., W. Houghton.
 " Stretford.
 Thomasson, J. P., d. Bolton.
 *Thompson, E. C. Monaghan, N.
 " Fermanagh, N.
 " Tyrone, Mid & S.
 Thompson, T. C., d. Durham.
 Thompson, W. M. T. Hamlets, Limehouse.
 Thomson, E. T. L. T. Hamlets, Stepney.
 " Ipswich.
 Thomson, H. Newry.
 *Thorburn, Sir W., Kt. Peebles and Selkirk.
 Thorburn, W. D. Leith Dt.
 Thorne, G. R. Wolverhampton, S. & W.
 Thorne, W. West Ham, S.
 Thornhill, Sir T., Bt., d. Suffolk, N.W.
 Thornton, C. W. Cornwall, Truro, Oxon, N.
 Thornton, Jas. Wilts, N.W.
 *Thornton, P. M. Clapham.
 Threlfall, T. Lancs., Horncastle.
 Threlfall, T. R. Sheffield, Hallam.
 " Liverpool, Kirkdale.
 Thursby, Sir J. O. S., Bt. Burnley.
 " Lancs., Clitheroes.
 Thynne, Lord Alex. G. Somerset, Frome.
 Thynne, Lord H. F., d. Wilts, W.
 Thynne, T. U. Devonport.
 Tighe, E. K. B. Norfolk, N.W.
 Tillet, Ben. Bradford, W.
 Tillet, J. E. Norwich.
 *Tillet, L. J. Norwich.
 Tipping, W., d. Stockport.
 *Tollemache, H. J. Cheshire, Eddisbury.
 Toller, J. Norfolk, Mid.
 *Tomkinson, J. Cheshire, Crewe.
 " Cheshire, Wirral.
 " Eddisbury.
 *Tomlinson, Sir W. E. M., Bt. Warwickshire, N.E.
 " Preston.

Tooth, R. L. Leicestershire, W.
 Torr, H. J. Lincs., Horncastle.
 Torrance, A. M. Islington, E.
 Tottenham, A. L., d. Winchester.
 Tottenham, Col. C. G. Wicliffe, W.
 Tottenham, C. L. Leitrim, N.
 Tottenham, G. L.
 Touch, G. A. Lancark, N.E.
 *Toulmin, G. Bury.
 Townsend, C. Bristol, N.
 Townsend, F., d. Warwickshire, S.W.
 Traill, W. A. Antrim, N.
 Trant, Major Fitz G. Tipperary, E.
 †Trefusis, Hon. C. J. (Lord Clinton).
 Trefusis, Col. Hon. W., d. Kincardine Co.
 Tregoning, J. S. Devon, N.
 Trench, Capt. Hon. C. G. Carmarthen Dt.
 Trench, Col. Hon. W. Tipperary, N.
 "
 Le Poer T. Ham'ts, Whitechapel.
 Trench, W. T. King's Co., Birm.
 *Trevelyan, C. P. Yorks, Elland.
 " Lambeth, N.
 Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Glasgow, Bridgeton.
 Sir G. O., Bt. Hawick Dt.
 Trevilian, E. C. Somerset, Bridgewater.
 Trietram, T. H., K.C. Hartlepool.
 *Tritton, Sir C. E., Bt. Lambeth, Norwood.
 Trotter, H. J., d. Colchester.
 Trower, H. S. Marylebone, W.
 Tryon, Adm. Sir G., d. Lincs., Spalding.
 *Tuft, C. Rochester.
 *Tuftnell, Lt.-Col. E. Essex, S.E.
 Tufton, Hon. A., d. Westmorland, N.
 Tuite, J. Westmeath, N.
 *Tuke, Sir J. B., Kt., M.D. Edinburgh, &c., Univ.
 *Tully, J. Leitrim, S.
 Turner, Adam Belfast, N.
 Turner, H. G. Somerset, S.
 Turner, R., d. Northampton.
 *Turnour, Visct. Sussex, N.W.
 Turton, E. R. Yorks, Thirsk.
 " Richmond.
 Twemlow, F. R. Cheshire, Crewe.
 Tyler, Sir H. W., Kt. Yarmouth, Gt.
 Underdown, E. M., K.C. Monmouth Dt.
 Underhill, J., K.C., d. Wolverhampton, E.
 Upward, A. C. Merthyr Tydfil.
 *Ure, A., K.C. Llanlithgowshire.
 " Perthshire, W.
 Urtin, R. D. Shoreditch, Haggerston.
 Usborne, T. Essex, Mid.
 Vaile, E. F. Sheffield, Ecclesall.
 *Valentia, Rt. Hon. Visct. Oxford, Oxon, Mid.
 Valentine, C. J. Cumberland, Cockerm'h.
 Vanderbyl, P., d. Portsmouth.
 " Winchester.
 Vane, Col. Hon. W. L. Durham, Barnard Castle.
 Vane-Tempest, A. Durham, Mid.
 Van Raalte, C. Dorset, E.
 Varty, R. Essex, N.E. Salop, M.
 Vaughn, J. Mertonshire.
 Vaughan, J. E. Glamorgan, Mid.
 Verdin, E., d. Cheshire, Northwich.
 Verdin, W. H. Cheshire, Northwich.
 Verdon, Dr. H. W. Lambeth, Norwood.
 Vereker, Capt. J. M. Colchester.
 Verney, Sir E. H., Bt. Bucks, N.
 Verney, F. W. Kent, S.W. Norwich.
 " Liverpool, Exchange.
 †Verney, Hon. R. G. (Ld. Willoughby de B.) Warwickshire, S.E.
 Vernon, Hon. G. R. Agrshine, S.
 Vero, O. Warwickshire, S.E.
 Villiers, Rt. Hon. C., d. Wolverhampton, S.
 *Villiers, E. A. Brighton.
 *Vincent, Sir C. E. H. Sheffield, Central.
 *Vincent, Sir Edgar Exeter.
 *Vivian, Sir A. P., K.C.B. Cornwall, N.W.
 †Vivian, Sir H. H. (1st Lord Swansea), d. Swansea Dt.

- Waddington, E. Durham, B. Auckland.
 Waddy, H. T. Cornwall, Truro.
 Waddy, S. D., K.C., d. Lincs., Brigg. Grantham.
 " Ilington, N.
 Wainwright, H. H., d. Barrow. Burnley.
 " South Shelds.
 Wait, W. K., d. Gloucester.
 Waite, E. Worcestershire, N.
 Wakerley, A. Leicestershire, E.
 *Waldron, L. A. Dublin, St. Stephen's Gn.
 Walker, H. de R. Suffolk, N.W. Plymouth.
 Walker, H. W. Devon, N.
 Walker, J. D. Somerset, Bridgwater.
 †Walker, Rt. Hon. S. Londonderry, N. & S.
 Walker, T. Lancs., Blackpool.
 Walker, W. Belfast, N.
 *Walker, Col. W. H. Lancs., Widnes.
 Wallace, Rev. J. B. Lincs., Horncastle.
 Wallace, J. S. T. Hamlets, Limehouse.
 *Wallace, R., K.C. Perth. Renfrew, W.
 " Edinb., W. Wandsworth.
 Wallace, Dr. R., d. Edinburgh, E.
 Wallace, Col. R. H. Down, E.
 Wallis, T. Lincs., Horncastle.
 Wallis, W. G. A., d. Sussex, S.
 Wallop, Hon. J. F. Devon, W.
 *Walrond, Rt. Hon. Sir
 W. H., Bt. Devon, N.E.
 Walsh, Hon. A. H. Radnorshire.
 Walsh, T. Cork, N.
 Walsh, W. Hussey, d. King's Co., Tullamore.
 *Walton, Joseph Yorks, Barnsley.
 " Yorks, Doncaster.
 *Walton, J. L., K.C. Leeds, S. and Central.
 *Wanklyn, J. L. Bradford, Central.
 Ward, John, d. Gloucester.
 Ward, John Aston Manor.
 Ward, Hon. R. A. Cheshire, Crewe.
 Ward, T., d. Cheshire, Northwich.
 Ward, W. Lancashire, Gorton.
 *Warde, Col. C. E. Kent, Mid.
 Warde, Daniel Notts, Mansfield.
 Wardle, H., d. Derbyshire, S.
 Waring, C., d. Shrewsbury.
 Waring, Col. T., d. Down, N.
 Warkworth, Lord (See Earl Percy).
 Warrington, C. M., K.C. Monmouthshire, W.
 Warrington, G. S. Lewisham.
 " Warwickshire, S.W.
 Warner, J. H. B., d. Notts, Rushcliffe.
 *Warner, T. C. T. Staffs., Lichfield.
 " Somerset, N. Coventry.
 Warr, A. F. Liverpool, E. Torteth.
 Warren, Sir A. R., Bt. Cork, S.E.
 Warren, Lt.-Gen. Sir C. Sheffield, Hallam.
 *Wason, Eugene Clackmannan, &c.
 " Ayrshire, S.
 *Wason, J. C. Orkney and Shetland.
 Waterlow, Sir S. H., Bt. Kent, Mid.
 Waters, S. Stoke-on-Trent.
 Watkins, Sir E. W., d. Hythe.
 Watney, Dr. H. Greenwich.
 Watson, D. M. Essex, S.E.
 Watson, James, d. Shrewsbury.
 Watson, Prof. J. R. Glasgow, Bridgeton.
 Watson, R. F. Hawick Dist.
 Watson, T., d. Derbyshire, Ilkeston.
 Watt, G., Q.C. Banffshire.
 Watt, Hugh Glasgow, Oamlachie.
 Wattridge, J. Herts, N.
 Wauchope, Gen. A. G., d. Edinburgh Co.
 " Edinburgh, S.
 Waud, G. M. Bradford, Central.
 Wayman, Thomas, d. Yorks, Eiland.
 Webb, Alfred Waterford, W.
 Webb, Col. W. G., d. Staffs., Kingswinford.
 Webster, J. Hume, d. Essex, S.
 †Webster, Sir R. E., Bt., G.C.M.G. (Ld. Alverstone) Isle of Wight.
 Webster, R. G. St. Pancras, E.
 Wedderburn, Sir W., Bt. Banffshire. Ayrsh., N.
 *Weir, J. G. Ross, &c. Falkirk Dt.
 *Welby, Col. A. C. E. Taunton. Grantham.
 " T. Hamlets, Poplar.
 *Welby, Sir C. G. E., Bt., Notts, Newark.
 Weld-Blundell, C. Preston.
 Wells, Sir A. S., Bt. Gloucester.
 Wemyss, R. G. E. Fife, W.
 *Wentworth, B. C. V. Brighton.
 " Yorks, Barnsley.
 West, H. W., Q.C., d. Ipswich.
 West, Col. W. C. Danbighshire, W.
 Westenra, Maj. Hon. P. C. Monaghan, S. & N.
 Westlake, J., K.C. Essex, S. Cornwall, M.
 Weston, Sir J. D., Kt., d. Bristol, E. & S.
 †Weymouth, Visc. (Mq. of Bath) Somerset, Frome.
 Whale, G. Marylebone, E.
 *Wharton, Rt. Hon. J. L. Yorks, Ripon.
 Wheelhouse, Sir W., d. Leeds, W.
 Whitbread, S. Bedford.
 Whitbread, S. H. Beds, S. Hunts, S.
 " Lancs., Bootle.
 " Bedford.
 White, Arnold H. T. Ham., Mile End.
 " Northd., Tyneside.
 *White, G. Norfolk, N.W.
 White, J. Basley Gravesend.
 White, J. M. Forfarshire. Wills, S.
 " St. Andrew's Dt.
 " White, Leedham, d. Devon, Mid.
 *White, Luke Yorks, Buckrose.
 *White, Patrick Meath, N.
 White-Thomson, Sir R. Devon, W.
 Whitehead, Sir J., Bt. Leicester. Westmorland, N.
 Whitehead, R. Essex, S.E.
 Whitehead, S. T., d. Oldham.
 Whitelaw, A. Lanark, N.E.
 Whitelaw, G. A. L. Lanark, N.W.
 Whitelaw, W. Perth.
 *Whiteley, G. Yorks, Pudsey.
 " Stockport.
 " Cheshire, Northwich.
 Whiteley, G. C. Kent, S. Greenwich.
 *Whiteley, H. J. Ashton-u.-Lyne.
 Whitley, E., d. Liverpool, Everton.
 *Whitley, J. H. Halifax.
 *Whitmore, C. A. Chelsea.
 *Whittaker, T. P. Yorks, Spen Valley.
 Whittingham, W. B., d. Essex, S.W.
 Whitworth, B., d. Lewisham.
 Wickham, W., d. Hants, E.
 Wicks, J. Essex, N.E.
 Wiggin, Sir H., Bt., d. Staffs., Handsworth.
 Wight, W., d. Northd., Wansbeck.
 Wightman, W. Lambeth, Kennington.
 Wigram, A. M., d. Essex, S.
 Wilberforce, H. W. Hackney, N.
 Wilberforce, R. G. Hants, S. Sussex, N.W.
 Wilbraham, A. B., d. Durham, N.W.
 Wild, E. E. Norwich.
 Wilkie, A. Sunderland.
 Wilkinson, Anthony Durham, Mid.
 Wilks, J. J. Hants, S.
 Will, J. S., K.C. Montrose.
 Williams, A. J. Glamorgan, S.
 *Williams, A. O. Merionethshire.
 Williams, B. F., K.C. Monmouthshire, W.
 " Merthyr Tydfil.
 " Chas., d. Leeds, W.
 Williams, J. Carvell Notts, Mansfield.
 " Nottingham, S.
 Williams, J. Chas. Cornwall, Truro.
 Williams, J. E. Hampstead.
 Williams, Rt. Hon. J. P., d. Birmingham, S.
 Williams, Michael, d. Cornwall, Mid.
 *Williams, Col. R. Dorset, W.
 Williams, Robert Aberdeen, N.
 Williams, T. H. (now Denbigh District. Idrie) Chester.
 Williams, W., d. Swansea District.
 Williams, Dr. W. E. Monmouthshire, W.
 Williamson, Alcar Ayrshire, N.
 Williamson, Archd. Elgin and Nairn.
 †Williamson, J. (Lord Ashton) Lancs., Lancaster.
 Williamson, J. W. Armagh, N.
 Williamson, S., d. Kilmarnock Dist.
 " St. Andrew's Dist.
 Willis, E. C., K.C. Battersea.

- Willis, Gen. Sir Geo., d. Portsmouth.
 † Willis, W., K.C. Camberwell, Peckham.
 Willis-Bund, J. W. Worcestershire, N.
 * Willoughby de Eresby, Lincs., Horncastle.
 Lord Boston.
 Willows, J. B. Hull, W.
 Willox, Sir J. A., Kt., d. Liverpool, Everton.
 * Willis, A. W. Dorset, N.
 * Wills, Sir F., Bt. Bristol, N.
 Wills, Sir W. H., Bt. Bristol, E. & S.
 Essex, S.E.
 Wilyams, E. B. Cornwall, Mid.
 Wilmot, Sir J. E., d. Birm., Edgbaston.
 * Wilson, A. S. Yorks, Holderness.
 * Wilson, C. H. Hull, W.
 Wilson, D'Arcy B. Yorks, Normanton.
 Wilson, D. J., d. Dublin Co., N.
 Tyrone, N.
 * Wilson, F. W. Norfolk, Mid.
 Wilson, H. G. Southampton.
 * Wilson, H. J. Yorks, Holmfirth.
 Wilson, H. S. L. Pontefract. Wakefield.
 Wilson, Isaac, d. Middlesbrough.
 Wilson, James. Longford, S.
 Wilson, Jas. M. Longford, N.
 * Wilson, John. Falkirk Dt.
 Wilson, John. Lanark, Govan.
 * Wilson, John. Durham, Mid.
 Durham, Houghton.
 * Wilson, John. Glasgow, St. Rollox.
 Wilson, John (1). Edinburgh, Central.
 Wilson, John (2). Edinburgh, Central.
 Wilson, John. Leith Dt. Montrose Dt.
 Wilson, John. Westmeath, N.
 * Wilson, John W. Worcestershire, N.
 Wilson, Josh. H. Middlesbrough.
 Bristol, E.
 Wilson, Sir M., Bt., d. Yorks, Skipton.
 Wilson, Sir Samuel, d. Portsmouth. Bucks, N.
 Wilson, W. Tyrone, N.
 * Wilson-Todd, Sir W. H. Yorks, Howdensh.
 Darlington.
 Winfrey, R. Norfolk, S.W.
 Wingfield-Digby, J. K., d. Dorset, N. Somerset, S.
 † Winn, Hon. R. (Lord St. Oswald). Pontefract.
 Winn, R. G. A. Kerry, S.
 Winterbotham, A. B., d. Gloucestershire, E.
 Wintringham, T. Gt. Grimsby.
 Wippoll, P. H. P. Devonport.
 Withy, A. Herefordshire, S.
 Wodehouse, Hon. A., d. Essex, N.
 " Isle of Wight.
 * Wodehouse, Rt. Hon. E. Bath.
 * Wolff, G. W. Belfast, E.
 Wolff, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Portsmouth.
 † Wolmer, Viscount (Earl) Edinburgh, W.
 of Selborne. Hants, E.
 * Wood, James. Down, E.
 Wood, N., d. Durham, Houghton.
 Wood, Col. T. Brecknockshire.
 Wood, T. McK. Islington, E.
 " Orkney & Shetland.
 Glasgow, St. Rollox.
 Woodall, W., d. Hanley.
 Woodard, M. Liverpool, Scotland.
- Woodhead, J. Yorks, Spen Valley.
 Huddersfield.
 Woodhouse, E. Yorks, Pudsey.
 * Woodhouse, Sir J. T., Kt. Huddersfield.
 Yorks, Howdenshire.
 Woods, E., H. Dublin Co., N.
 Woods, Samuel. Essex, S.W. Lancs, Ince.
 Woods, Col. W. Wigan. Ashton-u. Lyne.
 Woolacott, J. E. Glasgow, St. Rollox.
 Woolten, J. Perth.
 Workman, J. W. Belfast, S.
 Worsley, Sir W. C., Bt., d. Salford, W.
 * Worsley-Taylor, H. W., K.C. Lancs, Blackpool.
 * Wortley, Rt. Hon. C. B. Sheffield, Hallam.
 Stuart, K.C. C.B.
 Wortley, Col. Hon. E. M. Stuart. D.S.O. Yorks, Holmfirth.
 Wragge, R. H. F. Yorks, Rotherham.
 Wren, Walter, d. Lambeth, N.
 Wright, Caleb, d. Lancashire, Leigh.
 † Wright, G. (Hn. Justice) Dublin Univ.
 † Wright, Harold. Lancashire, Chorley.
 Greenock.
 Wright, H. FitzHerbert. Derbyshire, Ilkeston.
 Wright, H. Smith. Nottingham, N.
 Wright, H. Wildey. Islington, S.
 Wright, J. Macer. Stalybridge.
 Wright, Col. J. R. Swansea Dt.
 Wright, Sir R. S., Kt., d. Norwich.
 T. Ham's, Stepney.
 Wright, Col. F. Hanley.
 * Wrightson, Sir T., Bt. St. Pancras, E.
 Stockton.
 Wroughton, P. Berkshire, N.
 * Wyllie, A. Dumbartonshire.
 Wyllie, J. O. Tyrone, N.
 Wyndham, E. Gloucestershire, F. of D.
 * Wyndham, Rt. Hon. G. Dover.
 Wyndham-Quin, Col. Glamorgan, S.
 Wynn, C. W. W., d. Montgomeryshire.
 Wynn, Sir H. W., Bt., C.B. Denbighshire, E.
 Wynn, R. W. W. Montgomeryshire.
 Wynne, Lt. M. Oxfordshire, N.
 Wynne, O. S. Sligo, N.
 Wynne, W. R. M. Merionethshire.
 Wynne-Edwards, T. Denbighshire, W.
 Wyvill, M. D'Arcy. Yorkshire, Otley.
 " Durham, Bp. Auckland.
- † Yates, J. M., K.C. Manchester, N.
 Yates, R. P. Aston Manor.
 Yellowlees, R. Fife, W.
 Yeo, F. A., d. Glamorgan, W.
 * Yerburgh, R. A. Chester.
 Yorke, J. R. Gloucestershire, N.
 Young, A., d. Kirkcudbright.
 Young, C. E. B. Christchurch.
 Young, Capt. O., R.N. Berks, E.
 * Young, S. Cavan, E.
 Younger, G. Clackmannan & K. Ayr Dt.
 Younger, H. G. Edinburgh, E.
 * Younger, W. Lincs, Stamford.
 Orkney & Shetland.
 * Yoxall, J. H. Nottingham, W.
 " Notts, Bassettlaw.

THE PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE.

The following are the classes of persons who, being males of full age, are entitled to be registered, and when registered to vote at Parliamentary Elections, provided they are not under any legal incapacity, such as alienage, or conviction for corrupt practices, and have not within 12 months preceding 15th July received parochial relief (other than medical relief) or other disqualifying alms:—

COUNTIES.

1.—THE OWNERSHIP FRANCHISE.

(a) FREEHOLDERS:—

- (1) Persons possessed in fee simple or fee tail of a freehold estate in lands or tenements of the annual value of 40s.
- (2) Persons possessed of a freehold estate for life or lives in lands or tenements of the annual value of 40s. who actually and *bond fide* occupy the premises, or were seised of such estate on the 7th June, 1832, or have acquired such estate after that day by marriage, marriage settlement, devise or promotion to a benefice or office.

Persons possessed of a freehold estate for life or lives in lands or tenements of the clear yearly value of £5.

Note.—*Residence* on the property is not required from freeholders. A freehold situate in a Parliamentary borough qualifies the owner for the county vote, unless it is in his own occupation. See also N.B. below.

(b) COPYHOLDERS:—

Persons possessed of an estate for life or lives in lands or tenements of copyhold or any other tenure of the clear yearly value of £5.

Note.—*Residence* on the property is not required from copyholders. A copyhold situate in a Parliamentary borough does not qualify the owner for the county vote if it would qualify him or any other person (i.e., his tenant) for the borough vote. See also N.B. below.

(c) LEASEHOLDERS:

Lessees, their assignees, and sub-lessees (if in actual occupation) of a term originally created for not less than 60 years, of the value of £5 per annum. Not less than 20 years of the value of £50 per annum.

Note.—*Residence* on the property is not required from leaseholders. A leasehold situate in a Parliamentary borough does not qualify the owner for the county vote if it would qualify him or any other person (i.e., his tenant) for the borough vote. See also N.B. below.

N.B.—Joint Ownership.—One only of several joint owners can claim a vote, unless they have acquired the property by inheritance, marriage, or will, or are *bond fide* carrying on business thereon as partners, in which case all can claim votes if the value is sufficient.

Possession.—The claimant must have been in actual possession or in receipt of the rents and profits for his own use for 6 months (in the case of (c) leaseholders, 12 months) preceding the 15th July, unless the property has been acquired by descent, marriage, or will.

BOROUGHES.

1.—RESERVED RIGHTS.

Persons possessing rights permanently or temporarily reserved by the Reform Act of 1832, such as

- (1) Freeholders and burgage tenants in cities and towns which are counties of themselves; e.g., Bristol, Exeter, Norwich and Nottingham.
- (2) Freemen and burgesses by servitude (except in London).

Freemen and liverymen in the City of London.

Inhabitants, inhabitant householders inhabitants paying scot and lot, potwallers. (These rights are now merged in the occupation franchise.)

COUNTIES—Continued.

Rentcharge. A rentcharge does not now qualify to vote, except the whole of the tithe rentcharge of a living; but a person registered before 1885 retains his vote.

Claims.—Freeholders, Copyholders, and Leaseholders in order to obtain a vote must, if not already registered, send in a notice of claim to the Overseers of the Parish in which the property is situated on or before July 20th.

2.—THE OCCUPATION FRANCHISE.

(a) £10 OCCUPIERS:—

The occupier as owner or tenant for 12 months preceding the 15th July in any year of any land or tenement within the county of a clear yearly value of not less than £10.

Note.—The word "tenement" includes a warehouse, counting-house, shop, or any part of a house separately occupied for the purpose of any trade, business, or profession. Such part may be described in claims as "offices," "chambers," "studios," or by any other applicable term. Sole occupation of one part will qualify, although another part may be occupied jointly. *Residence* on the qualification is not required from £10 occupiers.

Joint Occupation.—Only two joint occupiers under the £10 qualification can be registered, unless they derived the property by inheritance, marriage, or will, or are *bond-fide* engaged in carrying on business as partners. See also N.B. below.

(b) HOUSEHOLDERS:—

The inhabitant occupier as owner or tenant for 12 months preceding the 15th July in any year of any dwelling-house within the county.

Note.—A "dwelling-house" includes, for the purposes of the franchise, any "part of a house which is separately occupied as a dwelling," and where the landlord lets out the whole of the house in apartments, retaining no control. A single room may thus be considered a dwelling house. Sole occupation of one "part of a house" qualifies, notwithstanding joint occupation of another part. *Residence* is required. Joint occupation under this head confers no qualification. A man does not lose his vote by letting his house furnished during a part of the qualifying period not exceeding 4 months in the whole.

The Service Franchise.*—Any man who himself inhabits a dwelling-house (as above defined) by virtue of any office, service, or employment, is entitled to a vote in respect of the same, provided that the person under whom he serves does not inhabit the house. The overseers are bound to place the names of all such upon the rate-book as inhabitant householders, notwithstanding that the rent or rates may be paid by their employer. See also N.B. below

N.B.—Occupation of premises in a Parliamentary borough cannot qualify to vote for the county.

BOROUGH—Continued.

2.—THE OCCUPATION FRANCHISE.

(a) £10 OCCUPIERS:—

The occupier as owner or tenant for 12 months preceding the 15th July in any year of any land or tenement within the borough of a clear yearly value of not less than £10.

Note.—The word "tenement" includes a warehouse, counting-house, shop, or any part of a house separately occupied for the purpose of any trade, business, or profession. Such part may be described in claims as "office," "chambers," "studio," or by any other applicable term. Sole occupation of one part will qualify, although another part may be occupied jointly.

The voter must have resided in the borough or within 7 miles (City of London 25 miles) of its boundary for the 6 months preceding the 15th July.

Joint Occupation qualifies all the joint occupiers wherever the clear yearly value is enough to give a sum of £10 for each occupier.

Assessed Taxes.—The occupier must also have paid on or before the 20th July all assessed taxes due in respect of the premises up to the 5th January.

(b) HOUSEHOLDERS:—

The inhabitant occupier as owner or tenant for 12 months preceding the 15th July in any year of any dwelling house within the borough.

Note.—A "dwelling-house" includes, for the purposes of the franchise, any "part of a house which is separately occupied as a dwelling," and where the landlord lets out the whole of the house in apartments, retaining no control. A single room may thus be considered a dwelling house. Sole occupation of one such room qualifies, notwithstanding joint occupation of another part. *Residence* is required. Joint occupation under the above head confers no qualification. A man does not lose his vote by letting his house furnished during a part of the qualifying period not exceeding 4 months in the whole.

The Service Franchise.*—Any man who himself inhabits a dwelling-house (as above defined), by virtue of any office, service, or employment, is entitled to a vote in respect of the same, provided that the person under whom he serves does not inhabit the house. The overseers are bound to place the names of all such upon the rate-book as inhabitant householders, notwithstanding that the rent or rates may be paid by their employer.

*NOTE.—The following classes of persons are among those who are chiefly affected by this provision:—**PROFESSIONAL.**—Resident Governors, Chaplains, or employees of public or other institutions; house-surgeons and officials of hospitals; secretaries, professors, schoolmasters, postmasters; dockyard and coastguard officials; masters and other officials of workhouses, asylums, industrial schools, infirmaries, homes, &c.; officers, non-commissioned officers, and married soldiers of the army or militia; permanent staff of volunteer corps; officers of courts or prisons; police officers and constables; corporation and parish officials of various kinds.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.—Bank or business managers, shop-assistants, station-masters, signalmen, toll-collectors, office-keepers, gatekeepers, watchmen, and timekeepers.

AGRICULTURAL.—Land stewards, farm bailiffs, outdoor farm servants, gardeners, gatekeepers, gamekeepers, shepherds, &c.

DOMESTIC.—Coachmen, grooms, lodgekeepers, &c., if occupying residences separate from their employers.

COUNTIES—Continued.

Successive Occupation.—If two or more premises in the same division of a county, or in the same county if it is undivided, are occupied in immediate succession, the vote is not thereby lost. If the occupier is omitted from the list, a claim should be sent to the overseer by August 20th, giving particulars of all the premises so occupied.

Poor Rates.—The occupier must have been rated in respect of the premises to all poor rates made during the qualifying period. All poor rates due on January 5th must have been paid on or before July 20th. If the owner is liable for the rates, and has not paid them, the tenant may pay them, and deduct the amount from the rent. Wherever the landlord pays the rates, the overseers are bound to insert the occupier's name in the rate-book.

Claims.—The names of qualified householders and occupiers must be placed by the overseers on the list published by them on August 1st. No claim is necessary in their case, but if any names are omitted by the overseers, a notice of claim must be sent on or before August 20th.

3.—LODGERS.

The inhabitant occupier, for the 12 months preceding July 15th in any year, of lodgings in the same house within the county (or division) of the clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of £10 or upwards.

Note.—The term "lodgings" comprises any apartment or place of residence, whether furnished or unfurnished, in a dwelling-house, where the landlord resides and retains control over the passages and outer doors.

Residence is required.

Joint Occupation.—The inhabitant occupier, jointly with others, of lodgings of such clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, as gives a sum of not less than £10 for each occupier, is entitled to claim a vote; but no more than two such joint occupiers may be registered in respect of one set of lodgings.

Occupation of lodgings in a Parliamentary borough cannot qualify to vote for a county.

The occupation in immediate succession of different lodgings of sufficient value in the same house will qualify. But removal from one house to another disqualifies for the year.

Additional rooms may be taken during the year without vitiating the qualification.

Claims.—Lodgers not already registered must send to the overseers claims to vote on or before August 20th. Those already registered must renew their claims yearly, on or before July 25th.

BOROUGH—Continued.

Successive Occupation.—If two or more premises in the same borough (whether in the same division or not is immaterial) are occupied in immediate succession, the vote is not thereby lost. If the occupier is omitted from the list, a claim should be sent to the overseers by August 20th, giving particulars of all the premises so occupied.

Poor Rates.—The occupier must have been rated in respect of the premises to all poor rates made during the qualifying period. All poor rates due on January 5th must have been paid on or before July 20th. If the owner is liable for the rates, and has not paid them, the tenant may pay them, and deduct the amount from the rent. Wherever the landlord pays the rates, the overseers are bound to insert the occupier's name in the rate-book.

Claims.—The names of qualified householders and occupiers must be placed by the overseers on the list published by them on August 1st. No claim is necessary in their case, but if any names are omitted by the overseers, a notice of claim must be sent on or before August 20th.

3.—LODGERS.

The inhabitant occupier for the 12 months preceding July 15th in any year, of lodgings in the same house, within the borough, of the clear yearly value, if let unfurnished of £10 or upwards.

Note.—The term "lodgings" comprises any apartment or place of residence, whether furnished or unfurnished, in a dwelling-house, where the landlord resides and retains control over the passages and outer doors.

Residence is required.

Joint Occupation.—The inhabitant occupier, jointly with others, of lodgings of such clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, as gives a sum of not less than £10 for each occupier, is entitled to claim a vote; but no more than two such joint occupiers may be registered in respect of one set of lodgings.

The occupation in immediate succession of different lodgings of sufficient value in the same house will qualify. But removal from one house to another disqualifies for the year.

Additional rooms may be taken during the year without vitiating the qualification.

Claims.—Lodgers not already registered must send to the overseers claims to vote on or before August 20th. Those already registered must renew their claims yearly, on or before July 25th.

PARLIAMENTARY AND MUNICIPAL REGISTRATION.

The following lists give the dates on or before which, in accordance with the Registration Act, 1885, and subsequent Statutes, and Orders of the Local Government Board, the various proceedings connected with the registration of Parliamentary and Municipal electors in the counties and boroughs of England and Wales take place:—

COUNTIES.

- 1 Jan.—New Parliamentary Register and Register of Local Government Electors come into operation.
- 5 Jan.—Poor-rates up to this day must be paid on or before July 20th.
- 15 April.—Clerks of the County Councils to send precepts to Overseers on, or within seven days before, this day.
 - April } Overseers to ascertain the names of all
 - and } inhabitant occupiers entitled to be
 - May } registered.
- 20 June.—Overseers to publish ownership part of the register, and notice to owners to send in claims.
- 20 June.—Overseers to publish notice as to Poor-rates in arrear, and to deliver notices to occupiers whose Poor-rates were unpaid on June 1st.
- 15 July.—Occupiers and lodgers must have resided for twelve months prior to this date.
- 20 July.—Claims of ownership electors (*i.e.*, freeholders, copyholders, &c., to be sent to the Overseers.
- 20 July.—Poor-rates due to January 5th must be paid by this day.
- 22 July.—Overseers to make out and publish lists of persons disqualified for non-payment of Poor-rates.
- 25 July.—Claims of lodgers already on the register to be sent in by this date.
- 25 July.—Overseers to remove ownership part of register.
- 31 July.—Overseers to ascertain from relieving officers names of persons disqualified through receipt of parochial relief.
- 31 July.—Overseers to make out lists of ownership claimants, occupiers, and old lodgers. Overseers to enter their objections on ownership part of old register.
- 1 Aug.—Overseers to publish:—
 1. List of ownership claimants (Parliamentary or Parochial).
 2. Ownership part of register (Parliamentary or Parochial), with Overseers' objections entered.
 3. List of occupiers, in 3 divisions.
 - I. Parliamentary and Local Government.
 - II. Parliamentary only.
 - III. Local Government only.
 4. Old lodgers' list, containing names of all lodgers who have sent in claims by July 25th.
 5. List of electors disqualified for corrupt and illegal practices (if any).
 6. List of Occupiers residing beyond 7 miles but within 15 miles of the County, and so qualified to be elected as County Councillors.

BOROUGHES.

- 1 Jan.—New Parliamentary Register comes into operation.
- 5 Jan.—Poor-rates (and assessed taxes in the case of £10 occupiers) up to this day must be paid before July 20th.
- 7 Jan.—Registrars' quarterly return of deaths.
- 7 April.—Registrars' quarterly return of deaths.
- 15 April.—Town Clerk to send precepts to Overseers on, or within seven days before, this day.
 - April } Overseers to ascertain the names of all
 - and } inhabitant occupiers entitled to be
 - May } registered.
- 20 June.—Overseers to publish notice respecting rates in arrear, and to deliver notices to occupiers whose Poor-rates were unpaid on June 1st.
- 15 July.—Occupiers and lodgers must have resided for twelve months prior to this date.
- 20 July.—Poor-rates (and assessed taxes in the case of £10 occupiers) due up to the preceding January 5th must be paid before this date.
- 22 July.—Overseers to make out and publish lists of persons disqualified for nonpayment of Poor-rates.
- 22 July.—Registrars' quarterly return of deaths.
- 25 July.—Claims of lodgers already on the register to be sent in by this date.
- 31 July.—Overseers to ascertain from relieving officers the names of all persons disqualified through receipt of parochial relief.
- 31 July.—Overseers to make out occupiers' list, reserved rights lists, and old lodgers' list. Town Clerk to make out list of freemen.
- 1 Aug.—Overseers to publish:—
 1. List of Occupiers in 3 divisions.
 - I. Parliamentary and Municipal.
 - II. Parliamentary only.
 - III. Municipal only.
 2. Reserved rights list, of persons entitled to vote in respect of rights reserved by the Reform Act of 1832.
 3. Old lodgers' list, containing names of all lodgers who have sent in claims by July 25th.
 4. List of voters disqualified for corrupt and illegal practices (if any).
 5. List of Occupiers residing beyond 7 miles but within 15 miles of the Borough, and so qualified to be elected Town Councillors.
 6. Town Clerk to publish list of freemen.

COUNTIES—*Continued.*

- 20 Aug.—Claims of occupiers omitted from the list, and of new lodgers, to be sent to the Overseers by this date.
 Notices of objections to be delivered by this date.
- 25 Aug.—Overseers to publish :—
 1. List of occupiers' claims.
 2. „ New lodger claims.
 3. „ Ownership electors objected to.
 4. „ Occupiers objected to. (to.
 5. „ Old lodgers objected to.
 Overseers to deliver lists to Clerks of the County Councils.
- 5 Sept.—Declarations in cases of change of address to be sent to the Clerks of the County Councils.
 Declarations for correcting misdescriptions in occupiers' or old lodgers' list to be sent to Clerks of the County Councils.
- 8 Sept.—First day for holding Revision Courts.
 (Objections may be withdrawn by notice given seven days before the holding of the first Revision Court for the county.)
- 12 Oct.—Last day for holding Revision Courts.
- 20 Dec.—County Register to be completed before this date.
- 31 Dec.—Clerks of the County Councils to deliver registers to Sheriff. Parliamentary Registers and Registers of Local Government Electors to remain in force during the ensuing year.

BOROUGHES—*Continued.*

- 20 Aug.—Claims of occupiers omitted from the list, and of new lodgers, to be sent to Overseers; freemen's claims to Town Clerks.
 Notices of objections to be delivered to voters and Overseers, and, in respect of freemen, to Town Clerks.
- 25 Aug.—Overseers to publish :—
 1. List of occupiers' claims.
 2. „ New lodger claims.
 3. „ Occupiers objected to.
 4. „ Old lodgers objected to.
 Town Clerks to publish :—
 1. List of freemen's claims.
 2. Objections to freemen.
 Overseers to deliver lists to Town Clerks.
- 5 Sept.—Declarations for correcting misdescriptions to be delivered to Town Clerks.
- 8 Sept.—First day for holding Revision Courts.
 (Objections may be withdrawn by notice given seven days before the holding of the first Revision Court for the borough.)
- 15 Sept.—Registrars' quarterly return of deaths.
- 12 Oct.—Last day for holding Revision Courts.
- 1 Nov.—Municipal Registers come into force.
- 31 Dec.—Town Clerks to deliver registers to Returning Officers. Parliamentary Registers to remain in force during the ensuing year.

NOTE.—The Overseers are bound to supply to any applicant a copy of any list of electors, claimants, etc., published by them, at the following rates :—

	s.	d.
Not exceeding 100 names.....	0	6
Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 200	1	0
„ 200 „ „ 300	1	6
„ 300 „ „ 400	2	0
„ 400	2	6

REGISTRATION APPEALS, 1905.

LODGER OR OCCUPATION FRANCHISE.

The revising barrister for Devonport borough had decided that Frank Herbert was an inhabitant occupier of a dwelling house and not a lodger within the meaning of the Registration Acts under the following circumstances:—

He had occupied for the necessary qualifying period, at a weekly rent of 3s. 8d., an unfurnished tenement room as a dwelling. The landlord resided in a separate set of rooms in the same house and four other occupiers resided on the premises, under conditions similar to those of Frank Herbert, upon different floors, and shared the use in common of the courtyard, washhouse and offices. The landlord had no right to enter, and exercised no control over the occupied rooms and rendered no service to the tenants. The names of the latter appeared on the rate-book as occupiers, together with the landlord's name, who alone was actually rated and paid the rates for the house.

The Court (Lord Alverstone, L.C.J., and Justices Wills and Darling) held, following the ruling of the Court of Appeal in *Bradley v. Baylis*, that where a house is wholly let out in unfurnished apartments, separately occupied by tenants, and their landlord does not reside in the house, and has no servant in the house to look after it for him, the tenants are rateable and are not lodgers; whilst on the other hand where a house is let out in unfurnished apartments to tenants, and their landlord resides in the house or has a servant in it to look after it for him, then such tenants are not rateable and are lodgers. The revising barrister's decision was therefore reversed. (November 7th, 1905.)

On appeal this judgment was reversed by the Court of Appeal (the Master of the Rolls, and Lords Justices Romer and Mathew), and the vote was allowed (November 16th, 1905).—*Kent v. Fittall*.

£10 OCCUPIERS AND SERVICE FRANCHISE.

A house rented at £20 per annum was occupied by a caretaker who exercised the Parliamentary (service) franchise in regard thereto, and by two partners who each claimed the Parliamentary vote in respect of such occupation. The revising barrister held that the value of the premises was insufficient under the circumstances, to carry three votes under Sec. 27 of the Reform Act of 1867 and Sec. 5 of that of 1884. The Court upheld his decision.—*Kirby v. Barber*.

REVISING BARRISTER'S POWER OF AMENDMENT.

In this case it was decided that a revising barrister had the power to amend an elector's name on the list by inserting an additional Christian name, even though he had not made a new claim or a declaration for the purpose as provided by the Registration Acts. The Court held that the barrister could, and ought to, amend such a mistake.—*Green v. Wanklyn*.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION LAW.

The Parliamentary Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act of 1883 introduced large changes into the previously existing law, and enacted a Code of Regulations for the conduct of elections. There are here shewn in a concise form—

1. The principal acts which constitute offences against the election law and the penalties which they entail.
2. The regulations under which Candidates and their Agents are obliged to conduct the election.

I.—OFFENCES AT ELECTIONS.

The offences are grouped under three main heads, (A) Corrupt Practices, (B) Illegal Practices, (C) Illegal Payment, Employment, or Hiring.

(A) CORRUPT PRACTICES.

OFFENCES.

Bribery.—It is bribery to give, lend, or promise money or money's worth, in order to induce an elector to vote or abstain from voting for a particular candidate. The consequences are the same whether the payment is made directly or indirectly, and whether before, during, or after an election.

It is bribery to give, offer, or promise any employment to or for a voter, or anyone connected with him, with the same object. [No person must be employed for payment at an election except by the election agent, who is strictly limited in the numbers he may engage.]

Any person who gives money to be spent in bribery, or who repays it afterwards, is guilty of a corrupt practice.

It is bribery to make a gift or promise to any third person in order to secure an elector's vote.

It is bribery to pay the day's wages of any voter, or to give him money for railway fare, loss of time, &c.

An employer may give his workmen or servants reasonable leave of absence (without deduction of pay) for the purpose of voting, on condition that all voters in his employment are treated alike.

The elector who receives a bribe for his vote, or who bargains for a promise of employment or reward of any kind, is equally guilty of bribery, whether it is done before or after the election.

Treating.—The offence of treating is committed if any meat, drink, entertainment, or provision is corruptly paid or provided for any person at any time in order to influence him, or any third party, to vote or abstain from voting at the election.

PENALTIES.

To the briber or the person bribed, imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, with or without hard labour, or a fine not exceeding £200.

Deprivation of the right of being elected to Parliament, or voting, for seven years.

Removal from, and disqualification for, any public office.

Payment of the costs of an election enquiry in gross cases.

If committed by a candidate personally, he loses his seat, if elected, and is disqualified for ever from representing the constituency.

If committed by any agent of a candidate, the election is void, and the candidate is disqualified for sitting in Parliament for the same place for seven years.

The same as for bribery.

OFFENCES.

Treating, continue—Treating the wives or relations of electors may constitute the offence. The quantity of refreshment provided is immaterial if the intention is corrupt. The gift of tickets to be exchanged for refreshment is equivalent to direct treating. The person accepting any meat, drink, or entertainment, is also guilty and punishable accordingly.

Undue Influence.—This offence consists—

(a) In using or threatening force or restraint to induce any elector to vote or not to vote at the election.

(b) In inflicting upon or threatening any temporal or spiritual injury against a voter with the same purpose.

(c) In abducting an elector, or fraudulently preventing, or interfering with him in giving his vote freely.

The withdrawal of custom or employment is undue influence, if done with the view of affecting the elector's vote.

A threat to evict a tenant with the same object comes within the definition of undue influence.

Personation.—Any person who applies for a ballot paper in the name of another, whether living or dead, or of a fictitious person, is guilty of personation.

Voting twice at the same election is the same as personation.

Aiding or abetting personation is equivalent to personation itself.

Forging or counterfeiting a ballot paper is an offence punishable as a misdemeanour.

PENALTIES.

The same as for bribery.

The same as for bribery.

To the offender, imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years with hard labour.

Seven years' incapacity to be elected, to vote or to hold any public office.

If committed by any agent of a candidate, the latter loses his seat if elected.

(B) ILLEGAL PRACTICES.

Paying or receiving money for the conveyance of voters to the poll, whether in counties or boroughs. (The provision of all but private conveyances, voluntarily lent, is *absolutely* prohibited, but electors may pay for their own conveyance to and from the poll.)

Paying an elector for exhibiting bills, notices, &c. (The receiver is also punishable; an ordinary advertising agent is exempted.)

Paying any money for election expenses in excess of the prescribed maximum, or through any person other than the election agent.

Hiring or letting committee rooms for payment in excess of the number allowed. (The number of such rooms is strictly limited, and they can be hired only by the election agent.)

Voting when prohibited, or inducing a prohibited voter to vote.

Publishing a false statement of the withdrawal of any candidate, or a false statement of fact in relation to the personal character or conduct of a candidate.

A fine not exceeding £100.

Incapacity to vote, in the constituency, during the succeeding five years.

If committed by an agent of a candidate, the election of the latter may be rendered void.

Same punishment as above, but election not voided unless committed by the candidate or election agent.

(C) ILLEGAL PAYMENT, EMPLOYMENT, OR HIRING.

OFFENCES.

To provide money for an illegal practice or payment.

To pay for bands, torches, flags, banners, cockades, ribbons, or other marks of distinction.

To let, lend, hire, borrow, or use for the conveyance of voters to the poll, any animal or conveyance ordinarily kept for hire.

To employ any person (for payment) at the election for any purpose or in any capacity not permitted by the Act.

To induce corruptly any person to withdraw his candidature. The person so withdrawing is equally guilty.

To use as a committee room any licensed house, refreshment house, or public elementary school, or any part of the same.

To publish election bills, placards or posters, without the name and address of the printer and publisher.

A fine not exceeding £100.
If committed by a candidate or his election agent, the consequences of an illegal practice are entailed.

2.—REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELECTION,

(D) EXPENDITURE.

A scale of expenditure is laid down beyond which a candidate is not at liberty to go without risking the loss of his seat; any expenditure above the maximum entails the penalties imposed upon the commission of an illegal practice. The maximum scale is as follows:—

BOROUGHES.			COUNTIES.		
Number of Electors.	For one Candidate.	For Two Joint Candidates.	Number of Electors.	ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND	IRELAND.
	£	£		For One Candidate.	For One Candidate.
Not exceeding :				£	£
2,000	350	525	Not exceeding 2,000	650	500
2,001 to 2,999	380	570	From 2,001 to 2,999 inclusive	710	540
3,000 to 3,999	410	615	„ 3,000 to 3,999 „	770	580
4,000 to 4,999	440	660	„ 4,000 to 4,999 „	830	620
5,000 to 5,999	470	705	„ 5,000 to 5,999 „	890	660
6,000 to 6,999	500	750	„ 6,000 to 6,999 „	950	700
7,000 to 7,999	530	795	„ 7,000 to 7,999 „	1,010	740
8,000 to 8,999	560	840	„ 8,000 to 8,999 „	1,070	780
9,000 to 9,999	590	885	„ 9,000 to 9,999 „	1,130	820
10,000 to 10,999	620	930	„ 10,000 to 10,999 „	1,190	860
11,000 to 11,999	650	975	„ 11,000 to 11,999 „	1,250	900
12,000 to 12,999	680	1,020	„ 12,000 to 12,999 „	1,310	940
13,000 to 13,999	710	1,065	„ 13,000 to 13,999 „	1,370	980
14,000 to 14,999	740	1,110	„ 14,000 to 14,999 „	1,430	1,020
15,000 to 15,999	770	1,155			

The Returning Officer's Charges, which are limited by a special Act of Parliament, are not included in the above maximum, but a candidate is only at liberty

to pay him the exact sum allowed by the Act, under pain of conviction for an illegal practice and loss of his seat.

Personal Expenses.—The personal expenses of a candidate, which include the reasonable cost of his living at hotels or elsewhere for the purpose of the election, are also outside the prescribed maximum,

and they are not limited to any precise amount, though any excess over £100 in this particular must be paid through the election agent.

(E) EMPLOYMENT.

In addition to the above restriction on the maximum expenditure, regulations are imposed upon the candidate in respect to the number of persons who may be employed, for payment, in the work of an election, and the number of committee rooms which may be engaged. They are as under:—

Boroughs.—In boroughs, in addition to one election agent (through whose hands all expenditure must pass), and a polling agent in each station, a number of clerks and messengers is allowed in the proportion of one for every 500 electors. Paid agents, clerks, &c., if employed in any division of a divided borough, are prohibited from voting in that or any other division of the same borough, and each must be so informed by the election agent.

Counties.—In counties, there is allowed in addition to one election agent, a sub-

agent for each polling district, together with one clerk and one messenger for every such district, or for every 500 electors in large districts. A candidate is also allowed a staff of clerks and messengers at the central committee room of the county, at the rate of one for every 5,000 electors.

Committee Rooms.—The engagement of committee rooms is authorised to the extent of one for each polling district (or for every 500 electors) in a county, and one for every 500 electors in a borough. Several restrictions are placed upon the choice of these committee rooms. They must not be held in either a licensed house or a refreshment house, or upon the premises of any elementary school in receipt of a parliamentary grant. But they may be held without objection in the rooms of any permanent political club.

(F) RETURN OF EXPENSES.

With a view to ensure the due observance of these provisions, the Act requires a detailed return of the amount expended under each head to be made by the election agent, and signed and attested before a Justice of the Peace. The candidate is also bound to make a similar declaration

pledging his belief that the return is correct, and that no expenses have been incurred which are not included in it. If either a candidate or an election agent knowingly makes a false declaration, he is liable to a prosecution for perjury, and, if convicted, to seven years' penal servitude.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS. TIME TABLE FOR NOMINATION AND POLL.

COUNTIES AND DISTRICT BOROUGH.

Say	
August 1, Mon.	Receipt of writ and first possible day for notice.
" 2, Tues.	
" 3, Wed.	Last possible day for notice.
" 4, Thur.	
" 5, Fri.	First possible day for nomination.
" 6, Sat.	
" 7, Sun.	<i>Dies non.</i>
" 8, Mon.	
" 9, Tues.	First possible day for poll.
" 10, Wed.	
" 11, Thur.	Last possible day for nomination.
" 12, Fri.	
" 13, Sat.	
" 14, Sun.	<i>Dies non</i>
" 15, Mon.	
" 16, Tues.	
" 17, Wed.	
" 18, Thur.	
" 19, Fri.	Last possible day for poll.

ORDINARY BOROUGH.

Say	
August 1, Mon.	Receipt of writ and first possible day for notice.
" 2, Tues.	Last possible day for notice.
" 3, Wed.	
" 4, Thur.	First possible day for nomination.
" 5, Fri.	Last possible day for nomination.
" 5, .	First possible day for poll.
" 6, Sat.	
" 7, Sun.	<i>Dies non.</i>
" 8, Mon.	
" 9, Tues.	
" 10, Wed.	Last possible day for poll.

NOTE.—Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and any day set apart for a public fast or thanksgiving, are excluded.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

COUNTY COUNCILS.

Under the Local Government Act, 1888, a County Council was established in every County in England and Wales, the duties of which body include all the administrative and financial business of the county formerly transacted by the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions.

The next elections for the County Councils in England and Wales will take place, on a day to be fixed by the County Councils, between March 1st and March 8th, 1907. (If no day is so fixed, the elections will take place on March 8th.) A brief account is here given of the constitution of the County authorities and of the regulations under which the elections are conducted.

CONSTITUTION OF COUNCIL.

The Council consists of a Chairman, County Aldermen, and County Councillors. They are elected and conduct their proceedings similarly to existing Town Councils in boroughs, with some exceptions.

The County is divided into Electoral Divisions, each returning one Councillor.

The Electoral Divisions are arranged so that the population of each is as nearly equal as possible, regard being had to the proper representation of rural and urban districts and to the distribution and pursuits of the population.

Boroughs with over 50,000 inhabitants are constituted administrative counties of themselves, and their Town Councils are the sole authority under the Act. The enrolled burgesses in other municipal boroughs elect a certain number of representatives to the Council of the County in which they are situated; they are not, however, entitled to vote on any expenditure to which the boroughs are not assessed.

London is constituted an administrative county, and each parliamentary division is an Electoral Division and elects two Councillors.

The quorum of a County Council is one-fourth of the whole.

The Councillors are elected triennially, and all retire together.

A Councillor who is chosen to be an Alderman vacates his office of Councillor.

Bankruptcy, or absence from the County for 12 months, disqualifies an Alderman or Councillor.

CHAIRMAN.—The Chairman is elected by the Council from among the Aldermen or Councillors, or persons qualified to be such.

He holds office for one year, and may receive such remuneration as the Council think reasonable.

He is *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace for the County.

COUNTY ALDERMEN.—The County Aldermen are elected by the Council and constitute one-third of the number of Councillors.

A person is disqualified for election as an Alderman unless he is a Councillor, or qualified to be a Councillor.

A County Alderman may not as such vote in the election of a County Alderman.

The term of office of a County Alderman is six years, but one-half of the first Aldermen chosen under the Act retire at the end of three years.

In the county of London the number of Aldermen must not exceed one-sixth of the number of Councillors.

QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

In Municipal Boroughs the enrolled Burgesses choose the Councillors to represent them on the County Council, and in the other parts of the county the qualifications entitling an Elector to be registered, and when registered to vote, are defined by the County Electors' Act, 1888, substantially as follows:—

PERSONAL.—An Elector may be a man or a woman, but must be of full age, not subject to any legal incapacity, and must not, within 12 months prior to July 15th, have received parochial (non-medical) relief.

OCCUPATION.—An Elector must for 12 months prior to July 15th,

(a) have been in occupation, joint or several, of a house, warehouse, counting-house, shop, or other building in the parish; or

(b) must during the same period have been an occupier, as owner or tenant, of some land or tenement in the parish, of the yearly value of not less than £10.

Joint occupation under (a) qualifies, irrespective of the value of the premises, and also under (b) if the value is sufficient, when divided, to give £10 for each occupier.

The occupation of *part* of a house qualifies where that part is separately occupied for the purposes of any trade, business or profession.

Where a person succeeds to qualifying property by descent, marriage, etc., the occupation and rating of the predecessor in title qualifies the successor.

If a person has occupied different property in the County in immediate succession during the twelve months, he is entitled to be registered in the parish in which the last-occupied qualification is situated.

N.B.—Non-resident owners and lodgers are not entitled to vote in the election of County Councils, nor are electors under the Service Franchise.

LONDON.—All persons on any Parliamentary or Parochial list are entitled to vote at a County Council election; this includes registered property owners, householders, lodgers, and service voters.

RESIDENCE.—A County Elector must have resided in the County, or within 7 (in the case of London, 15) miles of its boundary, for twelve months prior to July 15th (or in the case of the £10 qualification, six months). He or she may, however, let the house furnished, for not more than four months during the year, without losing the vote.

RATING.—The elector, or someone else, must, during the twelve months prior to July 15th, have been *rated* in respect of the qualifying property to all poor rates made during those twelve months; and all such rates (including County rates) as have become payable up to the preceding 5th January must be paid on or before July 20th.

QUALIFICATION OF COUNCILLORS.

The qualification of County Councillors is thus defined by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, as extended to Counties:—

The Councillors are to be fit (*i.e.*, legally qualified) persons chosen by the County electors.

A person is not qualified to be elected, or to be a County Councillor, unless he

(a) Is enrolled, and entitled to be enrolled, as a County elector.

(b) Being entitled to be so enrolled in all respects except that of residence, is resident beyond 7 miles, but within 15 miles of the county, and is entered in the separate non-resident list.

(c) In either of those cases is possessed of real or personal property to the value, in the county, of £1,000; or is rated to the poor rate in the county on the annual (rateable) value of £30.

“Provided that every person shall be qualified to be elected, and to be a County Councillor, who is at the time of election qualified to elect to the office of Councillor, which last-mentioned qualification for being elected shall be alternative for, and shall not repeal or take away any other qualification.

“But if a person qualified under the last foregoing proviso ceases for twelve months to reside in the county, he shall cease to be qualified under that proviso, and his office shall become vacant, unless he was at the time of his election, and continues to be, qualified in some other manner.”

The practical effect of these provisions is that any person who is properly enrolled as a County elector may be elected a Councillor for that county, and need not in that case be qualified for election by property or rating.

Persons who are on the separate non-resident list, residing beyond 7 but within 15 miles of the county, must be qualified by the stated amount of property or rating.

The Local Government Act further provides that peers owning property in the county, and other owners of property in the county who are registered as Parliamentary county electors, shall be qualified to be elected County Councillors.

Clerks in holy orders, and other ministers of religion, may also be elected, if duly qualified.

Disqualifications for Election.—Persons holding any office of profit in the gift or disposal of the Council, or any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by or on behalf of the Council. Bankrupts, persons convicted of felony, or corrupt practices. Coroners for the County. Women, though qualified to elect, are disqualified for election.

THE ELECTIONS.

The poll at contested elections for the County Council is conducted by ballot, as at Parliamentary elections. No elector can vote more than once at any election for the same county, even though he may be on the register for more than one electoral division. (In London any elector may vote for one or both candidates, but may not give his two votes to one candidate.)

The elections for all the divisions of a county are held on the same day, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m.

THE NOMINATION.

Every candidate must be nominated in writing by two registered County electors of the electoral division for which he stands, and eight others must assent to the nomination. The names of the nominators and assentors should be signed in full.

No elector must subscribe more nomination papers than there are vacancies to be filled.

Nomination papers must be delivered by the candidate, or his proposer or seconder, at a place and time to be fixed by the Returning Officer. In a borough, nominations must be delivered to the Town Clerk.

A candidate may withdraw by giving written notice not later than 2 p.m. on the day after the last day for nomination.

CONDUCT AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ELECTION.

MAXIMUM EXPENSE.—The sum which a candidate may expend in the conduct and management of an election is regulated under the Municipal Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1884, by a scale which allows a maximum of £25 for the first 500 electors, and threepence for each elector above that number. The limit of expenditure, therefore, will be as follows:—

For 500 electors	...	...	...	...	...	...	£25	0	0
1,000	„	...	...	...	...	...	£31	5	0
1,500	„	...	...	...	...	...	£37	10	0
2,000	„	...	...	...	...	...	£43	15	0
2,500	„	...	...	...	...	...	£50	0	0
3,000	„	...	...	...	...	...	£56	5	0
3,500	„	...	...	...	...	...	£62	10	0
4,000	„	...	...	...	...	...	£68	15	0
4,500	„	...	...	...	...	...	£75	0	0

And so on, at the rate of *threepence for each elector.*

These sums must not be exceeded, or the ELECTION WILL BE VOID.

(In London, if two candidates stand jointly, the maximum amount for each must be reduced by one-fourth, and they are only in that case allowed to hire the number of committee rooms, and employ the number of persons authorised for a single candidate.)

COMMITTEE ROOMS.—One committee room is allowed to be hired for each electoral division, or if the number of electors exceeds 2,000 one additional committee room for every additional 2,000, or part of that number. The use of committee rooms voluntarily lent is not limited, provided they are not in prohibited premises.

The following premises, or any part of the same, **MAY NOT BE USED** either as a committee room or for holding a meeting to promote the election of a candidate, viz.:—

Premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption on or off the premises:

Premises where refreshment of any kind, whether food or drink, is ordinarily sold for consumption on the premises:

Premises where any intoxicating liquor is supplied to the members of a CLUB, SOCIETY, or ASSOCIATION.

N.B.—The use of Public Elementary Schools is *not* prohibited.

EMPLOYMENT.—The number of persons who may be employed for payment, as clerks or messengers, or in either capacity, in connection with the election is as follows:—

Not more than 2,000 electors...	...	...	...	...	2 persons.
„ „ 3,000	„	...	...	...	3 „
„ „ 4,000	„	...	...	...	4 „
„ „ 5,000	„	...	...	...	5 „

and so on, one additional person being allowed for every 1,000 electors, or part of that number.

There is no provision authorising the payment of an election agent, as such.

One polling agent is allowed for each polling station, and agents (unpaid) to attend the counting of votes on the candidate's behalf may also be appointed.

Electors who are employed for payment may not vote.

ELECTION EXPENSES.—Claims in respect of the election expenses of a candidate must be sent in within fourteen days after the election, or they will be barred and cannot be paid.

All such expenses must be paid within twenty-one days of the election.

Every agent must send into the candidate, within twenty-three days after the election, a return, in writing, of all expenses incurred by him in the conduct and management of the election (under a penalty of £50).

Every candidate must, within twenty-eight days after the election, send to the Clerk of the County Council a return of all expenses incurred by him or his agents, together with bills stating the particulars, and receipts for all sums over twenty shillings.

A declaration must accompany the return.

A candidate who fails to make the return is forbidden, under a penalty of £50 a day, to sit or vote in the Council.

The penalties and disqualifications attending the commission of corrupt or illegal practices at the election of a County Councillor, are similar in most respects to those which follow the same offences at Parliamentary elections.

CHAIRMEN OF COUNTY COUNCILS. (ENGLAND AND WALES.)

COUNTY.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
ANGLESEY	R. W. Roberts	Craig Owen, Menai Bridge.
BEDFORD	Duke of Bedford, K.G.	Woburn Abbey.
BERKSHIRE	W. G. Mount	Wasing Place, Reading.
BRECONSHIRE	G. W. Cobb	Caldicot Castle, Chepstow.
BUCKINGHAM	T. Mosley	Bangor's Park, Iver, Uxbridge.
CAMBRIDGE (Isle of Ely)	Joseph Martin	Highfield, Littleport.
CAMBRIDGE	H. G. Fordham	Odsey, Ashwell, Herts.
CARDIGAN	T. Evans	Cefncourt, Llangrannog.
CARMARTHENSHIRE	J. Lewis	Melros Hall, Llandysill.
CARNARVONSHIRE	J. E. Roberts	Bryn y mor, U. Bangor.
CHESHIRE	Col. G. Dixon	Astle Hall, Chelford.
CORNWALL	Earl of Mount-Edgumbe	Mount Edgumbe, Plymouth.
CUMBERLAND	H. C. Howard	Greystoke Castle, Penrith.
DENBIGH	J. Roberts	Plas Heaton, Trefnant.
DERBYSHIRE	G. H. Strutt	Makeney House, Darby.
DEVONSHIRE	Earl Fortescue	Castle Hill, South Molton.
DORSETSHIRE	Viscount Portman	Bryanston, Blandford.
DURHAM	S. Storey	Paxton House, Berwick.
ESSEX	Andrew Johnston	Forest Lodge, Woodford Green.
FLINTSHIRE	J. W. Summers	Cam-yr-Alyn, Rossett.
GLAMORGANSHIRE	J. Blandy Jenkins	Llantrissant.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	Rt. Hon. Sir J. E. Dorington, Bt., M.P.	Lyplatt Park, Stroud.
HAMPSHIRE	Marquis of Winchester	Amport St. Mary, Andover.
HEREFORDSHIRE	Col. E. Prescott-Dale	Bockleton Court, Tenbury.
HERTFORDSHIRE	Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey, M.P.	Gt. Gaddesden Place, Hemel Hempstead.
HUNTINGDON	Earl of Sandwich	Hinchbrook, Huntingdon.
KENT	George Marsham	Hayle, Maidstone.
LANCASHIRE	Rt. Hon. Sir John T. Hibbert, K.C.B.	Hampstead, Grange-over-Sands.
LEICESTERSHIRE	Hussey Packer	Prestwold Hall, Loughborough.
LINCOLN, Holland	H. M. Proctor	Wykeham, Spalding.
" Kesteven	Sir John H. Thorold, Bt.	Syston Park, Grantham.
" Lindsey	W. E. Fox	Northope Hall, Lincoln.
LONDON	Sir E. A. Cornwall, Kt.	Spring Gardens, S.W.
MERIONETH	J. Parry	Glantegid, Bala.
MIDDLESEX	Sir Ralph Littler, Kt., K.C., C.B.	89, Oakwood Court, Kensington, W.
MONMOUTH	J. Daniel	Sunny Bank, Abersychan.
MONTGOMERY	A. C. Humphreys-Owen, M.P.	Glansevern, Garthmyl.
NORFOLK	Sir W. B. Folkes, Bt.	Hillington Hall, Lynn.
NORTHAMPTON	S. G. Stopford-Sackville, M.P.	Drayton House, Northampton.
" (Soke of Peterborough)	Lt.-Col. Charles Isham Strong	Thorpe Hall, Peterborough.
NORTHUMBERLAND	Duke of Northumberland, K.G.	Ainwick Castle.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	Lord Belper	Kingston, Derby.
OXFORDSHIRE	Viscount Valentia, C.B., M.P.	Bletchington Park, Oxford.
PEMBUKESHIRE	Dr. G. Griffith	Bunker's Hill, Milford.
RADNORSHIRE	C. C. Rogers	Stanage, Knighton.
RUTLAND	Earl of Gainsborough	Exton Park, Oakham.
SHROPSHIRE	J. Bowen-Jones	Beckbury, Shrewsbury.
SOMERSETSHIRE	Rt. Hon. H. Hobhouse, M.P.	Hadspen House, Castle Cary.
STAFFORDSHIRE	Lord Hatherton, C.M.G.	Teddesley Hall, Stafford.
SUFFOLK, East	Lord Rendlesham	Rendlesham, Ipswich.
" West	O. D. Johnson	Barrow Hall, Bury St. Edmund's.
SURREY	Major Coates, M.P.	Tayles Hill, Ewell.
SUSSEX, East	R.-Adml. Hon. T. S. Brand	Glynde Place, Lewes.
" West	Earl of Winterton	Shillinglee, Petworth.
WARWICKSHIRE	John S. Dugdale, K.C.	Blyth Hall, Coleshill.
WESTMORLAND	F. Markham	Morland, Penrith.
WIGHT, ISLE OF	Godfrey Baring	Nubia House, West Cowes.
WILTSHIRE	Lord E. Fitzmaurice, M.P.	Leigh, Bradford-on-Avon.
WORCESTERSHIRE	J. W. Willis-Bund	15, Old Square, London, W.C.
YORKS, E. Riding	Lord Wenlock, G.C.S.I.	Escrick, York.
" N. "	John Hutton, M.P.	Solberge, Northallerton.
" W. "	C. G. M. Gaskell	Thornes House, near Wakefield.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

PARISH COUNCILS AND MEETINGS.

By the Local Government Act, 1894, Parish Meetings were brought into existence, the Guardians were reconstituted, and Parish, Rural District, and Urban District Councils were created.

QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

For all elections under this Act the elector is the "parochial elector," who, by Section 44 of the Act, is defined to be any person on the Local Government Register, or on the parliamentary register of electors, and the term includes non-resident owners of property in the parish who are on the parliamentary register.

PARISH MEETINGS.

(a) Where there is a Parish Council there must be at least one annual meeting for the election of the Council, summoned by the chairman of the Council, by notice of not less than seven clear days before meeting. The meeting shall be held at an hour not earlier than 6 p.m. (b) In smaller parishes where there is no Parish Council, there must be at least two meetings a year. The chairman holds office for a year, and, with the overseers, forms a body corporate.

The Parish Meetings consist only of parochial electors, and for the annual election of councillors a meeting is held in March. In absence of the chairman, the clerk of the Parish Council, or overseer, will discharge his duties.

PARISH COUNCILS.

I.—CONSTITUTION.

Every rural parish having a population of 300 and upwards has a Parish Council (A rural parish is one situated in a rural sanitary district.)

In a rural parish with a population of 100 and upwards, if the Parish Meeting so decide, the County Council must issue an order for its establishment. In a rural parish with less than a population of 100 the County Council may, if the meeting so wish it, issue an order for its establishment, or such small parishes may, with consent of the meeting, be grouped together under a common Parish Council.

The Council consists of a chairman and councillors. The councillors are elected at the annual or first Parish Meeting, if there is no poll required. If there is a poll, then the election is by ballot according to rules laid down by the Local Government Board. The electors are the parochial electors of the parish.

The chairman is elected by the councillors at the annual meeting, which takes place on or within seven days after the 15th of April.

The councillors and chairman hold office for three years from the 15th of April, 1904.

The number of councillors is not less than 5 nor more than 15, the number being fixed by the County Council.

The quorum of a Parish Council is one-third of the councillors, but in no case is the quorum to be less than three.

Absence of a councillor from meetings of the Council for more than six months consecutively, unless from illness or cause approved by the Council, vacates the seat.

II.—QUALIFICATION OF PARISH COUNCILLORS.

A person to be qualified as a parish councillor must be registered as a parochial elector of the parish, or must have come into residence within it, or within three miles of it, on or before the 25th March in the year preceding the election. No person is disqualified by sex or marriage for being elected a parish councillor; practically, therefore, any adult elector or resident of either sex is qualified for election.

A person is disqualified for election when he [or she]

- (a) Is an infant or alien.
- (b) Has within 12 months before or after election received union or parochial relief.
- (c) Has within five years before or after election been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour; or has been adjudged a bankrupt, or compounded with his creditors.
- (d) Holds a paid office under a parish council.
- (e) Is a contractor under the council or board, or profits by any contract or work done for them.

Disqualification does not apply to a person selling or leasing land or lending money to the council or board, nor to contracts for supplying stone, gravel, &c., from his own land for road repairs, nor to the transport of such material for such repairs in his neighbourhood; nor does it apply to persons interested in newspapers which insert advertisements relating to council or board, nor to shareholders in joint stock companies holding contracts, but they must not vote on any matter in which the company is interested.

ELECTION OF PARISH COUNCILLORS.

(a) NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

At the parish meeting the chairman shall call for nomination papers to be handed to him, and number them as they are handed in, in the order in which he receives them.

Form of nomination paper may be obtained free from the Returning Officer, the overseers, or from the Clerk to the Parish Council.

The nomination paper should be filled up as a matter of precaution before the parish meeting. It must be signed by two parochial electors of the parish, and no more, as proposer and seconder.

Each candidate must be nominated by a separate nomination paper; the same proposer or seconder may sign as many papers as there are candidates to be elected, but no more, for the parish, or ward (if there are wards).

When all the nomination papers have been received, and not less than fifteen minutes has elapsed since the chairman took the chair, he shall read out the names of all the duly nominated candidates alphabetically, with their addresses and descriptions, and the names and addresses of their proposers and seconds.

After this has been done, no further nominations can be received, except to replace candidates who may withdraw their names.

The chairman's decision that a nomination paper is valid is final; but if he decides that any paper is invalid, he must write and sign his reasons for so deciding, and inform the meeting thereof.

After the nominations are read out, questions may be put to candidates, and explanations given by them.

Candidates may withdraw their candidature before the names are put to the meeting, either in writing or by word of mouth, and in such event, if any elector desires it, an opportunity must be given for further nominations to be made.

(b) THE ELECTION.

The number of parish councillors for each parish is fixed by the County Council.

If the candidates validly nominated are not more in number than the number of councillors to be elected, the chairman declares them all duly elected.

If, however, the nominations are in excess of the number of councillors, the chairman will put each name to the meeting in its alphabetical order, and will take a vote by show of hands in favour of each candidate. The votes will be counted and the number in favour of each declared.

If no poll is demanded, he will declare those to be elected who have obtained the largest number of votes.

One-third of the electors present, or five electors, whichever number is least, may demand a poll to be taken, and if such demand be made and not withdrawn before the close of the meeting (ten minutes being given for the purpose), a poll will be taken as shewn below. If no poll is demanded, the declaration of the chairman, as to the result of the election, will be generally final, subject to an election petition (if any).

(c) THE POLL.

If a poll is demanded, the chairman shall send the names of the candidates and the nomination papers to the Returning Officer, and shall also send notice to each candidate that he has been nominated and that a poll has been demanded.

At any time, not later than twelve o'clock, on Tuesday following Thursday after the Parish meeting for the election, a candidate may withdraw his candidature by giving written notice to the Returning Officer, and if the withdrawal of one or more names renders it unnecessary to take a poll, the Returning Officer declares the remaining candidates duly elected.

If a poll is taken the Returning Officer gives five clear days' notice, and the proceedings are conducted in a similar manner to those at a Parliamentary election, the votes being taken by ballot.

The poll shall take place on the first Monday in April, or, if that is Easter Monday, the last Monday in March; or in either case, such other day, not being earlier than the preceding Saturday or later than the following Wednesday, as may be decided by the County Council.

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILS.

I.—CONSTITUTION.

The Rural District Council consists of a chairman and councillors.

The councillors are elected by the parochial electors of those parishes or areas now electing guardians, and they are the representatives of that parish or area electing them on the Board of Guardians.

The chairman is elected by the councillors. The chairman, as also a vice-chairman, and not more than two other persons qualified to be district councillors, may be elected by the councillors outside their own body, and from those who have been *ex officio* guardians.

The term of office of councillors is three years, one-third as nearly as possible going out of office on the 15th of April in each year. By order of County Council they may retire simultaneously at end of the third year.

The chairman of the Rural District Council, unless a woman, is *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace for the county.

II.—QUALIFICATION OF COUNCILLORS.

A person qualified to be a councillor must be a parochial elector of some parish within the union, or have resided in the union during the whole of the twelve months preceding the election. No person is disqualified by sex or marriage; practically, therefore, any adult elector or resident in the union, of either sex, is qualified for election.

Disqualifications are the same as those of parish councillors, referred to *ante*, but the disqualification is not removable as it is in certain cases of parish councillors, and certain further disqualifications as to guardians are applicable to rural district councillors.

III.—ELECTION OF RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILLORS.

Notice of election must be published by returning officer (the clerk of the council).

Candidates must be nominated as in case of parish councillors.

Nomination papers, properly filled in, must be sent to the returning officer.

Nomination papers may be obtained free from the returning officer or overseers.

No parochial elector can sign nomination papers for more than the number of rural district councillors to be elected in any one parish or area.

Returning officers deal with nomination papers, as the chairman does in the case of parish councillors. Candidates may withdraw their candidature by giving the prescribed notice.

The number of rural district councillors is in each parish or area the same as the number of guardians.

If the candidates validly nominated are not more in number than the number of councillors to be elected, the returning officer gives notice that no poll will be taken.

If there is to be a poll, notice is given at least five clear days before date fixed.

The date and hours of the election are the same as for parish councillors elected for the same parish.

An elector cannot vote in more than one parish in the district, although his property may be in several.

GUARDIANS (OUTSIDE LONDON).

I.—CONSTITUTION.

Under rural district councillors, *ante*, the status and election of the guardians, and the term of office have been explained, so far as they relate to a guardian for rural districts, and the same apply to all guardians, whether in rural or urban districts outside London, with one or two minor differences in the case of guardians in boroughs, which are noted below.

II.—QUALIFICATION.

The qualification is the same whether in rural or urban districts, except in the case of a borough, where, additionally, in case of a parish wholly or partly situate in the borough, the residence qualification of a municipal councillor is that to qualify for a guardian.

III.—THE POLL.

The Polling hours for Guardians in urban districts, other than boroughs, and for urban district councillors, are the same.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS.

I.—CONSTITUTION.

The number of councillors is that provided by any local or personal Acts, the County Council having power from time to time to add to the number.

The parochial electors of the parishes in the district are the electors of the councillors of the district, and if the District Council is divided into wards the electors of the councillors for each ward are such of the parochial electors as have qualifications within that ward.

Each elector gives one vote and no more for each of any number of persons not exceeding the number to be elected.

The term of office of a councillor is three years, one-third of the Council as nearly as possible (and if the district is divided into wards one-third of such ward) going out of office on the 15th April in each year. The County Council may, on request of an Urban District Council, direct the members to go out simultaneously at the end of the third year. The chairman, unless a woman, is, *ex officio*, a Justice of the Peace for the county.

II.—QUALIFICATION OF URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILLORS.

A councillor must be a parochial elector of some parish within the district, or have resided in the district during the whole of the twelve months immediately preceding the election. No person shall be disqualified by sex or marriage.

Disqualifications are the same as these for rural district councillors and guardians.

III.—ELECTION OF URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILLORS.

(a) *Notice of election* is given by the returning officer (the clerk to the council).

Nomination paper is provided by the returning officer free of charge.

It must be signed by two parochial electors of the district, or ward, if there are wards.

Each candidate must be nominated by a separate nomination paper, and no elector shall sign more nomination papers than there are councillors to be elected for the district or ward, nor shall he sign nomination papers for more than one ward.

The returning officer deals with the nominations as in the case for district councillors, and publishes the names of those persons validly nominated.

A candidate may withdraw from his candidature by a notice in writing to the returning officer.

(b) *Election*.—If the valid nominations do not exceed the number to be elected there shall be no poll.

(c) *Poll*.—If there is to be a poll the returning officer gives notice at least five clear days before date fixed, with full particulars of candidates.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCILS.

The London Government Act, 1899, established in London, in lieu of the Parish Vestries and District Boards, a number of councils which for all intents and purposes converted the various areas into Municipal Boroughs. Each of these boroughs is governed by a Council, consisting of a Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors. The qualification for the office of councillor is the same as for members of Parish Councils, and the electors are the parochial electors as defined by the Local Government Act of 1894. Any person on any list of voters for the parish is a parochial elector, and, therefore, is entitled to vote and to be a candidate (except women) for the office of Councillor.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES.

If a candidate, or a number of candidates combined, determine to institute a canvass of the parish, and to hold meetings, distribute bills, &c., with a view to their election, it is desirable that they should know the provisions of the law as regards such matters, and the limitations which it puts upon their action.

EXPENSES.

The Local Government Act, 1894, does not apparently contemplate that any large expense will be incurred by candidates at Elections under the Act, since no maximum sum has been laid down by it, nor is any return of expenses required to be made by Candidates, as in the case of Parliamentary and Municipal Elections.

The general provisions of Election law against bribery, treating, undue influence, personation, illegal practices, illegal payments, employment and hiring, apply however, to Parish Council Elections, and should be carefully studied.

It is considered that some of the restrictions imposed by the Municipal Elections Act, 1834, also apply to Parish Council Elections. Among such are the following :—

COMMITTEE ROOMS.

One Committee Room only is allowed to be hired by a Candidate. An additional Committee Room may be hired if the number of electors is above 2,000.

The following premises may not be used by a Candidate as a Committee Room :—

Premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption on or off the premises.

Premises where refreshments of any kind, whether food or drink, are ordinarily sold for consumption on the premises.

Premises where any intoxicating liquor is supplied to the members of a Club, Society, or Association.

The use of Public Elementary Schools as Committee Rooms is not in terms prohibited, as at Parliamentary Elections, but it would be highly unwise that they should be used for the purpose.

EMPLOYMENT.

Two persons, but not more, may be employed for payment, either as Clerks or Messengers, when the number of Electors is below 2,000. One additional person is allowed for every further 1,000 electors, or part of that number, over 2,000.

Candidates who stand jointly are only allowed to hire the number of Committee Rooms and to employ the number of paid Clerks or Messengers authorised for a single Candidate.

If there are only two Candidates, each may appoint one Polling Agent for each Polling Station, who may be paid or unpaid.

If there are more than two Candidates, any number of them, being not less than one third of the whole number of candidates, may appoint one Polling Agent for each Polling Station, who may be paid or unpaid.

Unpaid Agents to attend the counting of votes on the Candidates' behalf may also be appointed. Notice of the polling and counting Agents' names and addresses must be given to the returning Officer not less than two clear days before the polling. Each must make a declaration of secrecy before a magistrate or the Returning Officer.

Electors who are employed for payment may not vote.

MEETINGS.

The arrangements for meetings should be well considered beforehand, and the plans for engaging rooms, announcing the meetings, selecting Chairman and Speakers, &c., settled.

All printed Bills, Notices of Meetings, &c., must bear the name and address of the printer and publisher at foot.

THE CANVASS.

If a personal Canvass of the parish is decided upon, voluntary canvassers must be obtained in sufficient numbers.

PREPARATIONS FOR POLLING DAY.

When the list of nominations is closed, and a poll is certain to be held, the candidates should send to each elector a card, entering thereon particulars of his register number, and the time and place for the polling.

THE POLLING DAY.

All payments for conveyance of voters being prohibited by law, reliance must be placed upon such private vehicles as may be voluntarily lent for the purpose. No vehicle or animal which is usually let for hire may be used for the conveyance of voters to or from the poll.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY, 1905.

The following pages contain a *resumé* of the Proceedings in Parliament from February 14th, 1905, to August 11th, 1905.

The proceedings are collected under headings indicative of the subject-matters of discussion, with cross-references when necessary, so as to show the chronological course of each Bill or question throughout the Session. They are, as far as possible, arranged in alphabetical order, with the exception of debates "in Supply," which generally appear in order of date under that heading, unless the subject is noticed elsewhere, when it is so stated. Matters relating exclusively to Scotland, Ireland, or Wales are inserted under the headings of the respective countries.

The Summary deals only with such matters of public business as are of general importance or interest, and gives, as far as space permits, an outline of the leading speeches and arguments in both Houses, including the principal business dealt with in Standing Committees.

Business in the House of Lords is prefixed by the letter **L**, and in the House of Commons by **C**. Government business is denoted by an asterisk.

Opening of Parliament.—His Majesty the King, accompanied by the Queen, opened Parliament in person, with the usual formalities. *Feb. 14.*

The King's Speech.—His Majesty's Speech was as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"My relations with foreign Powers continue to be of a friendly description.

"It gave me particular satisfaction to receive as my guests during the past autumn the King and Queen of Portugal, a country which has for centuries been connected with Great Britain by ties of the closest friendship.

"The war which has been in progress since February last between Russia and Japan unhappily continues. My Government have been careful to observe in the strictest manner the obligations incumbent upon a neutral Power.

"The condition of the Balkan Peninsula continues to give cause for anxiety. The measures adopted at the instance of the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Governments have been instrumental in bringing about some amelioration of the state of the disturbed districts. Progress has notably been made in the reorganization of the *Gendarmerie*, to which officers belonging to my army have contributed valuable assistance. These measures have still to be supplemented by radical reforms, especially of the financial system, before any permanent improvements can be effected in the administration of these provinces of the Turkish Empire. I note with satisfaction that the Austro-Hungarian and Russian Governments have lately addressed to the Porte proposals for this purpose. My Government is in communication with those of the other Powers mainly concerned upon this important subject.

"The Convention entered into between my Government and that of the French Republic for the amicable settlement of questions involving the interests of both countries has been approved by the French Legislature and duly ratified. It will, I believe, operate in a manner advantageous to both countries, while it cannot fail to strengthen the friendly relations which so happily subsist between them.

"Agreements, under which international questions of a certain class will be referred to arbitration, have been concluded between my Government and the Governments of Sweden and Norway, Portugal, and Switzerland.

"My Government has also come to an agreement with that of Russia under which an International Commission of inquiry, assembled in conformity with the principles of The Hague Convention of 1899, has been entrusted with the duty of investigating the circumstances connected with the disaster to British trawlers which resulted from the action of the Russian Fleet in the North Sea; and of apportioning the responsibility for this deplorable incident.

"The steps to be taken for establishing a Representative Constitution in the Transvaal are receiving the earnest consideration of my Government and of those administering the Colony, and will, I hope, result in substantial progress towards the ultimate goal of complete self-government.

"An Agreement, the provisions of which are calculated to place the relations of the Thibetan Government and the Government of India on a satisfactory footing, was concluded at Lhaasa on the 7th September. The great difficulties which the Mission encountered were brilliantly surmounted by the civil and military authorities responsible for its conduct.

L—The King's Speech—continued.

"The Chinese Government have sent a Commissioner to Calcutta to negotiate a Convention of Adhesion on their part to the Agreement with the Thibetan Government. Papers on the subject have been laid before you.

"The Amir of Afghanistan has sent his son, the Sirdar Inayatulla, to pay a complimentary visit to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at Calcutta, and a high officer of the Government of India has been deputed to Cabul to discuss with His Highness the Amir questions affecting the relations of the two Governments.

"A situation has arisen connected with the administration of the property belonging to certain ecclesiastical bodies in Scotland which requires legislative intervention. With a view to the wise consideration of such a measure I have appointed Commissioners, who are engaged in making an enquiry into all the circumstances of the case, and whose Report may enable you to frame such proposals as will, I trust, tend to the efficient administration of ecclesiastical funds, and the promotion of peace and goodwill.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The Estimates for the service of the ensuing year will be laid before you. They have been framed with the utmost economy which the circumstances of the present time admit.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Your attention will be directed to proposals for diminishing the anomalies in the present arrangement of electoral areas which are largely due to the growth and movement of population in recent years.

"A Bill to mitigate the evils arising out of alien immigration into the United Kingdom will be laid before you.

"Legislation will be submitted to you for the establishment of authorities to deal with the question of the unemployed. I have noticed with profound regret and sympathy, the abnormal distress which has been caused by the want of employment during the present winter. Arrangements of a temporary character have been made to meet the difficulty, but it is expedient now to provide machinery for this purpose of a more permanent character.

"You have already partially considered provisions for amending the laws relating to Education in Scotland. They will again be brought before you.

"A Bill to amend and extend the Workmen's Compensation Acts will be submitted for your consideration.

"Proposals for improving the *status* of the Local Government Board and the Board of Trade, and for establishing a Minister of Commerce and Industry, will be laid before you.

"Bills will also be introduced for amending the law with respect to Valuation Authorities, and the procedure for making Valuations; for consolidating the enactments relating to Naval Prize of War; for amending the law relating to the notification of industrial accidents; for the renewal of the Agricultural Rates Acts and other temporary Acts affecting certain classes of ratepayers; for the prevention of the adulteration of butter; and for the amendment of the law with regard to cases stated for the Court of Crown Cases Reserved.

"I pray that Providence may guide all your deliberations for the good of my people."

L—The Address in reply to the King's Speech was moved by the Marquis of Winchester (C.) and seconded by Lord Oranmore and Browne (C.).—Lord Spencer (L.), speaking first of the Russo-Japanese war, said he hoped that the Govt., in conjunction with other Powers, would lose no opportunity to bring it to an end. They had displayed prudence and patience in dealing with difficult questions arising out of the war. He hoped pressure would be put on Turkey to bring to an end the scandals in Macedonia. He pressed for information as to self-government in S. Africa, and as to finance and Chinese labour. As to Thitet, he supported the Home Govt., though he thought Sir F. Younghusband had been rather hardly dealt with, the Indian Govt. being to blame. Gigantic expenditure was being increased in a time of peace, and Army schemes were rushed one after the other. The Govt. had sacrificed their Aliens Bill by rejecting a compromise. He should oppose a Redistribution Bill. An appeal to the country was an urgent necessity.—Lord Lansdowne (L.U.), Foreign Secy., said that if an opportunity came for bringing the war to a close the Govt. would avail themselves of it with alacrity. Meanwhile they held the most impartial neutrality, while at the same time upholding the time-honoured policy of the country respecting contraband. Since July last no British vessels except blockade-runners had been interfered with. As to Macedonia, there was agreement among the Powers, and a new scheme was under discussion. As to S. Africa, the Transvaal was to have representative institutions. Chinese labour had not produced any of the evils which

L.—The Address—continued.

were prophesied. In regard to Thibet, Sir F. Younghusband had frankly admitted that his action was not covered by his instructions, but he had performed great services. With regard to the War Office, great reforms had been effected. Redistribution could not be completely dealt with this Session, but a Bill might be passed next Session. He said the Liberal party had no leader and no programme.—Lord Goschen (C.) complained of the absence of any reference to the fiscal policy.—The Address was agreed to.

C.—Mr. Mount (C.) proposed, and Mr. S. Roberts (C.) seconded the Address.—Sir H. C. Bannerman (L.), Liberal Leader, after a brief eulogy of the late Sir W. Harcourt, asked why Parliament had not assembled sooner, in view of the serious financial position. The fiscal question overshadowed everything else; Mr. Balfour's policy still remained obscure, and his critics were put off by evasions. They intended at once to ask the House to express its opinion that the confusion should be ended by a general election. The bye-elections showed the opinion of the country upon the issue, and yet the Govt. seemed to think that they could hold office as long as their majority in the House did not mutiny. This was unconstitutional, and was also a betrayal and a usurpation of power. The election of 1900 was fought on one question—the war; but the majority had been used for other extremely controversial matters. The Prime Minister disguised his alliance with Mr. Chamberlain on the fiscal question (Mr. Chamberlain interposed to say that he could discover no difference, in principle, between himself and Mr. Balfour). Until Mr. Balfour stated the contrary he should hold that his policy was that of Mr. Chamberlain. The old fiscal policy of the country was to be undermined. The results of retaliation were seen in the Sugar Convention. Dealing with foreign affairs, he said he was sure the Govt. would take the earliest opportunity to throw its influence on the side of peace. They had dealt properly with the North Sea incident, and he hoped that their action had aided the movement for universal arbitration. In Macedonia we might, in concert with other Powers, press for more drastic remedies. The expedition to Thibet was a mistake. He asked for information as to Afghanistan, and for facilities for discussing the proposed constitutional changes in the Transvaal. Was Chinese labour a permanent policy or a temporary expedient, and, if the latter, when was it to end? Explanations were also wanted as to naval and military matters. The programme of legislation was largely intended for show.—Sir J. Gorst (C.) discussed the question of the physical degeneration of children; and Mr. G. Bowles (C.) argued against preference and protection.—Mr. A. Balfour (C.), First Ld. of the Treasury, replied. He said he deeply regretted the death of Sir W. Harcourt, who never allowed party differences to interfere with personal friendship. Beginning with a reference to Afghanistan, he said the Govt. had no provocative policy, and only wished to be on good terms with the Afghans. As to Chinese labour, the experiment was being carefully watched, and if found to have bad results, it would not be extended. Both white and Kaffir labour had increased since the Chinese arrived. As to the late meeting of Parliament, there was nothing abnormal in the date, which was generally suitable. He justified the action of the Govt. on the Sugar Bounties question. The Govt. would not go to the country while it was strong enough to be effective. Results of bye-elections could be disregarded, constitutionally, as Mr. Gladstone had shown. The House must alone decide whether or not a Govt. should continue to exist. The argument as to a mandate was an afterthought of the Opposition. In regard to the fiscal question, he had tried to be explicit to the best of his ability, and honestly to state his policy. Had the Opposition honestly done the same? What did they intend to do if they came into power, in respect to education, licensing, Chinese labour, or Home Rule? While they kept the country in the dark on these and other questions they had no right to catechize the Govt. as to their future action in a new Parliament. *Feb. 14.*

The discussion of specific amendments (*q.v.*) then proceeded, as follows:—

- 1.—*Fiscal Policy.*—Mr. Asquith (L.): amendment calling for an early appeal to the constituencies.—Negated by 311 to 248. *Feb. 16.*
- 2.—*South Africa.—Chinese Labour.*—Dr. Maconmara (L.): amendment asserting that the assurances of the Govt. had not been fulfilled, and regretting that the opinion of the people of the Transvaal had not been obtained.—Negated by 275 to 214. *Feb. 17.*
- 3.—*Ireland, Government of.*—Mr. J. Redmond (N.): amendment condemning the Govt. of Ireland as being opposed to the will of the Irish people, and being ineffective, extravagant, and productive of universal discontent and unrest.—Negated by 286 to 236. *Feb. 21.*
- 4.—*Army.*—Capt. Norton (L.): amendment describing the frequent changes in the War Office as destructive of the best interests of the Army, and charging

C—The Address—continued.

the Govt. with negligence and mismanagement, etc.—Negated by 254 to 207. Feb. 23.

5.—*Agriculture*.—Amendment by Mr. Channing (L.), in favour of the more thorough cultivation of land, and of more security and freedom for tenants, etc.—Negated by 241 to 165. Feb. 24.

6.—*Turkey—Macedonia*.—Amendment by Mr. Stevenson (L.), calling attention to the continued Turkish misgovernment, and advocating the appointment of a Christian Governor.—Negated without a division. Feb. 27.

7.—*Sugar Convention*.—Amendment by Mr. Kearley (L.), attributing loss of trade to the policy of the Brussels Convention, and calling for its denunciation.—Negated by 276 to 211. Feb. 28.

3.—*Finance*.—Amendment by Mr. Buchanan (L.), calling for a reduction of the national expenditure at the earliest possible moment.—Negated by 250 to 201. March 1.

9.—*Ireland—Labourers*.—Amendment by Capt. Donelan (N.), regretting the absence of any promised legislation for Irish labourers.—Negated by 228 to 184. March 1.

The Closure having been carried by 235 to 180, the Address was agreed to by 235 to 175. March 1.

L—Advertisements Regulation Bill.—Lord Balfour (C.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to give power to local authorities to deal with objectionable advertisements and to regulate and control their exhibition.—Agreed to. March 9.

The Bill passed the House of Lords, but made no progress in the Commons.

Africa—SOMALILAND.—See under ARMY.—*March 2, 7, 8, 23.*

C—Africa, South.—TRANSVAAL.—CHINESE LABOUR.—In the debate on the Address, Dr. Macnamara (L.) moved an amendment, representing that the assurances given by the Govt. on the importation of Chinese coolies into the Transvaal had not been fulfilled, and regretting that the opinion of the Transvaal had not been obtained.—Sir G. Parker (C.) said that he had found the Chinese earned 2s. a day, and that they were healthy and well-conducted. White labour in the mines had been tried, and failed. The Boer farmers stated that the employment of the coolies set the Kaffirs free for work upon their farms.—Mr. Labouchere (L.) thought the Ordinance was demoralizing, that the mining industry was more or less a swindle.—Mr. Worsley-Taylor (C.) justified, as the result of a visit to Johannesburg, the employment of the coolies, who were treated well and liberally; the compounds were spacious, and the buildings comfortable.—Major Seely (L.) said Mr. Chamberlain had pledged the honour of the country that the importation of coolies would not be allowed unless with the consent of the majority of the white inhabitants.—Mr. Lyttelton (L.U.), Colonial Secy., denied that the Govt. had broken their pledges. If the coolies had not, as was stated, brought their wives with them, it was because they did not desire to do so. They had the right to take their wives, and 4,000 had registered themselves as married, so that they might send for their wives hereafter. There had been no complaint as to the moral conduct of the coolies, and the compounds were open to inspection. On the question of wages, the Kaffirs in the mines had increased by over 9,000, and were obtaining higher wages than in 1899. The Chinese were getting very much higher wages than they could hope to get in China, and white labour had largely increased. He believed opinion in the Transvaal was now very largely in favour of the change. A representative Constitution would shortly be granted, when the Colony could decide the question; but he felt confident that no voice would be raised against Chinese labour.—Amendment rejected by 275 to 214. Feb. 17.

L—The Duke of Marlborough (C.), Under Secy., in reply to Lord Monckswell (L.), said the direct result of the supply of Chinese labour was the increase of white labour. No attempt was being made to oust whites in favour of Kaffirs or Chinese. Feb. 27.

C—Mr. A. Balfour said that the change in the Transvaal Constitution would be made by Letters Patent, which would be laid on the table. Feb. 27.

LORD SELBORNE.—Mr. MacNeill (N.) moved the adjournment, to call attention to the appointment of the High Commissioner, he having held office at the time of the Jameson Raid. He said that Lord Selborne, he anticipated, would be regarded as a partisan, and the post ought not to be filled by a politician.—Mr. A. Balfour repudiated the idea that Lord Selborne was disqualified in any way from service in S. Africa. Politicians had often been sent to important administrative posts in the past. In the Transvaal, representative government was a prelude to full responsible government, and Lord Selborne would go out on that understanding. It was highly necessary to have as High Commissioner a man versed in public affairs, who had

C—Africa, South—LORD SELBORNE—continued.

gained experience in the House of Commons. There was no arrangement between the Govt. and Lord Milner that they should nominate his successor, and Lord Milner had been pressed to continue in his difficult post, which he had made one of honour and glory; but it was not possible. Lord Selborne was firm, conciliatory, open to argument, and straightforward. The opposition to his appointment was not calculated to promote tranquillity and contentment in S. Africa.—Mr. Buxton (L.) condemned Lord Selborne's appointment as a breach of tradition in the Colonial service. The opposition was not directed against Lord Selborne, but against the Govt. A politician ought not to be sent to the Transvaal.—Mr. J. Chamberlain denied the existence of a Colonial Office tradition that posts of this kind were to be confined to Civil servants. The Boers and the Dutch were not influenced by the personal spite and petty malignity exhibited by politicians at home.—The motion was rejected by 236 to 178.

March 6.

FINANCE.—In Supply, on a Vote on Account, Sir R. Reid (L.) spoke against imposing additional debt on the Transvaal.—Mr. Lyttelton replied that the financial position of the Colony was remarkably good. In the three years since the war its entire economic fabric had been reconstructed. As to the war contribution, the finances just balanced, and that being so, all precedent was against the issue of a loan. The development of the country would be impeded if the promised instalment were now demanded from a moribund nominated assembly, which was to be soon replaced by an elective representative Govt. There was an excellent chance of obtaining the contribution in due time, as the revenue improved.—Sir M. Hicks Beach (C.) said the promise of the Transvaal to pay 30 millions was part of the whole arrangement under which Parliament guaranteed the loan of £35,000,000. The obligation was willingly incurred, and security for this debt of honour should be taken when the representative system was established.—Mr. Lyttelton explained that the engagement was not one that could be enforced in a Court of law.—Mr. Labouchere (L.) said the British taxpayers had been done out of £30,000,000.—A reduction having been negotiated, the vote was carried by 200 to 138.

March 20.

On Report of the Vote on Account, Major Seely (L.) moved its reduction, and insisted that payment of the money should be pressed for firmly.—Mr. Buxton pointed out that Mr. Chamberlain had distinctly stated that the loan of 35 millions was conditional on the payment of 30 millions by the Transvaal.—Sir R. Reid said it was a worthless asset.—Mr. Lyttelton argued that as England had made tremendous sacrifices of life and treasure to preserve ascendancy in S. Africa, the settlement must be maintained. It would not be right to impose upon a nominated assembly, by official pressure, what was a willing and voluntary contribution, when the income of the Colony only just met its expenditure. From high policy the Govt. had abstained from doing what they had a right to do. The Transvaal ought not to be bled to death.—Sir E. Grey (L.) said no reply had been given to the statements of Sir M. Hicks Beach. The House was misled in the whole transaction.—Reduction negatived by 256 to 196.

March 22.

L—CHINESE LABOUR.—Lord Coleridge (L.) called attention to this question, and moved for papers.—The Duke of Marlborough produced statistics of the wages paid to the Chinese, and traversed in detail assertions that the contract terms were not observed.—The Abp. of Canterbury said that, having studied the reports, he found that the Chinese were fairly treated, but he held that the moral aspect of the question had not been sufficiently considered.—Lord Lansdowne said the importation of Chinese labour was an experiment, which required close attention, but it was absolutely necessary, since white labour was not attainable and Kaffir labour was not forthcoming. The moral question had not been, and would not be, lost sight of.

May 16.

L—Lord Coleridge (L.) called attention to the alleged flogging of Chinamen in the Transvaal.—The Duke of Marlborough said the Govt. would make enquiry into any specific case where it was shown that illegal flogging took place. No breach of law would be allowed to pass.

July 20.

C—TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION.—In Supply, on the Colonial Office Vote, Mr. Buxton (L.) raised the constitutional question, and condemned the withholding of full responsible government.—Sir R. Reid (L.) held that it would be impossible successfully to govern the Colonies without the consent and goodwill of the Dutch.—Mr. Bryce (L.) said the natives were worse off than before the war.—Mr. A. Lyttelton explained why representative institutions had not been proposed for the Orange River Colony, where the matter was not urgent and there had been no demand for it. They wanted full responsible government, which could not yet be conferred. As to the Transvaal, the Govt. had acted in strict accordance with precedent and with their promises. The concessions made to the Transvaal were exceptionally generous. As they stood, the novel and

C—Africa, South—TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION—continued.

hazardous experiment of granting responsible government could not be tried, as it meant party government, a struggle for the Treasury Bench, and a political vendetta which would increase existing racial difficulties. A political association had been formed—"Het Volk"—to which no Briton belonged, and Gen. Beyers, a member of it, had declared that if the British Govt. should not treat the Boers fairly there would be another war. The present scheme was designed to obliterate racial spirit. If responsible government were granted, the Dutch would range themselves on one side and the British on the other. Political co-operation was possible under representative institutions, and already the work of industrial improvement and development was drawing the races closer together.—Sir H. C. Bannerman described this as an unfortunate speech, which would not smooth away difficulties. The way to gain the confidence of the Transvaal was to trust the people in all respects, and not to have any form of intermediate government.—Mr. J. Chamberlain agreed that racial feeling might become more acute if full responsible government were granted at once. Would the Liberal party, when in power, confer responsible government immediately?—(Sir H. C. Bannerman denied that he had said so.)—For himself he thought that the Govt. had perhaps gone too far already. It was, no doubt, an experiment, but he would have been inclined to make it, in the first instance, in the Orange River Colony.—Mr. H. Samuel (L.) moved to reduce the vote, as a protest against the continued employment of Chinese coolies. He said white labour had not increased *pari passu* with coloured labour. There had been promiscuous floggings of the Chinese, and riots and disturbance.—Mr. Burt (L.) denounced the infliction of flogging, and said the death-rate in the gold mines from accidents and disease was very high.—Mr. Lyttelton said he had enquired into the allegations of unauthorized floggings, and special precautions had been taken to prevent them, but as yet the cases had not been traced. The mortality had fallen to 44 per 1,000, and he hoped it would fall still further, but metalliferous mines were notoriously unhealthy. The death-rate among the Chinese was under 20 per 1,000. Crimes of violence were not large in number. The Ordinance was approved in the Transvaal itself, and no resolution or petition had asked for its repeal; "Het Volk," the Boer organization, had agreed to its maintenance for five years. The new Legislative Assembly would soon be able to consider the question. There had been a material increase of white population, and Kaffir labour had also largely increased in quantity.—Sir H. C. Bannerman said that, if the Transvaal under responsible government should endorse the Ordinance he would not interfere; but in the meantime, a limit should be placed on the number of Chinese.—Mr. Balfour noted that the Opposition leader regarded the system of indentured labour as slavery and an outrage on humanity, but he was ready to sanction it if the white population of the Transvaal, under responsible government, should be in favour of it.—The amendment was rejected by 237 to 170.

July 27.

L—WAR STORES.—Lord Monckswell (L.) called attention to the Report of the Auditor-General on the stores accounts of the Army in S. Africa, and moved a resolution in favour of immediate enquiry into the cause of such wastage.—Lord Donoughmore (C.), Under Secy., said that there would be such an enquiry into the whole matter as there was some ground for suspicion, and if any fraud was proved the parties would be dealt with.—Motion withdrawn.

March 27.

G—Sir H. C. Bannerman asked for information as to the intentions of the Govt. in view of the report of Sir W. Butler's Committee on the war contracts in S. Africa.—Mr. Balfour replied that the Director of Public Prosecutions held that there was no case for criminal proceedings. The Govt. considered that the report ought to be referred at once to a committee of the House. The officers concerned had been relieved of duty.—Mr. Balfour assured the House that it was not desired to restrict enquiry, and if necessary an interim report could be made.

June 20.

Mr. Balfour said that he had modified his view as to the enquiry, and it would now follow precedent and be conducted by a Royal Commission.—Sir H. C. Bannerman agreed that a Royal Commission was preferable to a committee. The conduct of H.M. Govt. was, however, an equally important subject, and he gave notice of a vote of censure thereon.—Mr. Balfour said the Royal Commission would have power to take evidence on oath, but not to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents.

June 21.

Sir H. C. Bannerman asked whether the Govt. were still of opinion that the Commission to be appointed should not have a statutory character.—Answering the right hon. gentleman, Mr. Balfour stated that statutory powers would be given to the Commission if it should be found necessary, and promised a Bill for this purpose.—Sir H. C. Bannerman promised that the Bill would be treated as uncontroversial as far as its main object was concerned.

June 22.

C—South Africa—War Stores—continued.

Sir R. Reid moved a resolution condemning the conduct of the Govt. in connection with the supply and disposal of stores and the sales and refunds to contractors in S. Africa at the end of the war, and blaming them for failing to enquire promptly into the nature of the transactions impugned. He charged them with incompetence and neglect of duty in not preventing the scandals which had occurred, or not having stopped them earlier. They were, he said, known to the War Office nearly two years before. By delay the Govt. had avoided publicity and had put off the punishment of guilty parties. By want of vigilance and supervision, fraud was not prevented. A special staff ought to have been sent out to deal with accumulated stores. As it was, supplies were bought for future delivery from certain firms, and identical supplies were sold to the same firms to enable them to carry out their contracts, and the stores were resold to us at greatly enhanced prices; in some cases not even being removed before being resold. A committee of enquiry ought to have been appointed much sooner.—Mr. Brodrick (C.), Secy. for India, complained of these attacks on the Govt. on the report of a committee before whom no Minister had been called. He affirmed that had he known, when at the War Office, that stores were sold to a contractor and bought back from him, it would not have been allowed to pass unnoticed. He denied, however, that great losses had been sustained through these sales and resales. All possible steps had been taken to prevent waste, and more control had been exercised than had ever before been exercised in war. The Butler Committee had overlooked many important facts. Auditors had been sent out for purposes of supervision. In 1902 he asked for returns showing to whom supplies were sold, but they were not sent, and on their absence the Butler Committee commented, without asking him for an explanation. The Committee had not made a judicial finding, but had indulged in vague suspicions obscured by melodramatic rhetoric. The Govt. enquiry had not been unjustifiably delayed, and he repudiated the charge of laxity and neglect. The Commission now to be appointed would vindicate the honour and capacity of those who administered the War Office.—Mr. G. Bowles estimated the loss to the public resulting from dual contracts, sales and resales, at nearly six millions.—Mr. Arnold-Forster (L.U.), Secy. for War, claimed credit for the Govt. for the appointment of the Butler Committee as promptly as possible. There had been waste and confusion after the war, due largely to the enormous pressure of a kind of work upon persons who were not accustomed to it. Arrangements had been since made which would prevent any recurrence. The report of the Butler Committee had been presented prematurely, owing to the demands of the Public Accounts Committee, and many points with which it dealt were still *sub judice*.—Sir J. Woodhouse (L.) asked whether the War Office had not told the late Chancellor of the Exchequer that five or six millions would be realized by the sale of stores.—Mr. Ritchie replied that he was so informed by the War Office.—Mr. Balfour said the debate was inconvenient, and might do injustice by being held before the Royal Commission had sat. Lord Milner, for instance, had been attacked, as well as Gen. Lyttelton, without being heard. Such officials ought to be left alone until the Commission had heard them and reported. The loss by the sale of stores in S. Africa was very much smaller than was imagined. The amount realized was about seven millions. But the most important question was whether there had been anything like fraud, and that would be found out by the enquiry. In the difficulties which faced the War Office during and after the war, it was very easy to form a commercial ring in the Transvaal, and if such had been made it would have been impossible to dispose, without loss, of the vast mass of perishable goods remaining at the close of the war. At the same time, some of the transactions seemed quite incapable of explanation. Unless it could be shown that the Govt. did not send out an adequate body of financial advisers after the war, this attack on them was an absurdity. Mr. Brodrick's statement, he held, would satisfy the House and the country.—Sir H. C.-Bannerman said he was surprised that such a paragon of a War Minister had been removed to the India Office. He denied that individuals had been attacked in the debate, and said the Govt. were sheltering themselves behind unnamed officials. Mr. Brodrick ought to have secured that the War Office case was put before the Butler Committee, and the Govt. ought to have known that at the end of the war there would be enormous stores in S. Africa, and should have made proper arrangements. Decentralization had been carried to the pitch of folly. The Opposition were not influenced only by partisan motives, and would move votes of censure as long as the Govt. committed mistakes.—The closure having been carried by a majority of 73, the motion was rejected by 329 to 255. *June 26.*

A Bill to facilitate the proceedings of the Commissioners was passed on July 4, and received Royal Assent July 11. (See *Statutes*, 5 Edw. VII., cap. 7, *post*.) See also under FINANCE.

L—Africa, West.—The Abp. of Canterbury called attention to the mischief caused by the unrestricted importation and sale of intoxicating liquor in W. Africa, especially in Lagos and S. Nigeria. The traffic was disgraceful to the British name and disastrous to British trade. He asked for a high duty to restrain the traffic, which was mainly German.—The Duke of Marlborough (C.), Under Secy., said that the subject had not been lost sight of, and that the Govt. would do all they could to limit the traffic further by international co-operation. *June 6.*

C—Agriculture.—In the debate on the Address, Mr. Channing (L.) moved an amendment in favour of measures to promote the more thorough cultivation of the land and greater agricultural employment: also to give more security and freedom to tenants; and to encourage combination.—Lord Willoughby de Eresby (C.) opposed, on the ground that there was no desire to buy land. One remedy was to reduce railway rates for carriage of produce.—Mr. Fellowes (C.), for the Bd. of Agriculture, said that the depopulation was due to land being laid down to grass, to the extended use of machinery, and the attraction of the towns. He could not see how the exodus could be stopped. As to railway rates, the Committee on the question had been able to find only a few witnesses to give evidence of unfairness, but the Board was ready to help in a dispute between a company and traders. It also hoped to stamp out swine fever and sheep scab as it had stamped out other diseases. No change in the land laws would remedy the evil of depopulation. The claim for security of tenure would result in dual ownership, on the Irish system, which no one desired, but combination among small holders would be encouraged. A fair redistribution of the rates was one of the most important objects.—The amendment was rejected by 241 to 165. *Feb. 24.*

***AGRICULTURAL RATES ACT CONTINUANCE BILL.**—Mr. G. Balfour (C.) Pres. Local Govt. Bd., moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to continue until 1910 the Act of 1896 and the Tithe Rent-Charge Act of 1899. He said the Govt. did not regard these Acts as final, but the reform of local taxation required an overflowing Exchequer and abundant leisure, which did not exist at present. The whole burden of the rates fell upon reality, and many services paid for out of the rates were not such as should fall upon them. Moreover, agricultural ratepayers and clerical tithe-owners contributed more in proportion to their ability to pay than other classes. The relief of half their burden out of Imperial funds was provisional and incomplete, but it met a real grievance, and at present held the field.—Sir H. C. Bannerman (L.) said the Opposition retained the views they held in 1896, that the grievances of ratepayers were dealt with in a partial and inequitable manner. A great part of the money intended for the farmers must ultimately go to the landlords. But after existing for nine years, it could not well be withdrawn abruptly. The Govt. ought to have dealt with the question as a whole, but they had wasted their time in relieving the subscribers to Church schools. The subject should be tackled without further delay, and the present Bill ought to be limited to two years.—Mr. A. Balfour said that Sir H. C. Bannerman had endeavoured to get out of the difficulty into which the almost factious opposition to the Bill in 1896 had put the Opposition, and for the time being at any rate he had given up his case.—Mr. Whiteley (L.) moved an amendment in favour of a contribution by owners of land, based on its selling value, out of which ratepayers might be relieved of a substantial portion of their burdens.—Mr. Chaplin (C.) said the Opposition had wisely decided not to resist the Bill, in view of a general election, which accounted for their recantation at the eleventh hour. The amendment would destroy the Bill.—Sir E. Strachey (L.) said that farmers were anxious for the renewal of the Act. The money did not go into the landlords' pockets. The Exchequer ought to bear the charge for national services, such as main roads and education.—Mr. L. George (L.) complained that the Govt. made promises to the trading class but to the agriculturists they gave cash.—Mr. L. White (L.) testified to the fact that the farmers, not the landlords, reaped the benefit of the existing Act.—The amendment was ultimately negatived, and the Bill was read a second time by 174 to 59. *April 17.*

In Committee, Mr. Trevelyan (L.) moved to discontinue the relief given to the clergy in respect of tithes.—Lord E. Fitzmaurice (L.) said the laity of the Church should make greater efforts than at present to support the clergy.—Negatived by 217 to 138.—Mr. Black (L.) moved to limit the operation of the Bill.—Rejected by 253 to 163.—Mr. Lambert (L.) moved that the Act should be permanent, in view of the fact that a permanent equivalent grant had been voted for Ireland.—Mr. G. Balfour noted the change of opinion among the Opposition. Sir W. Harcourt had described the Bill in 1896 as "unjust, false in its principles, and outrageous." The Govt. would treat the question as an open one.—Sir H. Fowler (L.) moved to report progress as a protest against this attitude, which he described as an astounding breach of faith.—Mr. A. Balfour denied that any pledge had been violated. It was of no great importance whether the Bill was now made permanent or renewed for a time, for its renewal

O—Agriculture—*AGRICULTURAL RATES ACT CONTINUANCE BILL—continued.

in future was certain, unless there was a general reform of local taxation, when it would of course be repealed. He suggested that the amendment should be withdrawn.—The motion to report progress was negatived by 219 to 170. May 10.

Mr. Lambert's amendment having been brought into order, was further considered.—Mr. Balfour said it was of little importance whether the Act was made temporary or nominally permanent, and the question had, therefore, been left an open one.—Sir H. Fowler said he realized that it would have to be renewed from time to time until a general reform of local taxation was undertaken.—The amendment was negatived by 266 to 80.—Clause 1 having been carried by 244 to 86, the Bill passed through Committee. May 17.

The Bill was read a third time unopposed. May 31.

L—Lord Kenyon (C.) moved the 2nd R. of the Bill.—Lord Spencer (L.) said that stronger reasons could be advanced against this Bill than against the principal Act of 1896, and complained that the Govt. had not dealt with the general question.—Lord Lansdowne admitted that the Bill was merely provisional, but if the whole question was to be dealt with there must first be a Valuation Bill.—Read a 2nd time. July 6.

The Bill was read a third time and passed. July 11.

(See *Statutes*, 5 Edw. VII., cap. 8, *post*.)

C—COMPENSATION FOR CROPS BILL.—Mr. Mount (C.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to make railway companies liable to make good any damage to crops, etc., from fire caused by locomotives.—Mr. Fellowes (C.) said that the onus might be put upon the railway companies to prove that they took adequate precautions against fire. Two companies had already adopted appliances for preventing such fires, and the question might be settled on a friendly basis without legislation.—Sir E. Grey (L.) objected that the Bill made the companies liable even when the injury or damage could not have been prevented by precautions. He hoped the House would deal fairly with the companies.—Read a second time, and referred to the Standing Committee on Trade. March 3.

L—Lord Newton (C.) moved the 2nd R. of the Bill, which was assented to by Lord Wolverton on behalf of the Govt., and agreed to. July 20.

(See *Statutes*, Railway Fires Act, 5 Edw. VII., cap. 11, *post*.)

C—SMALL HOLDINGS BILL.—Mr. Channing (L.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to increase facilities for small holdings by giving compulsory purchasing and hiring powers to rural and urban authorities.—Mr. G. Lawson (C.) asserted emphatically that legislation of this kind was not needed. Debate adjourned. March 24.

C—*Aliens Bill.—Mr. Akers-Douglas (C.), Home Secy., introduced the Govt. Bill to restrict the influx of aliens. He shewed that there had been a great increase in the number of alien immigrants, and that crime and disease increased with it. In 1900, 3,130 aliens were received into the prisons; in 1904 the number was 4,774. The Govt. were not prepared to restrict the operation of the Bill to the expulsion of criminal aliens, but proposed also to deal with the organized immigration of undesirable aliens. The great bulk of them—97 per cent.—came to eight ports; at these ports only immigrant ships would be allowed to land them. An immigration officer would be appointed at each, with power to refuse permission to land. There would be an appeal to a Board of three experienced persons. The undesirable immigrant would be defined, and would be subject to exclusion if he could not show that he was able to support himself in decent sanitary conditions; or, if he was a lunatic, idiot, or diseased, and likely to become a charge on the rates; or if he had been sentenced for any extradition crime; or had been already expelled from the country. Political refugees would not be excluded.—Sir C. Dilke (L.) held that the number of aliens who came for the purpose of settling here was inconsiderable. The Bill would largely abrogate the right of asylum, to which special importance attached at the present time.—The first reading was agreed to. April 18.

Sir C. Dilke (L.) moved an amendment in favour of legislation against sweating, and for safeguarding the principle of asylum for the victims of persecution. He said the Bill was based on erroneous facts and figures. Its provisions did not secure the right of asylum. It was directed against a trumpery and declining evil.—Major Evans-Gordon (C.) said that the immigrants whom America would not have were "dumped" down here. Reasonable conditions should be attached to the hospitality which we extended to foreigners.—Mr. H. Samuel (L.) argued in favour of allowing the entrance of poor aliens. Destitute Jewish immigrants might in the end become most useful citizens.—Mr. Asquith (L.) said he was in favour of the expulsion of criminal aliens, but he objected to giving an immigration officer power to exclude on the ground of mere poverty. He denied that there was a steady increase in destitute immigrants, though

C—*Aliens Bill—continues.

particular areas had suffered. It was important to preserve the privilege of asylum for the victims of political or religious persecution, and the Bill was insufficient for the purpose. Aliens had a right to make Great Britain their temporary refuge before proceeding to their final destination. He was not, however, prepared to oppose the Bill.—Mr. Akers-Douglas said that on any board of appeal there would be a magistrate and, he hoped, a representative of the guardians. Emigrants in transit ought not to be allowed to remain here indefinitely, sometimes at the expense of the rates. There was a vast difference between undesirable aliens and the Huguenots and others who came here formerly and brought with them arts and crafts. There was no intention to exclude *bona fide* political refugees.—Mr. Buxton (L.) supported the Bill, being convinced of the necessity of keeping out undesirable aliens, especially Russians and Poles.—Mr. J. Chamberlain (L.U.) welcomed this Bill because it was in effect a protection to the working classes against the underpaid labour of immigrants. The Opposition were making some progress towards fiscal reform in supporting this Bill. This foreign competition was not fair competition, and it affected the provinces as well as London. The promoters of the Bill were the best friends of the poor Jews already here, for they would prevent others from coming to swell their ranks.—Mr. K. Hardie (Soc.) said the Labour members would strongly oppose the Bill unless drastic amendments were agreed to.—Mr. Atherley-Jones (L.) denounced it as a violation of the sanctuary of the politically distressed.—Mr. A. Balfour said the Bill had nothing to do with the Jewish question. We had a moral right to decide who should be allowed to enter this country and on what conditions. Great changes had been made in the facilities of transport, and foreign countries and the Colonies were alive to the fact that unrestricted immigration might become a great evil. Here we retained the unfit, and sent the fit to America or Argentina. The ancient right of asylum would not be interfered with, since the Bill would only exclude persons who were likely to become a public charge. Were we to support every foreigner who could not support himself? If so, the burden should be borne by the nation as a whole, but at present it was borne by a few localities. We had a right to keep out everybody who could not add to the industrial or intellectual strength of the country, but we were now maintaining aliens who settled here, and at the same time assisting men of our own flesh and blood to emigrate.—The amendment was negatived by 211 to 59, and the Bill was read a second time.

May 2.

In Committee, on Clause 1 (immigrants not to land except at a port where there is an inspecting officer), Sir C. Dilke moved an amendment to elicit a clear declaration as to the class whom the Bill would affect.—Sir R. Finlay (L.U.). Atty-Genl., said it was not proposed to introduce the American system and subject all passengers to examination.—Mr. Churchill (L.) protested against distinguishing between cabin and steerage passengers, as it would be easy for undesirable aliens coming from France to pay a small extra sum and travel as cabin passengers.—A motion to report progress was rejected by 210 to 184.—Mr. Akers-Douglas said the real purpose of the Bill was to deal with immigrants who arrived in considerable numbers, and he stated that 97 per cent. of this immigration was directed to eight ports.—The amendment was rejected by 227 to 196.—Mr. Lough (L.) moved that there should be arrangements at the ports for receiving and examining immigrants.—Mr. Akers-Douglas declined to consent to remove immigrants from the shipowner's control before being examined, but would allow them to be disembarked conditionally. Ordinarily, however, the immigration officers would be easily able to do their work on board. The cost of the shelters should be borne by the shipowners, if they decided that the examination should be on land.—The amendment was rejected by a majority of 49.—Mr. Trevelyan (L.) moved to allow immigrants to land at such ports as had no machinery for their examination; otherwise he said the transmigration traffic would be lost.—Mr. Akers-Douglas said that if immigrants came in any numbers to a closed port, inspecting officers would be appointed at that port. Individual aliens would not be shut out.

June 27.

Mr. Bryce (L.) said the Bill would permit the unrestricted immigration of aliens, even in the specified ports, if they came in a ship which did not carry more than 20 foreign steerage passengers. The undesirables could thus get into the country in small batches.—Mr. Akers-Douglas replied that listed ports could be added to at the discretion of the Home Secy., if he should find that immigration was diverted to ports where no inspection machinery was provided. We could not have such effective machinery as in America, but he could take such precautions as were possible. If attempts were made to evade the Act he could vary the definition of an immigrant ship, and so prevent it. Criminals who travelled as cabin passengers could be dealt with under Clause 3, and expelled. No obstacle would be put in the way of *boni fide* transmigration traffic.—Amendment rejected by 215 to 169.—Mr. Flynn (N.) moved

C—*Aliens Bill—cont' nued.

to exclude Ireland from the Bill, as it would operate harshly against Irishmen who were naturalized Americans, returning temporarily or permanently to Ireland.—Mr. Akers-Douglas said the amendment would allow foreign aliens to come to Great Britain by way of Ireland, and lunatics and other undesirables ejected by the United States would be “dumped” on Irish soil. Irishmen who had become Americans would not be excluded.—Mr. J. Redmond (N.) recognized the force of these arguments.—Negatived.—Mr. Akers-Douglas moved an amendment for the conditional disembarkation of immigrants for the purpose of inspection.—Mr. Bryce argued that the expense ought not to fall on the shipowners.—Mr. Akers-Douglas replied that the examination on land, instead of on board, was a concession to the shipowners and the cost should be borne by them. Very little outlay would be necessary.—Mr. Ritchie (C.) agreed that the public ought not to be made to bear this charge.—Mr. Atherley-Jones (L.) moved that there should be a judicial authority to deal with cases as they arose.—Negatived by 189 to 145.

June 28.

Mr. T. Bowles (C.) proposed to relieve the alien from the burden of proving that he was not an undesirable, and to throw it upon those who sought to exclude him.—Sir R. Finlay said it was reasonable to require the appellant to prove that the examining officer had made a mistake. No alien had the right to land in this country, and we could attach conditions to the landing.—Negatived by 210 to 161.—Mr. Tennant (L.) moved to give the master of the ship a right of appeal to the King's Bench.—Sir R. Finlay argued that indiscriminate leave to appeal would lead to great delays.—Mr. Balfour argued that the Bill was mainly a measure of administration, and that many of the amendments were designed to make it unworkable; or at any rate, too perfect a piece of mechanism for this rough world.—Mr. Asquith (L.) insisted that immigrants and shipowners should have some protection against wrongful decisions.—Negatived by 239 to 176.—Mr. Emmott (L.) moved to omit the provision that an immigrant should be prevented from landing if he could not show that he was in a position to support himself decently. Poverty should not be a reason for exclusion. The proportion of aliens in this country was smaller than anywhere else in Europe.—Mr. B. Law (C.) quoted statistics, from which it appeared that 75,000 aliens came here in 1904 for the purpose of settling. The object of the Bill was to exclude only undesirable aliens.—Sir C. Dilke asked whether aliens without money but with willing hands were to be kept out.—Mr. Balfour said this was no question of protection or free trade. The object was simply to exclude undesirable aliens, and a man was undesirable who came without means, as he would be rather an object of charity or come on the rates. A few of them might possibly be able to support themselves, but it was right in the interests of the community to exclude them unless they could show a prospect of earning a living.—Lord H. Cecil (C.) said that each nation ought to provide for its own social failures.—Mr. Churchill described the Bill as merely a counter in the party game. The poverty of an alien ought not to disqualify him for residence here. The number of immigrants, he said, did not exceed 6,700 a year.—Mr. Burns (L.) opposed any change in the law which might close our ports against the victims of misrule in other lands.—Amendment rejected by 215 to 158.

July 3.

A formal resolution relating to the expenditure necessitated by the Bill was carried by 259 to 141.

July 4.

The suspension of the 12 o'clock rule having been carried by 233 to 159, Mr. Balfour moved a resolution for the closure by compartments of the proceedings on the Aliens Bill. He said that while Govt. business had been first on the paper on 73 days, only 11 days had been occupied by their legislative programme. Criticism of the administration had this year been excessive. The Session would naturally end between the 10th and the 15th August, and about 27 working days remained, of which eight must be occupied by Supply and two by the Appropriation Bill. Thus only 17 days were left for legislation. The Aliens Bill ought to be passed, also the Churches (Scotland) Bill, and the resolutions on redistribution. The prospects of other Bills were shadowy. The Session could not be lengthened, as the House already worked longer than any other Legislature. The Aliens Bill was not controversial, but, without special measures, it would probably occupy all the time. He made no charge of obstruction, but members enjoyed making speeches, especially when they embarrassed the Govt. As matters stood, guillotine resolutions were inevitable as temporary expedients, but some change ought to be made in the rules so as to concentrate the debating and constructive powers of the House on important Bills.—Sir H. C. Bannerman said the Bill contained unsound and dangerous principles and was unworkable. The present procedure rules had hindered the progress of business, and the House ought not to have to discuss Parliamentary reform this Session. Devolution of some kind would have to be established.—Mr. J. Redmond (N.) said the legislative machine had broken down, and the

C—*Aliens Bill—continued.

only remedy was to entrust local assemblies with the management of local affairs.—Mr. Dalziel (L.) moved an amendment against the resolution, which, after further debate, was defeated by 146 to 107. Other amendments were also rejected, and the resolution was ultimately carried. *July 5.*

The Committee being resumed, Lord H. Cecil (C.) moved to restrict Clause 1 to pauper aliens. Negated by 203 to 145.—Mr. K. Hardie (Soc.) moved to exclude aliens brought to this country under contract to take the place of workmen on strike. Several labour members supported the amendment, which was rejected by 215 to 148.—Sir C. Dilke (L.) proposed that indigent immigrants who proved that they were seeking admission as sufferers from religious persecution should be allowed to enter.—Mr. Balfour denied that the Bill would keep out those who were really suffering from religious persecution. It would touch no one who could show that he could earn a livelihood, and the Jewish community would supply their persecuted co-religionists with sufficient money to entitle them to admission. The more stringent regulations in the United States of America did not in effect exclude oppressed Jews. Under the amendment, every would-be immigrant would claim to be excluded from the operation of the Act.—Lord H. Cecil (C.) appealed for some concession, so as not to increase the hardships of people who were the objects of real pity, by sending them back to their country. Mr. Balfour said the Govt. sympathised with the Jews in Russia, Rumania, and elsewhere, but their primary duty was to their own country. If Parliament thought fit to afford an asylum to all persons who represented that they were persecuted, the cost entailed should be defrayed by the nation, and not by the local rates. He suggested that words should be added to ensure that permission to land should not be withheld from a destitute immigrant who could prove that he was seeking admission solely to avoid prosecution or punishment on religious grounds or for an offence of a political nature, or to avoid danger to life or limb or danger of imprisonment on account of his religious belief.—Mr. Asquith (L.) pressed for the extension of the privilege to aliens whose "liberty" was threatened in their own country.—Mr. Balfour said this would admit every Russian Jew. At 11 o'clock the guillotine resolution came into operation, and the amendment was rejected by 223 to 189. The Clause was carried by 237 to 188, and Clauses 2 and 3 were also passed after divisions. *July 10.*

On the Report stage of the financial resolution, Mr. Whitley (L.) moved to limit the expenditure to £10,000 in any one year.—Mr. Akers-Douglas said the estimated cost of the Act would be £24,000 annually, but that it would diminish gradually. The amendment was rejected by 224 to 157.

On Clause 4, Mr. Emmott (L.) moved to omit the part of it which imposed a penalty on ship masters and compelled them to give the alien a free passage back.—Negated by 221 to 172.—The Clause was carried, and at 6.30 p.m. Clauses 5, 6 and 7 were passed after divisions.—On Clause 8, which defined an immigrant as an "alien steerage passenger," Mr. Fuller (L.) moved to omit the word "steerage."—Negated by 144 to 117.—A long discussion took place on an amendment to exclude from the Bill British-born immigrants who had become naturalized in other countries.—Mr. Akers-Douglas argued that a man who had divested himself of his British nationality should not receive exceptional treatment.—Sir R. Finlay asked why men who were "failures" in the United States, the country of their adoption, should be permitted to return here to burden the rates.—Sir H. C. Bannerman supported the amendment, which was ultimately closed under the guillotine resolution, and rejected by 214 to 173.—The Bill passed through Committee. *July 11.*

On Report, several new Clauses having been ruled out of order, Mr. Emmott (L.) moved to omit Clause 1, repeating the arguments against the Bill as a whole.—Negated by 228 to 132.—Mr. C. McArthur (L.U.) proposed to relieve shipowners from the liability to provide inspection depôts.—Negated by 227 to 142.—Mr. K. Hardie moved to prevent the admission of aliens under contract to take the place of British workmen during a strike. Mr. S. Buxton and other members supported him.—Mr. Akers-Douglas argued that the Bill would not facilitate the importation of foreign indentured labour.—Sir R. Finlay said the question of alien labour was left exactly where it stood.—Rejected by a majority of 67.—Sir C. Dilke moved to allow the admission of aliens who sought asylum "for political reasons." In Russia, arbitrary arrests for political opinions were frequent, and the Bill would prevent sufferers from such oppression from finding refuge here.—Mr. Balfour said all were agreed as to admitting persons driven out of their country for political reasons, but a form of words to carry out the intention was difficult to find. The amendment would enable every destitute alien to say that he had left his country for political reasons. Those in peril of life or liberty were already admitted by the Bill, and the interests of aliens who came solely to avoid prosecution or punishment on religious or political grounds

C—*Aliens Bill—continued.

or for a political offence were safeguarded.—Amendment rejected by 244 to 162.—Mr. Akers-Douglas moved to amend the Clause so as to cover an immigrant seeking admission to avoid prosecution or punishment on religious or political grounds; and that destitute immigrants should not be kept out when they wished to enter the country to avoid persecution, involving danger of imprisonment or danger to life or limb, on account of religious belief.—Sir C. Dilke proposed to add "danger to liberty."—Rejected (203 to 147.)—Mr. Akers-Douglas' amendment was agreed to. July 17.

A motion to omit Clause 2 was, after closure, rejected (173 to 132.)—Mr. Cremer (L.) moved to add a member of some *bona fide* organization of workmen to each immigration board.—Mr. Akers-Douglas said that workmen might be put upon the panels from which the boards would be chosen.—Amendment rejected by a majority of 49.—At 11 p.m. the closure came into force, and the remaining Govt. amendments were put forthwith and agreed to.—The Bill was then ordered for 3rd R. July 18.

Mr. Akers-Douglas moved the 3rd R. of the Bill, and reviewed the changes made in Committee. He believed it would have a strong deterrent effect, and that, while concessions had been made to meet cases of possible hardship, the principle upon which the Govt. had proceeded from the first, remained unchanged.—Maj. Seely (L.) moved the rejection of the Bill. In regard to the exclusion of criminals he said it was a sham; and that poverty was made, for the first time, a disqualification for admission.—Sir H. C. Bannerman said the Bill drew distinctions between the destitute honest working man, who would be kept out, and the scamp or lazy man, who would be allowed in while he had money in his pocket.—Mr. Balfour asked why Sir H. C. Bannerman had not taken this heroic line on the 2nd R., but absented himself from the division? He denied that there was any protective element in the Bill, although the Opposition voted to introduce one. The supporters of the Bill were not against the admission of foreigners, but hospitality was not obligatory, and should not be abused. If it were, we should have to adopt severely restrictive measures, like some of our Colonies and the United States. Jews fleeing from religious persecution need never find themselves excluded, but every immigrant ought to be in a position to support himself. The United States were also the friends of the oppressed, but they imposed far severer restrictions on immigration.—The amendment was rejected by a majority of 78, and the Bill was read a third time by 193 to 103. July 19.

L—Lord Belper (L.U.) moved the 2nd R. of the Bill and explained its provisions.—Lord Spencer (L.) said he should not oppose the Bill, but protested against it as impairing the custom of asylum which had long existed in this country.—Lord Lansdowne (L.U.) Foreign Secy., defended the principle of the Bill as designed to prevent the abuse of hospitality. Poverty alone would be no bar to the admission of an alien, otherwise desirable. The chief result would be a deterrent one.—Read a second time. July 28.

In Committee, Lord Spencer (L.) moved to relieve shipowners of the cost of providing inspection sheds.—Negativated by 60 to 15. Other amendments by Lord Coleridge (L.), Lord Davey (L.), Lord Ripon (L.), and Lord Tweedmouth (L.) were negativated, and the Bill was reported without amendment Aug. 3, and read a 3rd time Aug. 8. (See *Statutes*, 5 Edw. VII., cap., 13 *post*.)

L—Army.—Lord Meath (L.U.) called attention to the military training of youths, and asked for a Committee to deal with the question.—Lord Balfour (C.) advised caution in dealing with anything which would in an indirect way lead up to conscription.—Lord Donoughmore (C.), Under Secy., said it was not proved that compulsory military training in schools was the only way to carry out the object aimed at. The War Office encouraged secondary schools by offering them facilities for musketry practice, but the result had not been satisfactory, and compulsion would not succeed unless there was a very strong public opinion in its favour. Feb. 20.

The Duke of Bedford (L.U.) asked for information as to the intentions of the Govt. respecting the Militia and the proposed territorial regiments.—Lord Donoughmore said the Govt. had drafted a Bill authorizing Militia service abroad, but would safeguard the present rights of officers and men. In every great war the Militia had been sent abroad, and their position must be made clear. As to the regulars, the nine-years' recruiting had been satisfactory. We must look to the Volunteers, with increased efficiency and slightly reduced numbers, for home defence, and to the Militia to help abroad, when embodied. Feb. 21.

C—In the debate on the Address, Capt. Norton (L.) moved an amendment, deprecating frequent changes in the War Office as destructive of the best interests of the Army; charging the Govt. with discouraging the Militia and Volunteers, and with negligence and mismanagement.—Major Seely (L.) seconded.—Sir H. Vincent (C.)

C—Army—continued.

and others spoke on the condition of the Volunteers, and urged that Mr. Arnold-Forster's scheme should be reconsidered.—Sir W. Foster (L.) said the medical equipment was still inadequate, and the safeguards against diseases insufficient.—Sir H. Seton-Karr (C.) advocated the retention of the long rifle, which would, as a rule, shoot harder and further and straighter than a short one. *Feb. 22.*

Col. Welby (C.) said the country must choose between paying heavily for a voluntary Army or giving personal service.—Sir J. Colomb (C.) said it was folly to rely for the defence of the Empire on armed men who were not liable to serve abroad.—Sir H. C. Bannerman deprecated hurried action, to which, he said, the discredited Army Corps scheme, the three-years' enlistment system, the short rifle, and the present scheme of the Govt. were due. Constant change was very costly. The nine-years' system would destroy the Reserve and be most expensive. He trusted that it was only temporary.—Sir J. Gorst (C.) entreated the Govt. to legislate for improving the health of children, so as to get capable recruits.—Mr. Arnold-Forster (L.U.), Secy. of State, denied that the Regular Army was disordered, that the Auxiliary Forces were discouraged, and that the efficiency of the Army had diminished. He claimed that something had already been done towards improving the Army, and instanced the reorganization of the War Office, the creation of the Army Council, and the increase in efficiency. On the whole, we got good value for our money, but the Estimates might be reduced by reducing the number of men. The Reserve was not being depleted, but was increasing by leaps and bounds. The three-years' system had not failed, and the nine-years' system had been introduced as a temporary measure. There was no intention of abolishing the Militia, but only of cutting off redundant units, and to add the Militia to the Army available for active service over seas. The Volunteers fulfilled a real purpose and should be made as fit for their duties as possible, but in view of the call for economy, the Govt. could not add money to the Army Estimates for their benefit. Many improvements could be made by a moderate reduction in numbers, and the money so set free might be employed to the advantage of the force. The Volunteers ought not to be relied on to supplement the Army abroad in the event of war. On the question of artillery, other countries were not all armed with quick-firing guns, and the War Office had not been guilty of undue delay. He expected to have 126 new guns by the end of 1904-5; by July another 50, and ultimately nearly 1,000. As to the rifle, the new short rifle had been issued to several regiments and the reports were most favourable. Its universal adoption would involve very great expense, and the most exhaustive trials would be made before its general use was ordered.—Mr. Churchill (L.) said the Government had failed to grapple with the Army problem. For ten years all their demands had been granted, but we were still in difficulties.—The amendment was rejected by 254 to 207. *Feb. 23.*

L.—Lord Tweedmouth (L.) called attention to the new service rifle and moved a resolution against arming the whole of H.M. forces with the short rifle.—Lord Roberts said he hoped the objections raised to the short rifle would prove groundless. It was equally as good as the long rifle up to 1,000 yards; Lord Kitchener approved of it, and it was most suitable for men on horseback. He hoped that it would be further tested.—Lord Donoughmore (C.) said that experience in Somaliland was strongly in favour of the new rifle, and the Army Council wished to see it adopted.—Lord Lansdowne said the question could only be decided by experts. Further trial should be made, and if the results threw any doubt on the short rifle the department would order itself accordingly.—The motion was rejected by 55 to 22. *Feb. 23.*

G.—*ARMY ESTIMATES.—In Supply, a supplementary vote of £550,000 for the operations in Somaliland, and an excess expenditure of £600,000 on Army service (covered by receipts) were discussed, being explained by Mr. Bromley-Davenport (C.), Financial Secy. to the War Office, who said that every effort had been made towards economy. The expedient of enlisting men only for nine years had so far been successful, and the difficulty of meeting the problem of the drafts for India had been thereby solved.—Mr. McKenna (L.) moved a reduction of £15,000 in the cost of the General Staff as a protest against the present condition of the War Office.—Negated by 202 to 153.—Mr. Arnold-Forster stated that the Mediterranean garrisons would be reduced, and that a system of financial control in war time had been established.—Mr. Warner (L.) moved another reduction in the expenditure on the General Staff.—Mr. Arnold-Forster said it was intended to reduce the number of generals, but the rights of present officers must be considered.—Negated by 227 to 175.—Capt. Norton (L.) moved a reduction in the vote for regimental pay and allowances, and criticised the general system of Army administration.—Mr. Arnold-Forster deprecated a general debate pending the introduction of the Army Estimates as a whole, but explained several matters which had been alluded to.—Rejected by 221 to 190.—Mr. McKenna moved

C—Army—*ARMY ESTIMATES—continued.

a reduction of £100 in deferred pay.—Rejected by 179 to 153.—A motion by Mr. Ll.-George (L.) to report progress led to an animated discussion between Mr. Balfour and Sir H. C. Bannerman, each referring to the tactics of the other in preventing or forcing snap divisions.—Rejected by 191 to 167. *March 2.*

Mr. Balfour stated that the Committee of Defence were of opinion that the invasion of the country in such force as to inflict a fatal blow or threaten our independence was impossible, and that the number of troops we ought to maintain depended not upon the consideration of the defence of these islands, but upon the needs of the Colonies and of India. *March 7.*

The adjourned discussion of the Army Estimates was resumed.—Mr. Arnold-Forster stated the number of Reserves to be 80,000, and that it was expected to rise to 100,000. The present problem was how to obtain men for India; and he hoped before long to return to the system of short-service recruiting.—An amendment for a reduction, moved by Mr. Warner (L.) was negatived by 261 to 204.—Mr. C. Hobhouse (L.) moved to reduce the vote of £505,000, the cost of the Somaliland Expedition. *March 7.*

Lord Percy (C.) said this vote would wind up the expenditure, the total amount of which was £2,420,000. He explained the difficulties which had been met with, but claimed that the friendly tribes had been relieved of the menace of an attack by the Mullah, and that faith had been kept with them. It had been decided to limit administrative responsibility to the coast, and to organize the natives in self-defence.—Mr. Ll.-George said the Govt. had broken all their treaties.—Mr. Arnold-Forster asserted that the same policy had been exercised in the past by this country in various parts of the world—except in the Sudan, where it ended in the tragedy of Khartum. They were committed to retaining their hold on the territory, and, no matter what Govt. was in power, that policy would have to be carried on.—After several other speeches, carrying on the discussion close up to the hour for the suspension of the sitting, the closure was moved and carried by 278 to 222. The reduction having been defeated, the vote was agreed to by 273 to 219. *March 8.*

The report of the Supplementary Vote was further discussed, and Mr. Warner (L.) moved a reduction.—The policy of the Govt. in relation to Somaliland was also debated, and Lord Percy (C.) gave explanations in regard to it.—The reduction was ultimately negatived by a majority of 33, and the Report was agreed to by 231 to 203. *March 23.*

Mr. Arnold-Forster, on going into Committee on the Army Estimates, explained the principles on which, in his opinion, our military organization should be based. The reforms announced in 1904 had been in part carried out, but large economies could not yet be effected. The Navy, he said, was now said to be strong enough to guarantee the safety of these islands, and it justified changes in our military system, which had grown up on the basis of the defence of the country by the Army. The Committee of Defence held that an invasion inflicting a fatal blow was impossible; and the naval view was that no hostile force could land in this country as long as we held the sea. Conscription was therefore unnecessary, and no one of authority advocated it. The danger of invasion was not real. The function of the Army, then, was to fight in defence of our frontiers across the sea. He believed the country could provide an adequate number of men for that purpose, and at the same time effect some economies by getting rid of what was redundant. To cut down the Line battalions would be uneconomical, and it would be better to reduce the establishment of such battalions as were not immediately required, and to form a large and growing Reserve. No change would be made in the vote for the Militia this year, but when the principle that the Army was wanted for service over-sea was adopted, the Militia must, in emergencies, go abroad; and the Govt. had introduced a Bill so to utilize them in war. But a War Minister in his treatment of the Militia had to be careful not to injure the Line, which was largely dependent upon it for recruits. It was proposed also to reduce or amalgamate inefficient Militia units. It was impossible to have at present a short-service enlistment, but hereafter there must be enlistment of that kind for the purpose of an adequate Reserve. As to the Volunteers, they were not, as at present constituted, necessary for the safety and welfare of the country, nor were they so organized as to be capable of rendering the country great service. He did not propose to abolish them, but to reduce their number and increase their efficiency. A Manœuvres Bill of great importance would also be brought in. He deprecated the action of Army critics who confined their scrutiny to one particular branch of the service, and failed to comprehend its essential unity.—Sir H. C. Bannerman said the Secy. of State had given no assurances as to the future of the Militia and Volunteers, but appeared to shift the task of solving difficulties to

C—Army—*ARMY ESTIMATES—continued.

his successor.—After other speeches, the House went into Committee, and the vote for 221,300 officers and men was put. March 28.

The debate on the vote was resumed.—Major Seely (L.) moved to reduce it by 10,000 men, protesting against the reduction of the Volunteers.—Mr. Guest (L.) and others supported the amendment.—Mr. Arnold-Forster replied, repeating that in his view the Auxiliary Forces at present could not play the part of a Regular Army. Public enthusiasm in time of war was not enough, and military opinion was unanimous that we could not face a European army with men having so little training as our Volunteers. We should have a large reserve of trained men; and he had, therefore, proposed a minimum period of two years' Army service. He did not disparage the Volunteers, but they could not supply our needs in war. In the S. African war out of 20,000 Volunteers who offered to serve 33 per cent. were medically unfit. They could not be expected to be available for service in India or elsewhere, for the larger part of them could not leave their occupations, and a considerable number were not physically fit. The Militia should be made the basis of the short-service army at home, but he had not been allowed to carry out this plan as the House was opposed to any change in its organization. He proposed, however, to get rid of units which were inefficient and to consolidate battalions where desirable. Any economies would be devoted to giving additional training. It was not established that we were in such danger of invasion as to render it necessary to keep up a force of 630,000 men at home. He believed that the danger would never arise, and that if the Volunteers were limited to 200,000 men we should be able to repel raids successfully. The efficiency of the Volunteers could be enormously increased if their numbers were reduced.—The amendment was negatived by 258 to 207, and the vote was carried by a majority of 107.—A vote of £4,630,000 for supplies and clothing was agreed to. March 29.

On report of the vote for Army supplies, Mr. Bell and other Labour members protested against the exclusion of trade union officials from interference in trade disputes with the War Office.—A reduction of the vote was negatived by 176 to 137, and the resolution confirming the vote was carried by a majority of 52.—At 11 o'clock the closure resolution came into operation, and the report of the vote for men was agreed to after further divisions. March 30.

On the pay vote of £10,101,000, Mr. Churchill (L.) moved a reduction of £1,000,000. He asked why, if the Govt. accepted the view as to the inviolability of these islands, we should be asked to spend so much on the Army? There had been vacillations in policy, and an increase of cost without any proportionate return. A single army based on a seven years' colour service and five years in the Reserve was the ideal to be aimed at. He deprecated the reduction of the Volunteers, but great economy could be made in administration and by reducing the numbers and units in the Regulars. The danger on the Indian frontier was probably more remote than ever.—Mr. Boscawen (C.) complained that every branch—Regulars, Yeomanry, Militia, and Volunteers—had been discouraged, and none knew what was going to happen to it.—Sir E. Grey (L.) asked why it was considered necessary to maintain so large a Regular Army, since the Govt. stated that it was not required for home defence. The Militia ought to be the basis for the home service Army, and the Volunteer strength should be kept up as a source in reserve in a great war. Only thus could the nation be saved from conscription.—Mr. Arnold-Forster said he had never promised large economies in the current year. There had been a *détente* of pressure in the East, but we must not count too much upon its permanence. The Govt. were acting in accordance with the advice and recommendation of the Govt. of India, by endeavouring to provide troops sufficient to meet an emergency. If seven years with the colours and five in the Reserve were enforced, the demands of war in India would be difficult to supply; and if the units were cut down the Reserve would be utterly inadequate. He proposed to reduce the establishments, and the cost of the existing units. The Militia were in the opinion of experts not at present able to take the field against a Regular Army. It should be recruited as a substantive force, and should serve abroad when occasion arose. He repeated that the Volunteer establishment ought to be reduced, consolidated and concentrated. Sir C. Dilke (L.) said that military opinion was against the possibility of Russia's crossing Afghanistan without a railway, and that distant probability formed no adequate basis for a demand for 300,000 troops for emergency service in India.—Sir H. C. Bannerman (L.) said that after four years Parliament was still groping to find out what was the actual Army scheme of the Govt. The Estimates were again provisional. He objected to piecemeal dealing with the Militia, and to alter the conditions of their service without more information, and also to the creation of two armies—one for long and the other for short service. As to a long-service Army,

C—Army—*ARMY ESTIMATES—continued.

the men would be abroad for seven or eight years, and their health would suffer. It would be a retrograde and undesirable step. The alleged dangers on the N.W. frontier of India should be met by prudent watchfulness, but the idea that we must have an Army capable of encountering the flower of foreign armies might lead the country into great misfortune. *April 3.*

The vote for pay was further discussed in Supply.—Mr. Arnold-Forster defended his proposal to extend the service for part of the Army to nine years. At present, he said, battalions were kept in India for 15 to 18 years, and the change would shorten the term. The objection on the ground of health was one which, if valid, applied at present, since 155,000 men were serving for eight years and more. He asked how the Regular Army could be reduced consistently with the needs of the Empire. A reduction of battalions meant a reduction of the Reserve, and it would be better to reduce their strength, keeping them as cadres capable of expansion for war. The Bill rendering the Militia liable for foreign service was most important, as on it the future of the force must largely depend. He believed the proposed change would be welcome to them. As to the Volunteers, if we were to rely on the Navy for home defence, if we were to fear invasion, we must have troops capable of meeting a great Continental army, and our forces should be organized on a totally different basis. Would the Opposition face this alternative? He doubted it. The debate was unreal and no practical suggestions had been made.—Major Seely (L.) moved to reduce the vote by £1,000,000, declaring that no one knew what the Govt. really intended to do. We were told that if this country lost command of the sea it must surrender to an enemy in six days.—Mr. A. Balfour denied that the Committee of Defence had ever said this, and added that the loss of command of the sea was not a contingency ever to be discussed.—After further debate the amendment was negatived by 234 to 191. *April 4.*

Mr. McCrae (L.) moved to reduce the vote as a protest against the contemplated reduction of the Volunteers.—Mr. A. Balfour denied that the Govt. had been unsympathetic towards the force, which they regarded as an essential part of the fighting forces of the country. If they believed, as they did, that a serious invasion was impossible, the existence of the Volunteers was essential to that belief. No multiplication of the Volunteers would justify a corresponding reduction in our regular organized units. The trained Volunteers would be able to render valuable assistance, as individuals, in the event of a great war, say, on the frontier of India. But the units into which to draft them must exist, and could not be cut down without serious danger. The Volunteers ought not to be treated in an arbitrary way, and there should be elasticity in the regulations, and the development of the force should take the form of better training in combination with other forces. The Volunteers had encouraged a military spirit, and they provided half-manufactured goods which in time of stress could be completed for war purposes. The Volunteer question, however, could not be considered apart from the Army question.—Mr. Arnold-Forster said that a reduction of the Volunteers by 15,000 men need not be detrimental to the force. The Yeomanry had been reduced, and was now in a satisfactory condition. It would result in a smaller but better trained and homogeneous force. The amendment was rejected by 218 to 187, and the vote was agreed to. *April 5.*

On Report of the pay vote a further general discussion took place, in the course of which Mr. Bryce (L.) asked if there was any chance of Russia being able to attack the Indian frontier with a great army. He asked for fuller statement of the views of the Committee of Defence.—Mr. Arnold-Forster explained that his scheme in its main features was based on the reports of the War Commission and of the Auxiliary Forces Commission. Its principal object was to provide an adequate number of units for war and an adequate reserve. He believed there would be no difficulty in recruiting for long-service and short-service concurrently. As to the Militia no action would be taken against its wishes; but many battalions if allowed to join the short-service army would respond with alacrity. There would be a small reduction this year in the Volunteers, and the capitation grant would be re-allocated.—An amendment to reduce the vote having been negatived by a majority of 42, the closure was carried by a majority of 74, and the Report was agreed to after another division.—The Army (Annual) Bill was discussed until 9 a.m. *April 6-7.*

In a debate on the 2nd R. of a Consolidated Fund Bill, Mr. E. Robertson (L.) complained that money voted for the Civil Services had been spent on the Army.—Mr. A. Chamberlain (L.U.) in reply said that precedent had not been departed from.—Mr. Arnold-Forster, in reply to criticisms on the War Office, said there was no difficulty in obtaining recruits, and that since October, 1904, no less than 16,000 long-service recruits had enlisted. The supply of officers was adequate except for the Cavalry and the Guards,

O—Army—*ARMY ESTIMATES—continued.

which he much regretted. Considerable efforts were being made to provide ex-soldiers with employment. As to the financial arrangements in the field, the War Office was building up an improved system, and he appealed to members not to use hard words in regard to the Army. Charges of wide-spread corruption, in the existence of which he did not believe, would only discourage officers.—An amendment was rejected by 126 to 89, and the Bill was read a second time. *June 23.*

L—The Duke of Bedford (L.U.) called attention to the present condition of the Militia, and suggested that the Govt. should use the agency of the lords lieutenant in recruiting and selecting officers.—Lord Roberts supported the suggestion, as many Militia officers were not fit for active service; and a large reserve of officers was badly wanted.—Other peers having spoken, Lord Donoughmore (C.), Under Secy., replied that the supply of officers for the Army was in excess of the demand, except in the Cavalry. The Govt. were opposed to having two systems of recruiting, one for the Army and one for the Militia, as the class of recruits obtained was identical. They hoped before long to have a final scheme of organization which would improve the Auxiliary Forces.—Lord Lansdowne (L.U.) added that as the lords lieutenant were constitutionally connected with the Militia, there was no reason why their aid might not be usefully invoked. *July 4.*

Lord Wemyss (C.) moved a resolution in favour of keeping our land forces at all times in such strength that no other nation would ever attempt a hostile landing.—Lord Roberts said that five years had passed since the war, and the lessons of S. Africa had been forgotten, so that we were absolutely as unfitted and unprepared for war as we were then. The people forgot that it was no longer a kingdom that had to be defended, but an Empire: and the Army was looked upon as something outside their national life. A large standing Army was not required, but the Army must be voluntary; but behind it there must be a reserve large enough for all requirements. To this reserve attention must be chiefly paid; and the people must say how it was to be created, whether by conscription or the system of universal training.—Lord Goschen (C.) referring to Mr. Balfour's denial of possibility of invasion said the unforeseen often destroyed the forecasts of the greatest experts. The idea of invasion created the Volunteer force; and they ought not to be in any way discouraged.—Lord Lansdowne justified the publication of some of the proceedings of the Defence Committee. The Govt., he said, had never held for one moment that the Navy and the Navy alone was sufficient for home defence. For defence on land they had the Regular Army, the Militia, and the Volunteers, who would each be able to give a good account of themselves. The Navy and Army were one, and no invader would leave either out of account. The motion was agreed to. *July 10.*

G—*In Supply, on the Volunteer vote, Mr. McCrae (L.) called attention to the circulars recently issued by the War Office, respecting the division of regiments into the fit and the unfit, which, he said, was grossly insulting to the Volunteers and shewed a desire to break up the force in order to pave the way for conscription. He moved to reduce the vote.—Sir H. Vincent (C.) also protested against the circular, which would cause much trouble and expense, and urged its withdrawal.—The action of the War Office was criticised severely by other members from both sides of the House.—Mr. Arnold-Forster defended the issue of the circular. If the Volunteers were to be relied upon in emergency, we ought to know how many were fit for active service abroad. In some battalions many men were enrolled who ought not to be, and men were accepted simply for financial reasons. If Parliament was determined to reduce the Army Estimates, inefficient Volunteers ought to be removed; and the money used to make the remainder more efficient. The new camp regulations had not caused men to leave the force in large numbers. The capitation grant was to be revised, and the expenses of officers reduced. The Army Council had no undisclosed motive in issuing the circular. He also repeated that he was opposed to conscription. There was no intention to make any reduction below 180,000.—The amendment was negatived by 232 to 206.—Mr. Arnold-Forster, on the War Office vote, made a general statement explaining the changes made in the Army since he took office. Recruiting was now satisfactory, and the nine years' period had been successful. Since October, 1904, 17,000 long-service recruits had joined. The recent statement by Lord Roberts required some modification, as there had been great improvements in the *personnel* and organization of the Army. Before the end of the year 388 new guns would have been completed. The reserve of stores was larger than ever before. The Reserve had risen from 66,000 to 91,485. The Yeomanry had been put on a sound footing, and the financial branches of the Army reformed. Lord Roberts' speech was partly due to his idea that conscription was the only possible remedy. But that system was unsuited to our needs. The country required a long-service army and a short-service

C—Army—*ARMY ESTIMATES—continued.

army, and he hoped the Militia would be the nucleus for home service.—Mr. Warner (L.) moved a reduction, which was rejected by 169 to 132. July 13.

L—Lord Wenlock (L.U.) moved for papers respecting the training of the Imperial Yeomanry, and urged the settlement of an adequate scheme of organization.—Lord Donoughmore replied that such a scheme had been worked out, but details could not be given. Real progress had been made as to the supply of horses, and as to the purchase of stores. July 17.

Lord Tweedmouth (L.) called attention to the deficiency of officers and moved a resolution that the supply, training, and conditions of service of officers in all branches required the instant attention of the Govt.—Lord Lovat (L.U.) said there was a shortage of 10,000 officers, including the Auxiliary Forces.—Lord Erroll (L.U.) complained that cavalry officers were overworked and underpaid.—Lord Donoughmore said the question was constantly under view at the War Office. The shortage in the Auxiliary Forces was 25 per cent., and was a most serious problem. It was proposed, as far as possible, to meet the difficulty by reducing officers' expenses, so that no man should be out of pocket by serving his country. The relative shortage in the Regulars was not so great, but the case of the cavalry was serious. Many concessions had been made to reduce expense. The Staff College did not at present turn out enough trained officers, but relief would be obtained from India, where a Staff College would be opened. For war, a large reserve would be needed, and at present there were 2,744 officers in the reserve. A committee was considering this subject. The accommodation at Sandhurst would be increased at a cost of about £300,000.—After further debate the resolution was agreed to. July 25.

L—*MILITARY MANŒUVRES BILL.—The Earl of Donoughmore (C.), Under Secy., moved the 2nd R. of the Bill to modify the Act of 1897, by reducing the period of notice to be given to local authorities, and to provide for the closing of roads for two hours.—Agreed to. March 2.

The Bill passed through Committee, a motion to extend the period of notice to six months being rejected by 60 to 37. March 9.

The Bill was read a third time, *March 17*, but was subsequently withdrawn in the House of Commons.

L—*MILITIA BILL.—Lord Donoughmore (C.), Under Secy., moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to empower the Secy. of State to employ the Militia abroad in time of war, while safeguarding the rights of present Militiamen. He said he believed the change would be accepted by the Militia, and would greatly obviate the difficulty of obtaining officers for the force.—Lord Wemyss (C.) moved the rejection of the Bill as effecting a revolution in the constitutional character of the force.—Lord Lansdowne (L.U.), Foreign Secy., defended the Bill on the ground that this country needed a very large army for service abroad, but not another for home service only. The growth of naval and military expenditure was a serious menace to the financial stability of the country, and any arrest of expenditure must be made in the army for home defence. There was a sentimental objection to merging the Militia in the short service army; and, therefore, the Govt. proposed to retain its identity and to provide that it should be so trained and equipped as to be able on emergency to serve abroad. If the Bill passed, it would be still possible to raise a territorial militia by the ballot.—Lord Raglan (C.) contended that the Bill would be acceptable to the officers and men of the Militia.—Lord Spencer (L.) said the Bill did nothing to improve the training of the officers and men of the Militia.—The rejection of the Bill was negatived by 69 to 21, and the Bill was read a second time. March 30.

The Bill subsequently passed the remaining stages unopposed, but was withdrawn in the House of Commons.

L—Australia, West.—The Abp. of Canterbury called attention to the report of the Royal Commission on the treatment of natives in parts of West Australia, where, he said, their condition amounted practically to slavery. He said it was almost incredible that such a state of things could exist under the British flag.—Lord Tennyson (L.U.) said he was informed that the Colonial authorities would adopt immediately the reforms suggested in the report.—The Duke of Marlborough (C.), Under Secy., admitted that many irregularities had been committed, and that the Colonial Govt. ought to take immediate steps to mitigate and remove the disabilities under which the natives suffered. They were ready to legislate at once and reforms would be carried out generally.—Lord Lansdowne (L.U.), Foreign Secy., said the report had raised a feeling of humiliation. The inquiry was due to the initiative of the Colony, and legislation would be at once introduced. May 9.

L—Betting Bill.—Lord Davey (L.) moved the 2nd R. of the Street Betting Bill, the object of which was to suppress betting in streets and other public places and to increase the penalties.—Agreed to. *Feb. 28.*

The Bill was reported, as amended, the Lord Chancellor intimating that he might move its rejection on the third reading. *March 16.*

The Bill, with some amendments, passed its third reading, *April 4*, but proceeded no further in the House of Commons.

C—Board of Trade.—Mr. Soares (L.) moved the adjournment to call attention to the appointment of Lord Salisbury to be President of the Board of Trade, on the ground that the President ought to be in the House of Commons.—Mr. A. Balfour defended the appointment as it had always been considered that the House of Lords had a claim to a fair proportion of the great offices of State, as an essential part of the Constitution. Every year some new duty was thrown on the Board of Trade, and the President found it more and more difficult to do his work as a member of the House of Commons. The President need not necessarily have a business training.—The motion was rejected by 239 to 167. *March 13.*

C—Business, Public.—Mr. A. Balfour moved a resolution to expedite Supply business by applying the closure at a stated time, so that the financial business might be finished by March 31. He admitted that the motion was a novelty; it was necessary that the House might fulfil legal financial obligations. It was an alternative to all-night sittings, which did not tend to increase the reputation of Parliament.—Mr. Asquith (L.) moved the adjournment of the debate, and described the motion as an encroachment upon the powers and liberties of the House, and not justified by any obstruction.—The adjournment was negatived by 266 to 206.—Mr. J. Redmond (N.) moved an amendment negativing the resolution as violating the rights of the House.—After debate, the closure was carried by 249 to 213, and the amendment was negatived by a majority of 40. *March 15.*

Resolutions giving precedence to the motion for closure of Supply and suspending the 12 o'clock rule were carried, on divisions, by majorities of 85 and 86.—Various modifying amendments were moved and rejected, and ultimately the resolution was carried by 208 to 129. *March 16.*

L—Lord Newton (C.) moved a resolution in favour of a joint committee to consider the advisability of dividing the Session into two halves.—Lord Lansdowne said the proposal involved both Houses, and there was no probability of its succeeding during the present Session. He suggested that a committee should be appointed on Bills, so as to secure time for their consideration.—The motion was rejected by 68 to 8.—Lord James (L.U.) then moved a resolution that the House should refuse to consider any Bill unless sufficient time were given for due deliberation thereon.—Lord Rosebery (L.) said that the present system had been continued for ten years under a Conservative Govt. and at last the rights of the House were being recognised.—Motion agreed to. *April 5.*

C—Mr. Balfour moved to give precedence for Government business for the remainder of the Session.—Carried after closure by 223 to 119. *July 31.*

L—Lord James (L.U.) protested against the neglect in the House of Commons of Bills sent to them from the House of Lords.—Lord Lansdowne agreed that the matter demanded consideration by both Houses. *Aug. 7.*

See also under **ALIENS BILL.** *July 5.*

L—Church of England—CONVOCATION BILL.—The Abp. of Canterbury moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to declare the law in regard to the reform of the Convocations of Canterbury and York and to make provision for joint sittings.—Lord Spencer (L.) said the Bill involved a very serious constitutional innovation, and moved its rejection.—After debate, the further consideration of the Bill was postponed. *July 14.*

L—Committees, Chairman of.—Lord Lansdowne moved the appointment of the Earl of Onslow as Chairman of all Committees of the House for the Session, in the room of Lord Morley, resigned owing to ill-health. He said that Lord Onslow would no longer retain his post in the Govt.—Agreed to. *Feb. 16.*

C—Cotton-Growing.—Sir W. Tomlinson (C.) called attention to the subject of cotton-growing in the Colonies, dependencies and protectorates, and moved a resolution expressing appreciation of the encouragement given by the Govt. to the British Cotton-growing Association, and a desire that it should be continued.—Mr. Shackleton (Lab.) seconded the motion, and a discussion followed.—Mr. Lyttleton (L.U.), Colonial Secy., said that at present the Treasury could not give a large grant but a good deal had been done to encourage the Association.—The motion was agreed to unanimously. *April 5.*

C—*Defence, Imperial.—Mr. Balfour, in Supply, on the Treasury vote, explained the views held by the Committee of Imperial Defence, first describing the functions of the committee, which, he said, was not an executive, but a consultative body, not designed to supervise the Admiralty and the War Office, but to deal with questions common to both, and to preserve the records for the guidance of future Governments. He hoped that in time to come the Colonies would bring before it matters in which they were interested, and would send representatives to it. In regard to defence the committee had advised the abandonment of the defence of our ports by submarine mines (other than blockade mines). Home defence being the central problem which had to be faced, the committee had presented a concrete problem for discussion by their expert advisers. They assumed that the Regular Army was absent on some over-sea expedition and that our organized fleets had wandered away into some unknown ocean, and they asked what was the smallest number of men with which a foreign country might contemplate the invasion of our shores, in view of the difficulty of transport. Lord Roberts' view, which was accepted by other experts, was that it would not be possible to attempt an invasion with fewer than 70,000 men, and that to attempt to take London with such a force would be a forlorn hope. The great scientific changes of the last century were all in favour of the defence, and they included the use of steam, wireless telegraphy, the submarine boat, and the torpedo. By way of a merely supposititious case, he assumed a potential invasion by France, and showed the difficulties of transporting 70,000 men from Brest or Cherbourg, and the obstacles to disembarkation, when the helpless mass of transports would be at the mercy of our torpedo-boats and submarines. A successful invasion was not to be considered seriously. On the question of Colonial defence the Fleet and Army ought to be available in all parts of the world, but they should be concentrated at the centre and be distributed as occasion arose. As to the defence of India, the steady progress of Russia towards Afghanistan and the construction of railways could only be regarded as strategic, and though he did not consider that war with Russia on the N.W. Frontier was at all probable, these factors had altered the position considerably. While anything in the nature of a surprise or rush was impossible, war with Russia would be chiefly a problem of transport and supply. Lord Kitchener thought that in case of war we ought to be able to send out, in addition to drafts, eight divisions of infantry. We must not allow anything to be done which would facilitate hostile transport. If any attempt should be made to construct a railway in Afghanistan in connexion with the Russian strategic railways, it ought to be regarded as an act of direct aggression. He had no ground for believing that the Russian Government intended so to act, but if railways in Afghanistan were only allowed to be made in time of war, not in time of peace, it would be within our military power—without conscription—to make India absolutely secure. But if through blindness or cowardice we were to allow Afghanistan to be slowly absorbed, and strategic frontier railways to be built, we should have to pay the penalty, and keep on foot a much larger Army.—Sir H. C. Bannerman described Mr. Balfour's speech as reassuring and hoped it would result in a reduction of military expenditure. The picture of an attempted invasion by France, would not, he hoped be turned to mischievous uses. The view of the question of the invasion of India appeared to him to be reasonable and moderate.—Sir C. Dilke (L.) moved to reduce the vote as a protest against the waste of money which had been caused by obstinate adherence to ideas now abandoned.—Mr. Bryce (L.) pressed for a reduction of expenditure on strategic railways in India.—Sir C. Dilke's amendment having lapsed, Major Seely (L.) moved to reduce the vote.—Mr. Balfour, in reply to criticisms, said that the past naval and military policy ought not to be condemned because it was not continuous, because the conditions affecting naval warfare changed from time to time. The hope that an enormous reduction of the Army would be possible would certainly not be fulfilled. The Indian problem was a grave one and a war there would strain all our resources in its early stage.

May 11.

Mr. Balfour further explained that persons who were not Privy Councillors could take part in the Committee's proceedings; and no formal pledge of secrecy was exacted from them, but documents were strictly confidential. The true style of the Committee was the Council of Imperial Defence.

May 17.

L—Education.—Lord Londonderry (C.), Pres. of the Bd. of Education, said the department considered it necessary to abolish probationary pupil-teachers and to endeavour to get a higher class of teachers.

March 9.

G—Dr. Macnamara (L.) called attention to the recommendations of the Physical Deterioration Committee, and expressed regret that so little had been done to carry out their suggestions as to underfed school children.—Sir J. Gorst (C.) complained of the neglect with which the report had been treated.—Mr. Long (C.), Pres. Local

C—Education—continued.

Govt. Bd., said they had applied to the local authorities, and if there was anything they could do to further improve the health of the people they would do it. *March 22.*

On the 2nd R. of a Consolidated Fund Bill, Mr. K. Hardie (Soc.) moved the rejection of the Bill, and called attention to the subject of underfed children in elementary schools.—Dr. Macnamara said that about a million children suffered from malnutrition and in winter went to school faint and hungry.—Sir J. Gorst hoped that relieving officers would be told that hungry children had a right to immediate relief.—Sir W. Foster (L.) suggested that local education authorities and boards of guardians should have more freedom of action.—Sir W. Anson (L.U.), Secy. to the Bd. of Education, said the problem could not be disposed of by merely providing meals for children at school, for many had been badly fed from infancy. He would ascertain whether it was possible through the Poor Law authorities to secure that children should not be neglected by their parents in the poorer districts of the large towns. It would be hard on the poor who paid rates to make them provide meals for those only slightly poorer than themselves. If the country were to give free meals a demand would come for clothes and boots. He hoped the House would not take any rash action but trust to administrative efforts and organization by the local authorities, aided by voluntary effort.—The motion was negatived by 215 to 159, and subsequently the 2nd R. was carried by 217 to 172. *March 27.*

Mr. Slack (L.) again called attention to the subject, and moved a resolution to empower local education authorities to provide children with proper nourishment before giving mental or physical instruction, recovering the cost, where expedient, from the parents or guardians.—Sir G. Bartley (C.) moved to make the Poor Law authorities responsible.—Mr. K. Hardie (Soc.) argued against attaching any taint of pauperism to those who received this assistance.—Sir J. Gorst said it would be best that the education authorities should have power to feed the children and recover the cost.—Sir W. Anson said that the Committee had reported that the race was not degenerating, but improving in physique, and while not denying the necessity for relief in certain cases, he said there were exaggerated statements as to under-feeding. The Poor Law should provide meals for the children of neglectful parents, and organized charity should provide for those of parents suffering from temporary misfortune. The Local Govt. Bd. had informed the guardians to that effect and it was hoped by these means to meet the cases of children who came to school hungry, but the class of children who had been badly housed, clothed, and fed since infancy would not be helped by it. Women inspectors had been appointed to inquire into the condition of infant schools, and the education authorities might provide special schools for children whose antecedents unfitted them for ordinary school work.—The amendment was negatived by 100 to 64.—The closure was then voted by a majority, but as the "Ayes" numbered less than 100 the main question could not be put. *April 18.*

The subject of the East Ham schools was discussed.

April 19.

Mr. Gray (C.) moved the adjournment to call attention to the intention of the East Ham Council to discontinue administering the Education Act, whereby 25,000 children would be deprived of education and a large number of officials would lose their employment. The education rate amounted to 2s. 9d. in the £1, and new schools were needed at a cost of a further 9d. The Council held that education was a national obligation, and asked that the burden should be borne by the State. They had adopted an unconstitutional course to rivet attention on its grievance. He appealed to the Govt. to re-enact the Necessitous School Boards Act of 1897.—Mr. Cripps (C.) said that under the Act of 1902, poor, necessitous districts were placed at a disadvantage, and that the Govt. should distribute fairly the burden of the cost of education.—Dr. Macnamara said the difficulties in poor districts were largely due to the way in which the Education Act was drafted. Necessitous areas ought to be assisted further.—Mr. A. Balfour said the Govt. could not recognize the validity of the claim. Necessitous districts were in no worse position under the Act of 1902. Special circumstances accounted for the high rates in East Ham. As facilities of transit increased, the rating question in such districts would present great difficulties, but the local authorities must fulfil their duties. The State contributed over 60 per cent. of the cost of education, and it would not be safe to go much beyond, as all inducement to economy would be swept away. The East Ham authorities had built schools costing £18 per child, when elsewhere the cost was only £12 10s. An education authority ought not to exceed its means and then call upon the State for assistance. The illegal policy threatened would raise issues going to the very root of the system of public and local taxation, and the Govt. could not, in obedience to threats, promise to deal with this matter except as part of a well-considered scheme of reform. He sympathized

C—Education—continued.

with the ratepayers, but there was no justification for the abandonment of public duties.—The motion was rejected by 159 to 116. *May 4.*

Mr. O. Williams (L.) moved the adjournment to call attention to the action of the Bd. of Education in declaring Merionethshire in default under the Defaulting Authorities Act. He disputed the right of the Board to withhold grants, and argued that the failure of the managers of non-provided schools to repair the schools relieved the authority from the obligation to maintain them.—**Sir W. Anson** said the Board had not acted precipitately. The question of repairs was not given in 1904 by the local authority as a reason for refusing to maintain the schools. The local voluntary schools, two only excepted, were efficient, while many provided schools in Wales were out of repair. The Merionethshire County Council refused to say whether they would maintain the schools if they had been in perfect repair, so that this was an unworthy pretext to avoid carrying out their obligations.—The motion was rejected by 211 to 113. *May 15.*

L—Lord Kinnaird (L.U.) called attention to the unnecessary abolition of fees in voluntary schools in London.—**Lord Londonderry** said the County Council had acted within their powers, but he doubted the wisdom of the change. *May 30.*

C—In Supply, on the vote for the Local Govt. Bd., **Mr. Crooks (Lab.)** discussed the circular directing Poor Law guardians to provide for the wants of underfed school children, which he held to be far too limited in scope.—**Sir J. Gorst** said the next thing to be done was to secure that school children should have proper medical attendance.—**Mr. G. Balfour** said that nothing more could be done without legislation. *June 1.*

L—CONTINUATION SCHOOLS BILL.—The Bp. of Hereford moved the 2nd R. of a Continuation Schools Bill, which proposed to confer power on local education authorities to compel boys and girls, exempt from attendance in elementary schools, to attend a continuation school.—**Lord Londonderry** objected to apply the principle of compulsion to children over school age—Second reading negatived by 16 to 14. *April 7.*

C—Finance.—In the debate on the Address, **Mr. Buchanan (L.)** moved an amendment in favour of revising and reducing the national expenditure at the earliest possible moment. He charged the Govt. with having, by their taxation, caused distress; with laxity in finance; and with having piled up debt recklessly.—**Mr. Guest (L.)** seconded. He said the annual expenditure had risen in 10 years from 107 to 176 millions, and that in the same period the debt had enormously increased.—**Sir E. Vincent (C.)** said the Govt. had acted as the exponents of popular opinion. The conditions on which sound finance should be based were the presentation of clear accounts and a careful revision of estimates so as to prevent redundant and useless expenditure.—**Sir R. Reid (L.)** suggested a special committee on the Estimates and complained of the increase in naval and military expenditure. The proposed sale of 120 ships, including some built quite recently, gave evidence of wasteful outlay. The Colonies ought to provide for their own defence.—**Mr. T. Bowles (C.)** said the Govt. were hopeless spendthrifts, unable to appreciate the value of money. From 10 to 15 millions could be saved on the Army, and the Civil Service offered a vast field for economy. The Transvaal war contribution had not been secured and its payment ought to be an absolute certainty.—**Mr. A. Chamberlain (L.U.),** Chan. of Exchr., declined to anticipate his Budget statement, but admitted that the rate of taxation and the smallness of the reserves available for a great emergency were good reasons for considering our fiscal position carefully, and for seeking new sources of revenue. A great deal of the increased expenditure was the result of the war, which disclosed defects in organization for defence, which had been removed. In many directions it grew automatically; e.g., the Education Vote and the Post Office. Any reduction in expenditure that could be made safely was desirable, but demands came from all parts of the House for further outlay. Much of the expenditure was due too, to the disregard by the Liberals of their obligations, and failure to supply the country's needs. He agreed that capital expenditure under Naval and Military Works Bills ought not to form a permanent part of our annual system. There were objections to submitting the Estimates to a special committee, but time might be given for discussion of the reports of the Public Accounts Committee.—**Sir H. C. Bannerman (L.)** argued that the power of the House over the Estimates had been decreased by the new rules regulating Supply. But the real cause of the growth of our expenditure was policy, and until that policy was changed there was no hope of any substantial reduction.—The amendment was rejected by 250 to 201. *March 1.*

*On the 2nd R. of a Consolidated Fund Bill **Mr. E. Robertson (L.)** said that for many weeks to come the needs of the Army were to be provided for out of funds voted for the Civil Services.—**Mr. A. Chamberlain** justified the policy of temporarily applying money to purposes other than those for which it had been nominally voted. *March 27.*

C—Finance - *continued.*

***BUDGET.**—A motion to suspend the 12 o'clock rule having been carried by 235 to 181, Mr. A. Chamberlain made the annual statement. The national finances, he said, were more favourable than they were in 1904, but the year had been one of varying fortunes: the depression which began in 1901 was, he hoped, decreasing, but there had been a marked increase in pauperism and distress in the winter. The revenue realized was £143,370,000, closely approximating to the Estimates. Beer, tea, wine and spirits fell short of the estimate, while sugar, tobacco and coal were in excess. The most serious fall was under the head of foreign spirits. The continuous decline of the revenue from alcohol was largely attributable to a change in the habits of the mass of the people, who were discovering other places than public-houses in which to spend their leisure. Theatres, music-halls, and cheap excursions absorbed much of the money that used to be spent on drink. This change might have the effect of relieving certain classes from paying their fair share of the public burden, and might render it necessary to change the system of taxation. As regards direct taxation the death duties brought in less than he anticipated; stamps, land tax, and house duty, an excess. The income-tax yielded £1,250,000 above the estimate, without any extra exertions to collect the tax. Turning to the expenditure, the actual issues amounted to £141,956,000, so that the year closed with a realized surplus of £1,414,000, which would be used to strengthen the Exchequer balances. The debt on March 31, 1904, was £762,630,000, and that had been reduced to £755,072,000. In regard to 1905-6 the estimated expenditure chargeable to revenue was £141,032,000. The total revenue was put at £144,004,000, leaving a surplus of £2,972,000. The first purpose to which it should be allocated was the reduction of the National Debt. He intended to issue Exchequer bonds up to £10,000,000, one-tenth of which would be drawn and repaid in each year. He proposed to increase the Sinking Fund by £1,000,000 a year, so that it would stand at £28,000,000. There would then be £1,972,000 available for the reduction of taxation. He was not able to offer any relief in the income-tax. The rate was higher than it ought to be, in peace, and left the country with too small a reserve in case of war. He had not a sufficient surplus, however, to give the payers of this tax any relief. The tea duty stood higher than during the war, and he proposed to take off, as from July 1, the additional twopence per pound which was imposed in 1904. The cost of this concession would be £1,550,000. This final balance-sheet put the total revenue at £142,454,000, and the total expenditure at £142,032,000, leaving an estimated surplus of £422,000 for contingencies.—Sir H. C. Bannerman (L.) congratulated Mr. Chamberlain on his proposals to strengthen the Sinking Fund and to reduce the tea duty, but condemned the extravagant Estimates, which withheld further relief from the public. In the discussion which followed, many members approved the Sinking Fund proposals, and generally the Budget as a whole.—Mr. A. Chamberlain explained his proposals in greater detail, and resolutions sanctioning the new Exchequer Bonds, the increase of the Sinking Fund, and the Customs and Excise duties on tobacco, beer, and spirits, were passed after divisions. *April 10.*

The general discussion of the Budget was resumed:—On the resolution reducing the tea duty to 6d. on July 1, Mr. A. Chamberlain denied that the indirect taxpayer bore an undue proportion of the national burdens. The distinction between them and direct taxpayers was wholly artificial, for every direct taxpayer paid indirect taxes as well as income-tax. As to a reduction of expenditure, he should not sanction any increased expenditure on the Army and Navy which he deemed unnecessary. The provision for the extinction of the Debt this year was adequate.—Mr. Broadhurst (L.) moved to reduce the tea duty to 4d. per lb.—Rejected by 249 to 184.—Mr. Cawley (L.) proposed to abolish the sugar duty, as the conditions under which it was imposed had been modified by the Brussels Convention.—Mr. A. Chamberlain maintained that the export confectionery trade did not suffer by the duty, as a drawback was allowed; and that home trade had no real grievance, as imports had to pay the duty.—The duty was agreed to by 247 to 168. *April 11.*

On the income-tax resolution at 1s. in the pound, Mr. McKenna (L.) moved to substitute 11d. so as to compel the Govt. to reduce their extravagant Army expenditure.—Sir H. Fowler (L.) said that taxation now amounted to 154 millions, which was more than the country could afford to pay in peace time. There ought to be a reduction of military expenditure and of the income-tax.—Mr. A. Chamberlain said he agreed that an income-tax of 1s. or 11d. ought not to be permanent and that it had first claim to relief, when relief should be possible. But in view of the increased provision this year for the Debt, the amount at disposal was insufficient to reduce the tax. The increase in the Army Estimates was due to the need for rearming the artillery, which the Opposition would not oppose. Taxation was, no doubt, high; but the country was not unable to bear it, though it might be redistributed so as to make it less

C—Finance—*BUDGET—continued.

burdensome.—Amendment negatived by 219 to 166.—The grievances of the payers of income-tax were discussed by Mr. McCrae, Sir G. Bartley, Mr. E. Robertson, Sir J. Rolleston, and other members.—Mr. A. Chamberlain, replying to comments on the incidence of the income-tax, declared that differentiation between different classes of incomes was impracticable, and would impair it fatally as a means of revenue. As to graduation, it would need special measures for assessment, and more than double the cost of collection, besides causing great annoyance and irritation.—Sir R. Reid (L.) pressed at least for an inquiry.—The resolution was agreed to. *April 12.*

*On Report of the resolution authorizing the issue of new Exchequer Bonds, Mr. Ritchie (C.) approved of the plan, and as to the payments from the Transvaal on account of the war contribution, he had been confident that the revenue of the colony would be realized, but the money had not been forthcoming. It would be monstrous to exact a large payment annually when the finances of the colony were barely sufficient to meet its ordinary expenditure.—Mr. Buxton (L.) described the new Exchequer Bonds as practically "lottery" bonds.—Mr. A. Chamberlain said that he proposed to devote a million a year to redeeming the debt, but it was not in lieu of the Transvaal war contribution. The colony would be expected to discharge their obligation voluntarily when representative institutions were established and prosperity returned. As to the Exchequer Bonds, the system of drawing was familiar to financiers and it reduced the element of speculation to a *minimum*.—Mr. Dillon (N.) suggested that the claim on the Transvaal should be foregone voluntarily instead of after public agitation.—Sir R. Reid (L.) said the Transvaal Legislative Assembly could not be expected to vote the money, and the financial arrangements of this country were being disturbed by the non-payment of the 30 millions. Our extravagant expenditure would seriously damage the credit of the country.—Sir M. Hicks Beach (C.) said that when in office he had never held out hope that a war contribution could be exacted from the Transvaal unless it could be got out of the mines. The moment had not come when the mines could pay; but any large revenue from mining rights should be devoted to this Debt.—The resolution was confirmed by 191 to 102, and the other outstanding resolutions were agreed to. *May 3.*

*FINANCE BILL.—On the 2nd R. of this Bill, Mr. Clancy (N.) called attention to the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland, and moved an amendment condemning the financial treatment of Ireland.—Mr. Elliot (L.U.) argued that this subject ought not to be regarded geographically. An Irishman paid in taxation £2 4s., while an Englishman paid £3 12s. If the report of the Commission were acted on now Ireland would contribute nothing to Imperial expenditure.—Sir J. Gorst (C.) maintained that it was a class grievance. Indirect taxation as a whole ought to be greatly reduced.—Mr. MacNeill (N.) said that British administration of Ireland was a gigantic financial swindle.—Mr. A. Chamberlain said that taxation bore heavily on Ireland because whisky was the national beverage, and the duty upon it reminded the Nationalist members that the duty was imposed for fiscal, social and moral reasons. The tax-paying capacity of Ireland compared with Great Britain was in the proportion of 1 to 20, but Ireland's present contribution towards Imperial expenditure was 1-45th. In 1893-4 it was 1-30th. Considerable economies might be made in Irish administration and he would consider whether a portion of any money saved ought not to be devoted to Irish purposes. He strongly opposed any system of separate national finance.—Mr. Dillon (N.) said the population of Ireland was withering away as if stricken by pestilence, one reason being that the people were leaving the country to escape from the burdens of the financial system.—The amendment was rejected by 238 to 155. *May 15.*

Mr. V. Cavendish (L.U.), Secy. to Treasury, dealing with Civil expenditure only, showed that the increase in ten years had been £21,500,000. Of this sum £3,000,000 went for the Debt; £9,000,000 to the Civil Service, including Education; £6,000,000 to the Postal and Revenue Departments; and £3,500,000 to localities. Civil expenditure would increase with the population, and the House was constantly urging the Departments to extend their operations. The expenditure on Protectorates would decline as they became self-supporting.—Sir J. Gorst (C.) said he was not able to reconcile Mr. Balfour's speech on Imperial Defence (*see May 11*) with the large financial demands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Lord G. Hamilton (C.), referring to Mr. Balfour's speech on the Defences, said that his views had long been held by the Admiralty and the Indian Govt. as against those of the War Office. The Army Estimates should accord with the new policy, and he advocated economy. He gave it as his opinion that there was now no efficient instrument for supervising and checking public expenditure; and he suggested a Cabinet Finance Committee on the lines of the Defence Committee.—Mr. A. Chamberlain repeated that the increased Army Estimates were due to the rearmament of the artillery. Mr. Balfour's speech did not

C—Finance—*FINANCE BILL—continued.

contemplate any great reduction of our military forces, which could not be improved in haste. A Finance Committee would not give the Chancellor of the Exchequer any greater control over finance than at present.—The 2nd R. was carried by 155 to 99. *May 16.*

In Committee on Cl. 1 (tea duty), Mr. Flynn (N.) moved to relieve Ireland from the duty.—Mr. A. Chamberlain refused to agree to separate taxation. No man should pay less merely because he lived in Ireland, where taxation pressed more lightly, than elsewhere.—Negated by 234 to 110. *May 22.*

Mr. Soares (L.) moved to reduce the tea duty to 4d., but Mr. A. Chamberlain replied that he could not afford the remission.—Negated by 217 to 157. The clause was carried by a majority of 58.—On Cl. 2 (Customs duties on tobacco, beer, and spirits), Mr. Flynn (N.) moved to exempt Ireland from the duty on unmanufactured tobacco.—The amendment was negated.—Mr. Lough (L.) moved to omit the clause on the ground that it was war taxation.—The clause was carried by 237 to 160.—On Cl. 3 (Excise duties on beer and spirits), Mr. Flynn moved that Irish whisky should be treated preferentially.—Negated by a majority of 210.—On Cl. 6 (income-tax), Mr. Flynn moved to exempt Ireland.—Negated by 162 to 64.—Mr. H. Lewis (L.) moved an amendment providing for a graduated tax; incomes below £5,000 being taxed at 10d. in the £, and larger incomes at higher rates.—Mr. A. Chamberlain said it was important to maintain the system of collecting the tax at its source, and graduation would destroy it while incurring opportunities for evasion and fraud. All his predecessors agreed that the plan proposed was not feasible, and that it would institute an inquisition into private affairs and cause many to remove their property abroad. An income-tax of 1s. in time of peace was too high, and he desired to lower it as soon as that could be done.—The amendment was rejected by 188 to 136. Cl. 6 was agreed to. *May 23.*

On Cl. 7 (Exchequer Bonds), Mr. McCrae (L.) objected to what he called a lottery system.—Amendment to omit the provision was rejected by 205 to 170.—Mr. McKenna (L.) proposed to raise the permanent annual charge for the Debt to 29 millions, out of the proceeds of the Estate Duty.—Mr. Dillon (N.) raised the question of the Transvaal war contribution of £30,000,000.—Mr. Ritchie (C.) said that when in office he had every reason to expect that the money would be received. He recognized that he had been too optimistic. But he still thought that the future of the Transvaal would be one of boundless prosperity, and that the colony would not repudiate its obligation.—Mr. Emmott (L.) complained that Mr. J. Chamberlain had misled the Govt. by his invincible optimism.—Mr. A. Chamberlain said he had no doubt that there was a prosperous future before the Transvaal, and that the colony would be able easily to fulfil its obligation.—The amendment was negated by 226 to 181.—Mr. J. Chamberlain stated that he did not withdraw anything he had said on this subject; but his anticipations had been too sanguine. The representatives of the gold industry were bound in honour to do all in their power to carry out the agreement, and he believed they would abide by their undertaking. As yet the circumstances of the country had not been favourable to the issue of the loan, but the industries were improving, and probably next year sufficient revenue to pay the interest on the first instalment would be available. He believed in the honour of those with whom he had dealt in S. Africa.—The clause was carried by 201 to 162. *May 24.*

Mr. J. Walton (L.) moved a new clause to reduce the coal duty from 1s. to 1d., arguing that the duty affected our competitive power and restricted trade.—Mr. Johnson (Lab.) said the duty accounted largely for the reduction in miners' wages.—Other members having spoken, Mr. A. Chamberlain said the duty had not reduced the output of coal, which was greater in 1904 than in 1903, though lower prices had prevailed, which accounted for lower wages. The wages paid in 1900 were abnormal and could not continue. At present he could not remit the duty and give up £2,000,000 a year, for which, under our present fiscal conditions, there was no satisfactory substitute. At the same time, the effect of the duty would be carefully watched.—The clause was rejected by 200 to 167.—Mr. Robson (L.) moved a clause for the repeal of the duty on stripped tobacco, the importation of which had almost ceased, and the revenue was not benefited.—Mr. A. Chamberlain disputed this statement, as £400,000 had been received as the yield of the duty in 12 months. There had been a falling off in import, but it had been so in 1903 when there was no duty.—The clause was rejected by 137 to 109. *May 29.*

Mr. McArthur (L.) moved to reduce the duty on stripped tobacco by one half.—Mr. Ritchie (C.) suggested a committee on the subject.—Mr. A. Chamberlain said the effect of the duty would be closely watched, and if necessary, the duty might be modified, but that it could not be done this year without disturbing trade.—Motion rejected

C—Finance—*FINANCE BILL—continued.

by 221 to 158.—Mr. Channing (L.) moved a clause to abolish the sugar duty.—Mr. A. Chamberlain replied that he could not sacrifice six millions, or pledge himself as to the future. The duty was not a duty burdensome on any one section.—After much discussion the clause was rejected by 231 to 166.—Mr. C. Douglas (L.) moved a clause to exempt manufactured coal “nuts” from the coal export duty.—Mr. A. Chamberlain promised to consider the point.—Negatived by 164 to 127.—The Bill passed through Committee.

May 30.

On the 3rd R., Mr. Flynn (N.) reopened the alleged over-taxation of Ireland.—Sir H. Fowler (L.) criticized the form of the financial accounts.—Sir C. Renshaw (C.) argued against the retention of the income-tax at a high level.—Mr. A. Chamberlain said that if the Irish demand were acceded to, Ireland would contribute nothing to the Exchequer. As to the Transvaal war contribution, he declined to admit that the Transvaal would repudiate its obligation. The income-tax, he admitted, stood at too high a figure and ought to be reduced when he had money at his disposal.—Mr. Dalziel (L.) moved the rejection of the Bill.—The amendment was negatived by 216 to 132, and the Bill was read a third time by a majority of 72.

June 5.

Mr. A. Chamberlain proposed a financial resolution on which to found the Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Bill, authorizing the issue of the money which had been voted by the House.—Carried by 147 to 92

June 5.

—On 2nd R. of the Finance Bill, Lord Avebury (L.U.) called attention to the enormous increase in recent years of naval and military expenditure, and urged that it should be curtailed.—Lord Welby (L.) condemned the increase of taxation within the last six years.—Lord Lansdowne said that no one had specified where reduction of expenditure should take place. The area over which reduction was possible was a small one. The Estimates for the Navy were already reduced and the Govt. hoped to reduce those of the Army. They were constantly pressed with demands for increased expenditure such as for the staff of the Post Office.—Lord Spencer (L.) admitted there had been apathy in the country on the subject.—The Bill was read a second time, June 26, and subsequently passed into law. (See *Statutes*, 5 Edw. VII., cap. 4, *post*.)

—Sir A. Hayter (L.) called attention to reports of the Public Accounts Committee, and to their recommendations, mentioning some cases of irregular expenditure, among them being expenditure by the Navy of £160,000 upon refitting ships which were afterwards sold for insignificant sums.—Mr. T. Bowles (C.), and others, followed.—Mr. Arnold-Forster (L.U.), Secy. of State for War, replied for the Govt. He said the War Office proposed to act on the report of the Committee: greater liberty would be given to general officers in regard to expenditure and accounts, but the control of Parliament would be maintained.—The question of condemned rations supplied during the War was discussed, and a formal motion was agreed to.

July 26.

C—Fiscal Policy.—In the debate on the Address, Mr. Asquith (L.) moved an amendment that, as the various aspects of the fiscal question had been discussed in the country for nearly two years, the time had come for submitting the issue to the people without further delay. He said the Prime Minister considered there was nothing anomalous in the present situation, and regarded the question merely as one for discussion in the next or following Parliament. The Ministry was not that formed in 1900 by Lord Salisbury, and the Unionist party had been split by the new fiscal policy. The bye-elections gave good ground for dissolving, and Mr. Gladstone had taken that course when weakened by adverse elections. There existed great doubts as to Mr. Balfour's fiscal policy, and he again asked what difference there was between him and Mr. Chamberlain, and what was meant by “retaliation.” The proposal for a Colonial conference should include a statement as to whether our representatives would be allowed to discuss a scheme involving taxation of food. The confusion in the industry of the Empire could only be removed by a prompt appeal to the people. The issue was between preference and non-preference, between the taxation and the free admission of corn, flour, and meat.—Mr. A. Chamberlain (L.U.) Chan. of Exch., recalled Mr. Gladstone's *dictum*, that it was a constitutionally bad precedent for a Ministry to resign through reverses at bye-elections unless their party was in rebellion. Mr. Asquith was silent as to any remedy for existing fiscal evils—his policy was free imports without free exchange. It was not the fact that trade was injured by the discussion of fiscal policy; the Board of Trade returns showed otherwise. The Govt. wanted to obtain fair terms for our industries, and greater liberty of action in respect of taxes for revenue purposes, and for power to negotiate with foreign Powers in fiscal matters. They also wanted greater liberty to promote closer union with our Colonies. To the latter he attached profound importance, and to exclude discussion on preferential treatment would be absurd. The representatives, both Imperial and Colonial,

C—Fiscal Policy—continued.

must confer with hands untied. He hoped this proposal might yet be discussed without party feeling.—Mr. A. Elliot (L.U.) said that if Mr. Balfour were to declare his policy to be the same as Mr. Chamberlain's, he and others would cross the floor of the House.—After other speeches, Major Seely (L.) charged the Govt. with descending to tactics and dodges to prevent the House from coming to a decision upon protective tariffs.—Mr. John Ellis (L.) argued that since 1900 there was a new Monarch, a new Prime Minister, a practically new Ministry, and a new policy, and insisted that the General Election should not be delayed.—Sir E. Grey (L.) deplored the fact that this had been made a party question; but disclaimed, for his party, any responsibility. The postponement of the election was for the Unionist party's convenience. Mr. Chamberlain had caused misunderstandings in the Colonies. Any Colonial conference should be summoned without prejudice, on the understanding that nothing short of free trade within the Empire could bring about unity. The Govt., with consent of Parliament, might impose retaliatory duties now; and were they asking for power to impose them without Parliamentary sanction? Mr. Balfour left the country in the dark as to his intentions, and the suspense was detrimental to business interests. Feb. 15.

Mr. J. Chamberlain (L.U.) reminded the Opposition that if they turned out the Govt. they could not turn him out, as he had relieved them of that trouble. Personally he should be glad of an early election as it would enable the people to ascertain and to test the Opposition policy. He, however, denied their right to demand a dissolution, and he hoped for further useful legislation in the time that remained. The amendment said that the fiscal question had now been fully discussed, so that the allegation that the country was being "rushed" was not true. Its real object was to sow discord in the Ministerial ranks. Referring to his own policy, he denied that he had said that we ought to abandon free trade. We ought to reform our policy of free imports, which stood in the way of the free trade which we had never had. On this point there was no difference in principle between himself and Mr. Balfour. The question had been discussed for nearly two years, and trade was still, according to the Opposition, in a flourishing condition. One election, or even two, might not settle the question, and he was quite prepared to exercise patience, and would not be deterred by reverses. Tariff reform would be recruited before long by a reaction from the party who at present saw no reason for change, after 60 years' experience of unfulfilled promises. It would grow out of the problem of unemployment, and the desire of the people to draw the Empire more closely together. The country would not shut the door against an offer from the Colonies to make a treaty on a preferential basis; and it would be absurd to decide, before we knew their proposals that in no event would we impose a duty, however small, upon any kind of food. The Colonies would have a great deal to offer, and he believed that the people would entertain their proposals.—Lord H. Cecil (C.) said he did not desire an immediate general election, but invited Mr. Balfour to explain his views so clearly as to make it difficult for tariff reformers to misrepresent them. A preferential arrangement with the Colonies, based on taxation of food, would never be accepted by the nation. The policy of concealment was driving free-traders from Parliament.—Mr. A. Taylor (C.) complained of attempts by the protectionists to capture the Unionist party machine.—Sir H. C. Bannerman (L.) said that it was evident that Mr. Balfour would not make in the face of the House a plain statement of his views and aims, and also that he would not face the country. But it was also clear that he was committed up to the hilt to the Birmingham policy. The Opposition objected to a Colonial conference because it would commit the country to action which the people would not accept. The real issue was not the nebulous policy of retaliation, but the policy of Mr. Chamberlain. The present object of the Govt. was to gain time, or they would not bring forward the gigantic obstacle of redistribution to which two Sessions were to be given up. So much for the plea of urgency for tariff reform and their sincerity! They did not dare to poll the voters whom they were inciting to revolutionize our fiscal system.—Mr. A. Balfour (C.) First Ld. of the Treasury, deprecated attempts to cross-examine him across the floor, as if the whole science of political economy could be explained in two or three sentences. Retaliation or "liberty of negotiation," played in commerce the part that fleets and armies played in international politics. If we had not the free power of negotiation, attempts would certainly be made against our commerce which would never be otherwise made. The fact that this policy of retaliation had been opened, had already exercised a good effect upon other nations. As to the position of free-trade Unionist members, it was the business of constituencies to select their own members; but he would welcome every man of Unionist opinions who was a supporter of the Govt. The fiscal question had not yet been adequately discussed, for the House did not know what the Opposition would do if returned to power. Would they allow every species

C—Fiscal Policy—continued.

of tariff negotiation to be carried on to our injury? Would they permit a system of bounties and drawbacks in foreign countries to interfere with the development of our natural sources of supply? Would the Colonies be permitted to discuss with us freely and without prejudice or limitations, the means of drawing closer the bonds of Empire? These questions must be pressed home at the election and before it. Delay was of little consequence when phenomena were being dealt with which would not affect our lives alone, but future generations as well. The Colonies were rapidly growing; and whether we should take a large and permanent share in their development might depend upon the decision which this country took in the near future.—The amendment was negatived by 311 to 248. Feb. 16.

Mr. Churchill (L.) moved a resolution declaring that the permanent unity of the British Empire would not be secured through a system of preferential duties based upon the protective taxation of food. The motion, he said, was directed against the policy of Mr. Chamberlain, which must affect raw material as well as food, and ignored India. It would increase the price of wheat and meat; and make existence more difficult for the very poor. We ought to be free to purchase our food wherever we chose in the open markets of the world. Preference would restrict our sources of supply, and under it, if days of scarcity were to come the unity of the Empire would be endangered. Before the general election, the House ought to give the country a clear declaration of its views.—Mr. A. Taylor (C.) seconded the resolution, as raising a clear issue between free trade and protection. The Birmingham policy was to cement the ties that bound the Empire together by the simple expedient of a corner in wheat.—Mr. Lyttelton (L.U.), Colonial Secy., replied. The Govt., he said, were opposed to the discussion of abstractions and desired to ascertain in a businesslike way the exact proposals which the Colonies intended to make by holding a free and unfettered conference. This motion would attach a condition to the proceedings and would cause embarrassment and misunderstanding by ruling out a proposal for even a shilling duty on corn. It was foolish to ask the Govt. or the House to make up their minds before they knew the facts, especially when there was a method by which the facts could be learned. The resolution was meant to obscure the issue and to weaken and invalidate the conference. It was impossible to pass or reject it without creating misunderstandings, and therefore he moved the previous question.—Lord G. Hamilton (C.) opposed this course. The Colonial representatives, he said, would come to the conference with their hands fettered, as all the great self-governing Colonies were protectionist. They were not going to let our products compete with their own. He appealed to Mr. Balfour to think of the future of his party, and not to bring pressure on members to induce them to vote against their convictions.—Mr. J. Chamberlain (L.U.) said he had declined to submit his proposals formally to the House because an abstract resolution could have no useful result. If rejected the agitation would still go on; and if carried, there would be no advantage, for the Govt. was pledged that the question should not be raised by them during the present Parliament. The "free fooders" (who taxed food pretty regularly) were opposing a Govt. of which they claimed to be supporters. He was not a protectionist, but the resolution was a challenge not only of his policy, but of that of the Govt., who were in favour of a Colonial conference, from which no subject was to be excluded, and which was not to be committed to anything beforehand. The resolution would muzzle the conference upon colonial preference. He appealed to the House not to deal with the subject as a party one, but if they desired to have a consolidated Empire, to take steps towards the commercial union which he advocated. The policy of *laissez faire* might lead to separation.—Mr. A. Balfour said the motion flew in the face of the policy which he had announced at Edinburgh in favour of a Colonial conference. He was not in favour of the protective taxation of food and a general profession of faith was unnecessary. It would, however, fetter the conference. The "previous question" would not pin those who voted for it to any statement of policy. The attempts to induce the House to prejudice the conference would lead to misconception in this country, and in the Colonies.—Mr. Asquith (L.) described the answer as a continuation of the campaign of evasion and procrastination. Mr. Chamberlain, he said, was going to vote for the previous question, when the cardinal doctrine of his teaching was challenged. The resolution would prevent, not cause misconception. The Colonies ought to be told before the conference that we would not in any circumstances subject the food of the people to protective duties.—The previous question was carried by 302 to 260. March 8.

L—Lord Portsmouth (L.) called attention to a statement by Mr. Brodrick respecting duties in India.—Lord Bath (C.) Under Secy. for India, defended Mr. Brodrick's position.—Lord Lansdowne added that India enjoyed an amount of freedom which

L—Fiscal Policy—continued.

was denied to the mother country. The Govt. would not change the tariff in India so as to prejudice its prosperity, or impose on India any unsuitable system. *March 13.*

C—Mr. Ainsworth (L.) moved a resolution condemning the imposition of a duty on all imported manufactured goods, not exceeding 10 per cent. on the average, as injurious to the commercial interests of the kingdom. He said this was Mr. Chamberlain's policy, against which his motion was directed.—Mr. R. Cavendish (L.U.) seconded.—Mr. Balfour said the Govt. did not wish to take part in fiscal discussions raised by private members, and that they were justified in treating with indifference resolutions which had been carried against them, as Mr. Gladstone had done on two occasions. The question could not be dealt with in the existing Parliament; and if questions not affecting actual policy were brought forward again and again, the Conservative party might in future years retaliate. The resolution if carried could not influence the Govt., and was merely academic. He should not join in future in such debates.—Sir H. C. Bannerman said that the Govt. would not be embarrassed by the motion if they were honest and courageous. They had not the support of the House. All attempts to ascertain their opinions had been evaded: concealment was the only way by which they could retain office. They were now striking camp, and shirking their duty. Had they no policy of their own that they were unable to face a decision of the House?—Lord H. Cecil (C.) said the tariff reformers had begun their retreat across the Beresina. The electorate was hardly likely to rally to those who would not defend their own cause.—The resolution was carried by 254 to 2. *March 22.*

Mr. J. Walton (L.) moved a resolution condemning Mr. Balfour's policy of fiscal retaliation.—(Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain were both absent).—Mr. Asquith declared that the Prime Minister was acting in an extraordinary fashion, and boycotting the House of Commons. A tariff imposed for retaliatory purposes would be certain to be retained for protective purposes, and we stood to gain less and lose more than any other country.—The motion carried, *nem. con.* *March 23.*

Mr. Balfour stated that he proposed to take no action on Mr. Walton's resolution.—**Mr. O. Williams (L.)** moved a resolution that grave injury would be caused to the shipping industry and to other dependent industries by the adoption of the fiscal system proposed by Mr. J. Chamberlain.—After discussion, Mr. Bryce (L.) called attention to the absence of all the members of the Govt., which he described as cowardly.—The motion was agreed to. *March 29.*

Sir J. Leese (L.) moved a resolution disapproving of the taxation of corn, meat, and dairy produce, as burdensome upon the poor and injurious to the nation's welfare; and against any Colonial conference unless convened on the understanding that the United Kingdom would not agree to any such taxation. (The Unionist members were, again, nearly all absent.)—**Sir H. Fowler (L.)** renewed the Opposition protest against the tactics of the Govt., who were impairing the rights, privileges and prerogatives of the House.—**Lord H. Cecil (C.)** said these debates were useful in convincing the people that tariff reform could not be defended in Parliament. The resolution was carried, *nem. con.* *April 4.*

L—**Lord Balfour (C.)** called attention to declarations by some Ministers concerning the Colonial conference, and moved that the constituencies ought to be informed beforehand as to the whole circumstances, and how far any decision would be binding upon the United Kingdom.—**The Duke of Marlborough (C.)** said the conditions had been fully explained by Mr. Balfour: the conference would be free and unfettered, and the results would be communicated to the Colonies; but no scheme would be binding until the electors of this country had pronounced upon it.—**Lord Halsbury (C.),** *Ld. Chancellor,* denounced the debate as unreal.—**Lord James (L.U.)** said its aim was to secure that the conference was not to be moved by party action, and that the representatives of the Colonies should not be assembled under false pretences.—**Lord Lansdowne (L.U.)** said the Opposition wished to exclude from the conference everything which would render it useful. The conference would have to consider whether within certain limitations it was not possible to devise some mutual arrangements which might have a beneficial effect on the Empire as a whole. Its business would be to report, and its decisions could not bind the Govt.—**Lord Rosebery (L.)** denounced the action of the Govt. as a red herring drawn across the inconvenient path of Mr. J. Chamberlain.—The motion was negatived. *April 11.*

C—The question was further discussed on the motion for adjournment over the Easter Holidays. *April 19.*

Mr. Balfour stated in reply to a question that it would be impossible for any Govt. to endeavour to restrict the discussions of the conference. He had in no sense departed from the policy announced at Edinburgh, but he admitted that he had not then in contemplation the conference which was to assemble automatically in 1906. The

C—Fiscal Policy—continued.

policy of his speech was that the Govt. should not adopt any system of fiscal reform which had not been submitted to the country.—Sir H. C. Bannerman said they had understood that the country would be consulted as to the submission of the question of preference to a Colonial conference; and moved the adjournment to call attention to Mr. Balfour's statement that the question might be submitted to a conference in 1906 without the country being first consulted. He referred to passages in speeches to show that the country was to have been consulted before a conference dealing with preference was held, and to answers in Parliament in the same sense. This had now apparently been repudiated, and if the country had been misled, the effect on the dignity and character of a British Prime Minister must be considered.—Mr. Lyttelton (L.U.), Colonial Secy., rose to reply, but was unable to obtain a hearing from the Opposition. An angry scene ensued, lasting nearly an hour.—Sir H. C. Bannerman argued that Mr. Balfour ought to speak without further delay, as no one else could reply with authority.—Mr. Balfour declined to reply until other counts in the indictment against him had been developed. The Opposition had no right to decide the order in which Ministers should speak, and such a claim would absolutely ruin the House of Commons. Even a criminal was not expected to make his defence before he had heard the whole case against him. The uproar continuing, the Deputy-Speaker put in force the standing order provided for in cases of grave disorder, and adjourned the House without question put, at 10.30 p.m. May 22.

Sir H. C. Bannerman asked Mr. Balfour to give a day for the discussion of a vote of censure.—Mr. Balfour said that Ministers had been prevented from clearing up the matter by the disgraceful scene which took place, and that Sir H. C. Bannerman had taken no steps to avert it. He would give a day for a vote of censure if some undertaking were given that the debate would be conducted with ordinary decency and fair play. May 23.

Referring to the Colonial Conference of 1906, Mr. Balfour said that if it met before a dissolution it would do so under the conditions contemplated by the 1902 conference, which passed a resolution containing no suggestion for either Indian or Crown colony representation. The Govt. would make no proposals to the conference. As to the proposed vote of censure his appeal for fair play had met with no response. He was bound to take care, as far as he could, that the scene which disgraced the House was not repeated, and he appealed again to Sir H. C. Bannerman to do his best to prevent its recurrence.—Sir H. C. Bannerman said it was the function of the Chair to maintain order, and he could not usurp that authority. The disorder arose because Mr. Balfour had not risen at once to meet the attack upon him.—Mr. Balfour declared that this contention struck at the very root of Parliamentary business. He refused to admit that he violated rule by not rising at once.—Sir H. C. Bannerman said a debate on the vote of censure would be different, and there would be no reason for departing from the ordinary course of debate.—Mr. Balfour, understanding this as a pledge, agreed to give a day for the debate. May 25.

The debate on the vote of censure (see *May 23*) was postponed, owing to Mr. Balfour's illness. May 29.

A discussion took place as to the resumption of the debate, and the notice was removed from the paper, so that a convenient day might be arranged. May 31.

—The Duke of Devonshire asked whether the Colonies had been asked to arrange for a conference in 1906, and whether it was contemplated to summon it before or after the general election. He wished to clear up the confusion which existed as to the policy of the Govt., and to elicit a clear and explicit declaration. Mr. Chamberlain had laid down as the only condition for a conference the taxation of food of a protective character. Mr. Balfour had stated that before the conference assembled a general election would be held and that the results of the conference would be submitted to a second general election. Nothing could be more prejudicial to Imperial unity than dragging a Colonial conference into party affairs. Mr. Chamberlain described Mr. Balfour's policy as one of protective taxation of food, and he (the speaker) asked, whether they were to take the policy of the Govt. from Mr. Balfour or Mr. Chamberlain.—Lord Lansdowne said that no arrangements had been made as to the subjects to be dealt with by the conference. If the Govt. were returned to power they would invite the Colonies to take part in a special conference before which Colonial preference would be discussed. Mr. Balfour's statement was perfectly clear—that there would be this special conference, if the Govt. were in power after the general election. He did not intend to make premature statements as to the date of the election or as to the action which the conference might take, but it was possible that it might meet while the present Govt. was in office. Tariff reform was not the only subject for discussion; there was, for instance, the question of Chinese labour. A special conference summoned after

L—Fiscal Policy—continued.

a general election could not clash with an ordinary conference if held in 1906. The Govt. would put in the forefront of their programme Mr. Balfour's policy and the calling of a free and unfettered conference.—Lord James of Hereford (L.U.) criticized with severity Mr. Chamberlain's reference to the Unionist free-traders leaving the party.—Lord Spencer (L.) said he was unable to decide whether Mr. Chamberlain was an opponent, an ally, or a rival of Mr. Balfour.—Lord Balfour (C.) declared that Unionists were entitled to know where they stood.—Lord Halsbury (C.), Ld. Chancellor, said that Mr. Chamberlain was not a member of the Govt., and they declined to reply to an examination as to whether they assented to his statements.—Lord Rosebery (L.) said that all through this question the Govt. policy was inextricably mixed up with that of Mr. Chamberlain. It would be a disaster to the Empire to use the Colonies as pawns in the game of party politics. June 5.

G—On the motion for adjournment at Whitsuntide, Sir H. C. Bannerman asked for information as to the Colonial conference and the fiscal question. Colonial preference was said by Mr. Chamberlain to be the first item in the future Unionist programme. That meant taxation of food, and that Mr. Chamberlain committed the Govt. to his policy. It had previously been understood that there would be two conferences, preceded by two elections.—Mr. A. Balfour said he had often declared that the question of fiscal reform stood in the forefront of the Govt.'s policy, and that the most important object to be attained was a closer union with our Colonies, also that the only way to further that object was by holding a free conference, which could hammer out a scheme. He stood by those views.—Mr. Elliot (L.U.), Mr. Robson (L.), Sir F. Milner (C.), and Mr. Churchill (L.) continued the discussion.—Lord H. Cecil (C.) appealed to Mr. Balfour to state whether he adhered to the pledge not to propose the taxation of food during the next Parliament.—Mr. Lytton explained the circumstances under which the Colonial conference would meet in 1906, when the representatives might insist on discussing preference. The tightening of the commercial bonds between the Colonies and the mother country and the policy of retaliation were the two most important items in the Govt. programme. They would ask for a mandate before discussing with the Colonies the steps to be taken to achieve those objects. If the mandate were given and a conference convened, and should recommend a tax on food, the country would be again consulted.—Mr. Asquith (L.) insisted that the Govt. should say whether their representatives at the conference would be empowered to entertain proposals for the taxation of food.—Mr. Chamberlain (L.U.) denied that he was ever in favour of the imposition of high duties, but he asked the House to keep an open mind as to the possibility of taxing corn for preferential purposes, and not to commit itself to a negative policy before it knew what the Colonies would give and what we might be asked for in return. Mr. Balfour and himself stood in respect of all essential points upon precisely the same platform in holding that commercial union with the Colonies was the most urgent part of the fiscal problem, and he understood that the Govt. would submit this issue at the general election.—Mr. Ritchie (C.) and others having spoken, the adjournment was agreed to. June 7.

L—Lord Portsmouth (L.) called attention to declarations by members of the Govt. with regard to a Colonial conference, and moved for a return of the average prices of various Colonial imports for 14 years.—Motion amended and agreed to. July 3.

G—Sir H. C. Bannerman asked what day would be given for the discussion of a vote of censure to be moved by Sir E. Grey (see *May 23*).—Mr. Balfour said that if the debate could not be raised on the Appropriation Bill, another occasion would be provided, but he considered that it would be a vague and rather empty discussion. July 10.

L—The Duke of Devonshire called attention to Mr. Chamberlain's speeches on June 3 and July 7, and to a resolution of the Tariff Reform League, and moved a resolution disapproving of any proposal to establish a general or penal tariff and any system of colonial preference based on taxation of food. He said that he invited a clear decision on certain definite propositions. He asked whether the Government had taken any steps to summon a Colonial conference, and what subjects it should discuss. If the conference arrived at some scheme of Colonial preference founded on the taxation of food, this country should be as free then, as now, to oppose it. The Govt. should make its position clear. The Colonies had never asked that this country should reverse its fiscal policy on their account; but that if reversed, they would then be able to deal with us. The Prime Minister appeared to desire a mandate to carry out a change by negotiations alone; not to enter into a tariff war. Mr. Chamberlain supported a wider policy of tariff war and fiscal revolution. There were two policies before the country, and the question was whether Mr. Chamberlain had retired, or whether Mr. Balfour had advanced to the policy of the Tariff Reform League. Mr. Chamberlain

L—Fiscal Policy—continued.

had expressed himself satisfied with Mr. Balfour's declarations. The resolution did not attack the policy of the Govt. as defined by themselves, but it condemned that of the Tariff Reform League.—Lord Camperdown (L.U.) moved the previous question.—Lord Robertson (C.) held that Mr. Chamberlain's full-blown system of protection was before the country, and all who were not in favour of "the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill," were ruled out by him.—Lord Londonderry (C.) said the Prime Minister's speeches contained no ambiguity whatever. The conference was to be called, but its recommendations would not become law until the country was consulted. For his own part he should not support the taxation of food.—Lord Goschen (C.) said it ought to be made clear what was the view of the Prime Minister and his colleagues on this question, not only how far they were prepared to go, but how far they were not prepared to go. The silence of Mr. Balfour was doing much harm, and he hoped the Govt. would pronounce their policy, and take the consequences like men.—Lord Ridley (C.) as a member of the Tariff Reform League, said he accepted heartily and frankly the attitude of the Govt.—Lord Spencer (L.) pressed for precise answers to the questions addressed to the Govt.—Lord Lansdowne (L.U.) said that those who differed from Mr. Chamberlain must recognise the great services which he had rendered to the Empire. The Govt. intended to stand by their supporters, some of whom desired to go further than the Govt., and some did not want to go so far. They also stood by Mr. Balfour's declarations alone. The conference was to be "free and unfettered," and its conclusions would be placed before the electors. In the meantime the country was to suspend its judgment. Any verdict of the conference could be reversed by public opinion. The demand that the Unionist party should be unanimous was strange, as coming from a party which was not unanimous now, and was not likely to be so in the future. The motion would inconveniently bind the conference beforehand, and pass judgment on a matter which had not been presented to Parliament.—The previous question was carried by 121 to 57. July 27.

L—Germany and England.—In reference to the action of the German Govt. against British traders in the Marshall and Caroline Islands, Lord Lansdowne said the matter was engaging close attention. The treatment received by British trade in these islands was very unsatisfactory, and the attention of the German Govt. had been called to it. April 4.

C—Lord Percy stated that no communications had taken place with the German Govt. in regard to the Anglo-French Agreement respecting Morocco. April 5.

L—Lord Lansdowne explained the negotiations with Germany with regard to the Marshall and Caroline Islands. Germany had decided that the administration of the islands be transferred from the local company to the Imperial power. May 11.

Visc. Ridley (C.) asked for information as to the negotiations for a new treaty of commerce with Germany.—Lord Lansdowne said that H.M. Govt. held to their contention that self-governing British colonies had the right to make special arrangements between themselves and the mother country, and to exclude foreign powers therefrom. Commercial relations with Germany were unsatisfactory, but present conditions did not favour a new departure. May 30.

C—Government, Defeat of the.—The Govt. having been defeated in Supply on a vote for the Irish Land Commission (*q.v.*), Mr. Balfour announced that a statement would be made on the 24th. Up to the present the Govt. had received the unfailing support of the Unionist party, but unless they could continue to carry on the business of the country with dignity they would retire. July 20.

L—Lord Spencer (L.) asked whether any statement would be made by Lord Lansdowne respecting the position of the Govt. in consequence of the vote in the House of Commons.—Lord Lansdowne declined to deal with the adverse vote, pending a meeting of the Cabinet. July 21.

C—In Committee on the Churches (Scotland) Bill (*q.v.*), Sir H. C. Bannerman moved to report progress, as he considered it unseemly that they should ask the House to go on with work in the interval before the Cabinet decision was known.—Mr. Balfour referred, in reply, to the precedent of 1895, and hoped that progress would be made with the Churches Bill, which should be passed whether the Govt. resigned or not.—The Opposition did not challenge a division, and the motion was negatived. July 21.

L—Lord Lansdowne stated that the Govt. did not intend to resign or dissolve in consequence of the vote, as there were no constitutional reasons for so doing, and precedents pointed the other way. The vote did not express the deliberate judgment of Parliament.—Lord Spencer (L.) said there were precedents the other way, and argued that the bye-elections showed that the Govt. had not the confidence of the country.—Lord Rosebery (L.) said that no Govt. had undergone so much indignity as the present. They had not the confidence of the electors, to whom they refused to appeal. They

L—Government, Defeat of the—continued.

were straining the very structure of the Constitution, and if a general election were delayed, there might be a violent reaction. He protested against their decision not to resign.—Lord Halsbury (C.), Ld. Chancellor, said the Govt. were the best judges of their dignity and honour. He quoted instances where Liberal Prime Ministers had refused to resign or dissolve on being defeated, or when bye-elections went against them. The majority on July 20 was obtained by the Irish members, and perhaps Lord Rosebery would hold that Mr. Redmond should be sent for. *July 24.*

C—Mr. Balfour explained how the Cabinet proposed to treat the adverse vote. He said the idea that the constitutional course was to ask to be relieved of office or to dissolve Parliament had no foundation as a principle. Few, if any, Govts. that had lasted for four or five years had not suffered defeats. Mr. Gladstone, between 1868 and 1874 was defeated nine times, and in 1894 Lord Rosebery was defeated upon the Address. Yet they did not resign. The only conclusive division was when the two parties had had notice, and when the clear issue was whether or not the Government of the day had the confidence of the majority—in fact a vote of censure, or a vote having that character. At this moment the Govt. possessed the confidence of the House. Their Bills had suffered little change at the hands of the House, and there was no dissension in the Cabinet. The vote of July 20, taken by itself, was not sufficient ground for dissolution if the Govt. retained the confidence of the House. Mr. Gladstone would have scouted the idea of resignation or dissolution on the ground of bye-elections. From the point of view of efficient administration, Ministers ought not to be dependent upon chance divisions, as, if parties were nearly even, a small group might force the Ministry to resign at any time. In order that there might be a general debate, he agreed to set up a motion for adjournment, on the understanding that Sir E. Grey's vote of censure was dropped, as he could not give facilities for two votes of censure.—Sir H. C. Bannerman said it was obvious that Sir E. Grey's motion had been superseded.—Sir A. Acland-Hood (C.) then formally moved the adjournment.—Sir H. C. Bannerman asserted that the defeat of the Govt. was not the result of a snatch division. The Ministry had lost the confidence of the country, and he ridiculed the argument that they should remain in office in order to manage our foreign affairs. Their defeat invalidated their power to carry on such business effectively. Mr. Gladstone had always attached serious importance to bye-elections. There were only two courses open to the Prime Minister—dissolution or resignation; to retain office as if nothing had happened was absolutely unconstitutional.—Mr. J. Redmond (N.) described Mr. Balfour's attitude as contemptible, and said the Nationalist party would give and take no quarter, day or night.—Mr. Asquith (L.) pointed out that in 1873 Mr. Gladstone resigned office when defeated in the House, and in 1874, when he found the bye-elections going against him, he dissolved.—Sir E. Vincent (C.) said the division was a mere "chance or false" division, and that the Govt. had never enjoyed a more loyal and compact majority than now.—Mr. Churchill (L.) violently attacked Mr. Balfour as having "flouted the traditions of Parliament and dishonoured the service of the Crown."—Sir E. Grey (L.) said the Unionist party did not support Mr. Balfour on ordinary occasions, but only when plenty of notice was given. The party was not united, but contained two irreconcilable sections.—Mr. Balfour replied that attacks against him personally were not relevant to the issue. He was accused of being a greedy office-seeker by those who were only anxious to succeed him. None of the constitutional precedents quoted by him had been upset by the Opposition.—The motion was carried *nem. con.*, the Opposition not challenging a division. *July 24.*

L—Housing Question.—Lord Hylton (C.) moved the 2nd R. of a Public Health Bill to promote the erection of good cottages for the rural population by private enterprise, and to disallow bye-laws which operated contrary to the public interests.—Lord Wolverton (L.U.), for the Local Govt. Board, assented to the 2nd R., and suggested that it should be referred to a Select Committee.—Lord Tweedmouth (L.) objected to the Bill, as introducing an entirely new principle into local government.—Read a second time and referred to a Select Committee. *May 11.*

The Bill was read a 3rd time and sent to the Commons.

L—India—AFGHANISTAN.—Lord Newton (C.) having called attention to the new treaty with Afghanistan, urged greater activity in pressing railways and other undertakings in that country.—Lord Bath (C.), Under Secy., said the Govt. had no intention to interfere with the internal affairs of the Ameer, or to establish a British Resident in Kabul. The treaty made no difference in the arrangement that this country should protect Afghanistan so long as the conditions laid down were observed.—Lord Ripon (L.) said the Ameer should be made clearly to understand that no foreign Power

L—India—AFGHANISTAN—continued.

would be allowed to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.—Lord Lansdowne (L.U.), Foreign Secy., said that while we should not interfere in internal affairs, we should, under carefully defined conditions, assist the Ameer, and his foreign relations were to be under our guidance and control. June 2.

See also under **ARMY AND DEFENCE.**

C—BENGAL, PARTITION OF.—Mr. H. Robertson (C.) moved the adjournment, to call attention to the proposed partition of Bengal.—Mr. Brodrick said there was an overwhelming case for a change owing to the great increase of population.—Motion withdrawn. Aug. 9.

L—EARTHQUAKE.—Lord Bath (C.), Under Secy., gave information as to the deplorable loss of life in North-Western India through an earthquake and explained the steps taken for relief. April 10.

C.—Mr. Brodrick stated that the Viceroy was starting a subscription in India for the relief of the sufferers, and that it might be necessary to appeal to a wider circle for aid. April 10

C—*FINANCE.—Mr. Brodrick (C.), Secy. of State, introduced the Indian Budget. He said the revenue in 1903-4 was the largest ever collected, and the Budget for 1904-5 showed a surplus of £3,485,000, in spite of difficulties caused by plague, the partial failure of the monsoon, severe frosts, and earthquake. Trade had greatly developed. The exports and imports together amounted to £174,748,000, and £77,100,000 was between India and this country. The exports to India equalled in amount the exports to Australia, Canada, and the Cape, together. India could claim the first place at any Colonial conference. The military charges were to be increased by £2,439,000 under Lord Kitchener's reorganization scheme, which provided for an increase of the field army from 80,000 to 140,000 men. As to the position of the Commander-in-Chief, the Home Govt. thought he should no longer have to undergo the daily routine of ordering stores and controlling manufacturing departments, and they proposed to substitute two departments, an Army Department under the Commander-in-Chief, and a Military Supply Department presided over by the Military Member of the Council of the Governor-General. By this plan everything appertaining to the combatant service would be supervised by the Commander-in-Chief. He also described the measures which were being taken to develop agriculture, cotton-growing and the tea trade, irrigation and railways.—Sir H. Fowler (L.) hoped the salt tax might be further reduced in another year. He asked, was the additional military expenditure necessary, as India was now less likely to be attacked than at any previous period. Military expenditure should always be under civilian control.—Lord G. Hamilton (C.) said the Govt. were perhaps unduly apprehensive about the danger to the N.W. Frontier. There would be enormous difficulties in moving a large army through Afghanistan.—Mr. C. Wason (L.) moved an amendment in favour of periodical Parliamentary inquiries into the administration of India.—Mr. Brodrick denied that they could serve a useful purpose. Indian affairs ought not to be treated from a party point of view. The negotiations with the Ameer of Afghanistan had not in any respect failed.—The amendment was rejected by 116 to 65. June 21.

L—FOREST SERVICE.—Lord Lytton (C.) moved that the Indian Forest Service should be open to all the Universities of the United Kingdom.—Lord Bath (C.), Under Secy., justified the alternative scheme of the Govt. in connection with Oxford University as a temporary measure, and promised an inquiry before the close of three years. The motion was rejected by 30 to 24. March 7.

C—Ireland—CRIMES ACT.—Mr. John O'Connor (N.) moved a resolution in favour of the repeal of the Crimes Act of 1887.—Col. Saunderson (C.) pointed out that the Act was not directed against ordinary crime, but was necessary in order to cope with agrarian crime; if it should arise.—Mr. Asquith (L.) said he should vote for the motion as his party was pledged to repeal the Act, which embodied principles which were foreign to the spirit and genius of the Constitution.—Mr. Long (C.), Chief Secy., asked why it was not done between 1892 and 1895, when the Liberal party were in power.—Mr. Asquith replied that in those years the Act was a dead letter.—Mr. Long said the Nationalist members did not object to its existence, but to its administration. The condition of Ireland had materially improved; but the Act would enable the Irish Govt. to deal with certain classes of crime, which did not come under the ordinary law, when it might be required.—The motion was rejected by 163 to 106. May 31.

DRAINAGE.—Mr. Jas. O'Connor (N.) called attention to the question of arterial drainage in Ireland, and moved a resolution that the Govt. should afford adequate protection for lives and property.—Mr. Long acknowledged the importance of the question, and favoured the appointment of a committee consisting of three experts, which might lead to a reform of the Act of 1888.—Motion rejected by 120 to 79. May 24.

C—Ireland—continued.

EDUCATION.—Mr. Hammond (N.) drew attention to the National Teachers' Pension Fund, and moved a resolution, calling on the Govt. to supplement it by an Imperial grant.—The resolution was rejected by 137 to 113. *April 11.*

Mr. Murphy (N.) on going into Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, moved a resolution that University education was quite inadequately provided for and that it did not give Catholics facilities which could be enjoyed without violence to their religious feelings.—Mr. Haldane (L.) deprecated the bigotry which the subject aroused, and said that Parliament ought not to concede all the demands of the priests: two Universities were needed—one in Dublin and another in Belfast.—Mr. J. Gordon (L.U.) said that Irish Unionists would oppose any grant of State aid to a denominational University.—Mr. Dillon (N.) denied that the Nationalists had asked for a University controlled by the Bishops and priests. They agreed to the acceptance of the Test Act, to a majority of laymen on the governing body, and to safeguard professors against arbitrary dismissal.—Mr. Balfour regretted that the question had made no progress, and that Ireland was not provided for adequately in respect of University education, and the means of education for Protestants and Presbyterians were stunted and sterilized. Trinity College should retain its present character and Roman Catholics ought also to have the advantages of a University education. His views, therefore, were personal; and he had not been able to convert the Cabinet or the House or the public. He had no hope of seeing the question settled by one political party or the other. The real obstacle was not Ulster opinion, but that of Great Britain.—The resolution was rejected on a division by 263 to 144. *April 13.*

In Supply, on the vote for public education in Ireland, Mr. Dillon (N.), after some personal altercation with members on the Ministerial side, spoke at length on the methods of the National Board of Education, and the condition of education in Ireland, the result being that Ireland was the worst educated country in Western Europe. He moved to reduce the vote.—Several other members also spoke.—Mr. Long, in reply, said that constructive suggestions had been few in number. There was no desire to starve education in Ireland, and liberal Treasury grants had been made. The National Board was trying to remove the difficulties in the way of teachers' promotion.—The debate was adjourned. *July 25.*

FINANCIAL RELATIONS.—See under **FINANCE BILL.**

GOVERNMENT OF.—In reply to a question as to the part taken by Sir Antony MacDonnell, the Under Secy., in the preparation of the devolution scheme put forward in 1904 by Lord Dunraven and others, Mr. G. Wyndham (C.), Chief Secy., said that he had assisted in formulating these proposals, believing them to conform to Unionist principles. The Govt., however, held that as the scheme contemplated the creation of a financial board and the delegation of legislative powers, it was inadmissible, and that the action of Sir Antony MacDonnell was indefensible; at the same time, they were satisfied that his conduct was not open to an imputation of disloyalty. *Feb. 16.*

L.—Lord Dunraven (C.) called attention to a speech by Sir E. Carson, Solicitor-General, on the 7th February, charging Sir A. MacDonnell with having pursued a policy disavowed by his chief. He (the speaker) was mainly responsible for the policy put forward, which aimed at obtaining better government for Ireland. It originated with the Land Conference Committee, not with Sir A. MacDonnell; but he had received much assistance from him, who, however, had subsequently withdrawn his connection with it. He (Lord Dunraven) justified his action in the matter, which was perfectly open, and described Sir A. MacDonnell as impartial, high-minded, and fearlessly honest.—Lord Ripon (L.) bore testimony to the great services rendered in India by Sir A. MacDonnell.—Lord Rathmore (C.) said the scheme had set the ball of Home Rule rolling again. He hoped Sir A. MacDonnell would be transferred from Ireland.—Lord Lansdowne pointed out that Lord Dunraven's scheme was not before the House, and that Sir E. Carson had only claimed that if Sir A. MacDonnell was its originator, the point should be set at rest. It was clear that he was not the originator. The Chief Secy., as soon as his attention was called to the published scheme, had at once stated that the Govt. could not countenance it, and had told Sir A. MacDonnell that he had been led into an error which they were unable to defend, while fully admitting and recognizing his candour and integrity. Lord Lansdowne traced the career of Sir A. MacDonnell in India, and referred to his appointment in Ireland and the steps he had taken to break down that barrier between classes and to pass the Land Act; but he had never received any instructions covering a policy of the kind embodied in the Dunraven scheme.—Lord Spencer (L.) said he questioned whether Sir A. MacDonnell was blameworthy in any respect in this matter. He asked if the fact of his communication with Lord Dunraven was known to the Lord Lieutenant.—

L—Ireland—GOVERNMENT OF—continued.

Lord Lansdowne said that Lord Dudley was aware that Sir A. MacDonnell was helping Lord Dunraven to discuss the reforms suggested, as he had done previously on the Land and University questions. Feb. 17.

C—In the debate on the Address, Mr. J. Redmond (N.) moved an amendment, describing the system of government in Ireland as opposed to the will of the people and giving them no voice in the management of their own affairs, and with being ineffective, extravagant, and productive of universal discontent and unrest. He asserted that the government of Ireland was condemned by Unionists as well as by Home Rulers, and that the country was ruled by boards manned by the ascendancy party. Armed rebellion would be a duty were there any reasonable chance of success. Sir A. MacDonnell went to Ireland to carry out a policy of concession and reform, but he had been thwarted, and the government of Ireland had broken down. Parliament ought to apply the remedy, by a radical scheme of reform.—Mr. Moore (C.) attacked the Govt. for the appointment of Sir A. MacDonnell, who held pronounced political and religious opinions and refused to be bound by the ordinary rules of the Civil Service. Ulster could not be ruled in that way. He asked who was responsible for Lord Dunraven's devolution scheme. Lord Dudley knew of Sir A. MacDonnell's action in relation to it, and he himself believed that he was not exceeding his instructions. Irish Unionists believed they had been betrayed by their leaders.—Mr. Wyndham (C.), Chief Secy., denied strongly that he had shown favouritism to certain parts of Ireland at the expense of others. As to the devolution incident, he wrote to *The Times* disapproving the proposals for a semi-financial board and for a legislative body, except for private Bills. He went on to describe his relations with Sir Antony MacDonnell, who had been rather a colleague than a secretary. He never instructed him to take steps to introduce devolution, to which he strongly objected. When the Irish Reform Association's manifesto was published, he at once repudiated it, and had no idea that Sir A. MacDonnell had helped to draft the proposals. He greatly regretted the misunderstanding, through which the latter had assisted at the publication of proposals to which the Cabinet objected, without first obtaining the approval of his chief. As to the amendment, there was no middle term between the existing system of government and Home Rule.—Mr. Haldane (L.) said Sir A. MacDonnell had been very hardly used. He should have been either defended or dismissed. His offence was in having tried to administer Ireland in the interests of that country as a whole and not of a particular section.—Lord H. Cecil (C.) said the great mass of the public regarded Home Rule as an extinct issue. The Cabinet had done right to censure Sir A. MacDonnell for doing what they held to be wrong, while commending his general services.—Mr. T. W. Russell (L.) said he should support the amendment, not as a Home Ruler, but because it condemned the system of Irish government.—Mr. Churchill (L.) said Mr. Wyndham was morally responsible for the reform scheme, which deserved respectful attention. Feb. 20.

A resolution giving precedence to the debate was carried by 203 to 145.—Mr. Dillon (N.) protested strongly against the campaign of calumny against Sir A. MacDonnell, when it was known that Lord Dudley approved his action.—Mr. Healy (N.) asked the Unionist members for Ulster, who were striving to retain their ascendancy over the Catholics, to tell the country what their plan for governing Ireland was.—Sir H. C. Bannerman said that he still supported a fundamental alteration in the whole system of Irish government. No one had said a word in favour of the existing system. Sir A. MacDonnell had been selected with full knowledge of his views, and in censuring him the Govt. were inferentially blaming the Viceroy and Chief Secy. He challenged them to produce the whole correspondence. Arbitrary government had resulted in stagnation and want of enterprise, and the propositions contained in the amendment could not be disputed.—Mr. Balfour declared that there had been no concealment, and that Mr. Wyndham had promptly denounced the devolution scheme as soon as he knew of it. Sir A. MacDonnell had no authority to initiate legislative projects independently. If a Civil servant were given such power the Cabinet might find itself committed to a policy of which it had not previously heard. As to Lord Dudley, he, no doubt, did discuss the matter with Sir A. MacDonnell, and he understood from him that Mr. Wyndham knew of it. In this he was mistaken, and in consequence of this mistake—that Lord Dudley thought that the Chief Secy. was aware—the misunderstanding arose, but the honour of neither was in any way affected. Passing to the amendment, he said Home Rule was neither dead nor swooning, but a living and burning question. The Liberal party were being driven by the Nationalists once more. The battle for the Union was not over, and the Unionist party must sink all minor differences.—The amendment was rejected by 286 to 236. Feb. 21.

C—Ireland—GOVERNMENT OF—continued.

Mr. Wyndham stated that the terms of Sir A. MacDonnell's appointment had not been altered, but he had been told that the Chief Secy. should see any matter that was likely to be the subject of debate in the House.—Mr. Redmond (N.) moved the adjournment to call attention to the conditions under which Sir A. MacDonnell held his office, and urged that the situation should be thoroughly cleared up. He demanded the production of the correspondence.—Mr. Wyndham said he was prepared to read the letters, and did so.—Mr. J. Morley (L.) said the correspondence was honourable to both parties, but it showed a picture of the confusion in the Irish government.—Mr. Balfour said the letters gave no support to any idea of devolution. As to the appointment of Sir A. MacDonnell, it was temporary, and did not differ from other Civil appointments. The correspondence showed that he had asked for nothing more than was granted to heads of great departments who had to advise the Govt. The matter had been greatly exaggerated, and the Govt. had now made their position clear, both as to the terms of Sir A. MacDonnell's appointment and as to the policy to which, in an unfortunate moment, he had committed himself, but not them.—Mr. Asquith (L.) said Sir A. MacDonnell had a right to assume that what he did was approved of by the Govt., and yet he was censured.—The motion was rejected by 265 to 223.

Feb. 22.

Mr. Balfour stated that Lord Dudley had expressed unhesitating disapproval of the proposal to invest a legislative body in Ireland with power to deal with measures not in the nature of private Bills.

Feb. 27.

Mr. Balfour announced, with the deepest regret, the resignation of Mr. Wyndham, on the ground, in addition to ill-health, that he felt that the recent controversy had greatly impaired, if not wholly destroyed, his power of doing valuable work in the office which he held. He was unable to make a statement to the House until he was sufficiently restored to health.

March 6.

Mr. Long (C.), the new Chief Secy., said that his relations with Sir A. MacDonnell would be the same as those between himself and the permanent heads of departments in England. The Under Secy. would be able to express opinions on administrative acts and to advise on acts of policy, but everything would be subject to the Chief Secy.'s approval, and he intended to exercise to the full his powers of supervision and control.

April 11.

Mr. Hayden (N.) called attention to the distress in the West of Ireland, and moved a resolution censuring the Govt. for having failed to meet it.—Mr. J. Redmond (N.) declared that the Land Act of 1903 had failed utterly to solve the problem of the chronic poverty in Connaught.—Mr. Atkinson (C.), Atty.-Genl., said it was not humanly possible to devise a sudden remedy for the chronic poverty that prevailed, but the efforts made to improve the conditions of the people had resulted in restricting its area. He described the steps taken by the authorities to meet the distress. The Land Act had only been in operation since November, 1903; and a large amount of land had been already purchased for the benefit of the people.—The resolution was rejected by 192 to 144.

March 14.

Mr. Wyndham explained the reasons for his resignation of the Chief Secretaryship. He said it was due to no difference with the Ministry on any issue of policy, or in regard to the administration of Ireland. He held the maintenance of the Union to be the fundamental principle of Irish policy and plans for devolution to be, from some points of view, worse than Home Rule. Circumstances had convinced him that he could best assist the Govt. and his party as an independent member. For the misunderstandings that had occurred he had been partly to blame. He had always desired to promote social reforms in Ireland, he had never been in favour of a financial board, or of any delegation of large legislative powers. He had failed to give adequate attention to the earlier proceedings of the Irish Reform Association, and to the programme published by them in August, 1904. He was away at the time, and no copy was sent to him; but Sir A. MacDonnell wrote him a letter, the contents of which he could not recall. The Under-Secy., however, was sincerely, though erroneously, under the belief that he would not object to those proposals. Thus there were misunderstandings and misconceptions, and he came to the conclusion that his power to do useful work had ended.—Sir H. C. Bannerman moved a resolution demanding the publication of the correspondence in the matter. He charged the Govt. with inconsistency of policy. The ascendancy party, he said, had driven Mr. Wyndham from office. The Govt. allowed a small fraction of the Irish people to make use of the British Govt. for the purpose of upholding special privileges against the rights and liberties of other Irishmen. Nothing in Mr. Wyndham's explanation affected the main question, which was why Mr. Balfour accepted his resignation. The House

C—Ireland—GOVERNMENT OF—continued.

was entitled to have full information. Lord Dudley had made no secret of his sympathies with the projected reforms, yet he remained at his post. The English people would not for long regard as true Unionists a party that flattered, cajoled, and then abandoned Ireland.—Mr. W. O'Brien (N.) said Mr. Wyndham's one mistake was committed when he surrendered at the bidding of the Orange faction.—Mr. Moore (C.) protested against the retention of Sir A. McDonnell, who was influenced by political bias, and was regarded as a Nationalist partisan.—Mr. Dillon (N.) complained that the real facts of the case were concealed. The Govt. should state clearly why Sir A. McDonnell was censured.—Mr. Balfour denied that there had been any new departure in Irish policy when Mr. Wyndham entered the Cabinet. The points discussed between him and Sir A. McDonnell were the maintenance of law and order, land purchase, co-ordination, and the University question, which were entirely different from devolution. Mr. Wyndham was quite justified in seeking to bring together the contending parties, but no departure from Unionist principles was contemplated. Devolution would be worse than Home Rule, for it would not satisfy the Nationalists, and was repudiated by the loyalist minority. He described the first duty of the Govt. as being to secure obedience to the law and respect for private rights. The Union was necessary, on Imperial grounds, and because Ireland needed the powerful support of Great Britain.—Mr. Asquith (L.) having spoken, the motion was rejected by 315 to 252.

May 9.

L—Referring to a Nationalist meeting in Co. Monaghan, where an inflammatory address suggesting outrage and murder was delivered, Lord Londonderry said that care would be taken that the power of the United Irish League did not increase, and Mr. Long, the Chief Secy., would insist on law and order being upheld.

May 25.

C—In Supply, on the vote for the Chief-Secy.'s Office, Mr. J. Redmond attacked the administration in Ireland, and the appointment of Mr. Long, who, he said, desired to tighten the grip of the Irish minority upon affairs. The Land Act was administered at the dictation of the Executive so as to destroy its usefulness, and bogus outrages were being manufactured. The Executive were now following a provocative course which would create lawlessness and disturbance. Such a policy would never lead to conciliation. He moved to reduce the vote.—Mr. Moore (C.) expressed satisfaction at the recent change of policy in Ireland, but said he could not have confidence in Lord Dudley or Sir A. McDonnell.—Other members having spoken, Mr. Long said that if by "governing Ireland according to Irish ideas" Home Rule was meant, the Govt. were unalterably opposed to it. A policy of conciliation was compatible with strong government, and the two policies must proceed hand in hand. He desired to accelerate the operation of the Land Act. The charge of manufacturing crime so as to justify coercion and get rid of Sir A. McDonnell, he indignantly repudiated. Ireland was free from ordinary crime, but in places there had been some deplorable actions, which, if continued, must undermine society. He was determined to do his best to protect life and property.—The reduction was rejected by 145 to 98.

May 25.

Mr. J. Redmond moved the adjournment as a censure on the Govt. for putting the Crimes Act in operation in Galway, which, he said, was absolutely free from crime.—Mr. J. Gordon (L.U.) read several local resolutions in which the graziers of Galway were threatened.—Mr. Long denied that he had been influenced by bogus outrages. Overt crime had decreased in Ireland, but illegal pressure was exercised on holders of grazing lands. Special measures were justified by the condition of some districts.—The motion was rejected by 176 to 136.

July 4.

In Supply, on the vote for law charges and criminal prosecutions, Mr. J. Devlin (N.) moved a reduction and called attention to prosecutions in Galway for tumultuous and unlawful assembly and for intimidation.—Mr. Atkinson replied.—The amendment was rejected by 269 to 200.

July 25.

HOME RULE.—Mr. Tuff (C.) called attention to the speeches of members of the Opposition on the question of Home Rule, and moved that, in view of their leaders' conflicting statements, Sir H. C. Bannerman ought explicitly to declare whether or not it was his intention to recommend to the electors of the United Kingdom the policy of establishing a Parliament in Ireland.—Sir H. C. Bannerman said the motion was intended to provide the Unionist party with a field day on which they could show some appearance of unity. The question raised by it was one of the gravest that could affect the country. He disputed the right of an hon. member to challenge his opinions upon it, but they were well known, and twenty years' experience had strengthened them. Did the present system of government enjoy the confidence of any section of the Irish people? The old remedy was coercion, but England had become sick of it. The elective principle evolving popular control was the only principle which would avail, but he declined to go into the details of any scheme.—Mr. J. Redmond said

C—Ireland—HOME RULE—continued.

the Irish party would not budge one inch on this question. The existing Govt. was one of usurpation. Home Rule was an urgent and insistent question, which would knock loudly at the door of the next Parliament.—Mr. Balfour said it was evident that nothing short of the Bills of 1886 or 1893 would be accepted, and the leader of the Opposition had not made his views clear or disclosed his policy for the next election. He could not do so without being repudiated by members of his own party. If the Liberals obtained a large majority in the next Parliament then the Nationalists might whistle for Home Rule, but, if a small majority, then it would be, "in Heaven's name justice for Ireland." Home Rule for Ireland would be fatal to Ireland and to England; and the Unionist party were absolutely unanimous that the unity of the kingdom should be preserved.—The debate was adjourned, and was not resumed.

April 12

LABOURERS.—In the debate on the Address, Capt. Donelan (N.) moved an amendment regretting that no legislation was proposed dealing with the condition of the labourers in Ireland.—Mr. Atkinson (C.) Atty.-Genl., argued that the Govt. Bill of 1904 carried out their pledges and that they were not answerable for its failure. They were willing to expedite schemes for cottages, but could not provide money at a cheaper rate.—Mr. J. Redmond said the Bill of 1904 was worthless.—The amendment was rejected by 228 to 184.

March 1.

LAND QUESTION.—Mr. K. O'Brien (N.) moved a resolution that Ministers had not fulfilled expectations as to reinstatement of evicted tenants, and asking for fresh legislation.—Mr. J. Redmond said that while the number of evicted tenants was 4,550, the number reinstated was only 137 in all. The Land Act had been a complete failure as far as they were concerned.—Mr. Atkinson (C.), Atty.-Genl., denied that the 4,550 claims were all genuine, and said that a large majority of the farms were in the occupation of planters, or held by the landlords, or let to graziers. The landlords declined to evict the planters. The Commissioners were endeavouring to benefit the evicted tenants by securing untenanted land in order to increase uneconomic holdings.—Mr. Morley said one charge against the Govt. was that they had limited and curtailed the Commissioners' action.—The motion was rejected by 220 to 182.

March 7.

In Supply, on a supplementary vote for the Irish Land Commission, the Nationalist members raised several questions relating to the Land Act of 1903, and Mr. Cullinan moved a reduction.—Mr. Atkinson said he would be glad to have more funds for the Estates Commissioners, as there was a glut of applications, shewing that the Act was a success. The reinstatement of evicted tenants was progressing.—The amendment was rejected by 246 to 218, and after the closure had been carried, the vote was passed after another division.

March 9.

In the debate on a vote on account for Civil Services, Mr. Blake (N.) moved a reduction to call attention to matters connected with the Irish Land Act. Other members having spoken, Mr. Long (C.), Chief Secy., replied, stating that the Govt. would give attention to the glut of work in the Land Court.—The reduction was negatived by 224 to 150.

March 20.

Mr. Ffrench (N.) moved a resolution condemning the Land Act as a failure, and in favour of compulsory purchase.—Mr. Long denied the contention. Advances up to 20 millions had already been applied for, and the average reduction in the tenants' annual payments was 25·9 per cent. For two years this was a good record. Under compulsory purchase the land would not be obtained on cheaper terms.—The resolution was rejected by 139 to 104.

March 21

Mr. T. P. O'Connor (N.) moved the adjournment to call attention to the action of the Govt. in assisting the landlord to evict a tenant at Dursey Island. He complained that naval forces had been used to evict one man, on an almost barren island.—Mr. Long replied that the sheriff called for aid in carrying out the decree of a Court, and the Executive Govt. had no choice but to obey. The law was the same in every part of the United Kingdom. The police had carried out their duty with a *minimum* of violence.—The motion was rejected by 134 to 74.

May 3.

Lord Dunraven called attention to an *interim* report of the Estates Commissioners under the Act of 1903, and the Govt. regulations, which he said nullified the intentions of Parliament.—Lord Londonderry disputed this assertion, and explained the action of the Irish Govt.

July 14

—In Supply, on the vote for the Irish Land Commission, Mr. Long explained his proposals for expediting the work under the Land Act. The purchase applications involved nearly 28 millions. The Treasury had issued stock to the amount of nearly 10 millions, so that a sum of about 18 millions was required. It was not desirable to issue more than 5 millions a year, and the best way to relieve the block of business experimentally would be to alter the Act, so as to enable vendors who were willing to

C—Ireland—LAND QUESTION—*continued.*

do so to accept part of the purchase-money in stock instead of cash. He proposed that two-thirds should be the *maximum* so payable, and the stock would be taken at its face value. If vendors were willing, purchasing would not be affected injuriously, and the landlords who fell in with the scheme would derive some advantages. But it would be an optional matter.—Mr. J. Redmond moved to reduce the vote, and said the scheme was proposed without consultation with the Irish representatives. The Act of 1903 had broken down. It had failed to put an end to the land war, for the congestion in the West continued, the cattle ranches had not been touched, and little or nothing had been done for the evicted tenants. The new regulations of the Estates Commissioners had placed almost insuperable difficulties in the way of their obtaining untenanted land for the settlement of evicted tenants and for the improvement of holdings.—Col. Saunderson (C.) approved of Mr. Long's plan for expediting sales as a partial solution of the financial deadlock.—Mr. T. W. Russell (L.) said the instructions to the Commissioners were one-sided, and the landlords in the West were refusing to sell, preferring to deal directly with their tenants at exorbitant prices.—Mr. Atkinson (C.) said the main object of the Act was to convert the tenants into owners by voluntary process, and the Govt. could not allow it to be made compulsory by the agency of intimidation and crime.—Mr. Long said that the Act had not failed, and also that the Congested Districts Board had dealt with, in all, 215,000 acres.—On a division Mr. Redmond's amendment was carried by 199 to 196—majority, 3. The Govt. were therefore defeated. (See under "Government, Defeat of the," *ante.*) *July 20.*

Mr. Balfour stated that the Govt. intended to adhere to their regulations for the Irish Estates Commissioners, and that if Mr. Long's Bill was opposed by the Nationalist members it would not be proceeded with. *July 25.*

RAILWAYS.—Mr. O'Shaughnessy (N.) moved a resolution declaring that excessive railway rates and defective transit facilities were a bar to the material advancement of Ireland and should receive immediate attention.—Mr. Atkinson (C.) said the question was largely one of capital, which had to be found by England. The Govt. would accept the resolution, which was carried. *March 15.*

TOWN TENANTS BILL.—Mr. P. O'Brien (N.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to give the tenants of urban holdings in Ireland a right to compensation for improvements in the premises.—Sir J. Colomb (C.) moved its rejection, and the Govt. leaving the question open, the Bill was read a second time by 146 to 89, and referred to the Grand Committee on Law. *March 24.*

The Bill was reported on *July 10*, and further considered. *July 18.*

C—Labour Questions—**COAL MINES.**—Mr. Rickett (L.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to compel employers to provide further facilities for check-weighing in coal mines.—Agreed to, and referred to the Standing Committee on Trade. *March 31.*

The Bill subsequently passed. (See *Statutes*, 5 Edw. VII., cap. 9, *post.*)

MINES—EIGHT HOURS BILL.—Mr. Jacoby (L.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to limit work underground, for youths under 18, to eight hours a day from bank to bank. After much discussion, on familiar lines, the motion was carried by 190 to 132. *March 17.*

L—SHOPS (SUNDAY CLOSING) BILL.—Lord Avebury (L.U.) moved the 2nd R. of this Bill to prohibit the Sunday opening of shops and the sale of articles in the streets, by adding to the penalties under the existing law, but exempting the sale of intoxicating liquor, tobacco, and newspapers. The Bill allowed the sale of milk, vegetables, fruit, &c., up to 9 a.m.—After some discussion the 2nd R. was agreed to, and the Bill was referred to a Select Committee. *March 14.*

On the motion to go into Committee on the return of the Bill from the Select Committee, Lord Lansdowne described the Bill as a piece of patchwork which could not with advantage be passed. It would operate unfairly and oppress small traders.—Lord Spencer (L.) agreed that it was doubtful whether it would be judicious to pass the Bill.—The motion to go into Committee was rejected by 35 to 14. *June 28.*

C—TRADE UNIONS BILL.—Mr. Whittaker (L.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to make it lawful for the agents of a trade union to picket premises for the purpose of peacefully persuading any person to abstain from working; and for a combination to do any act in furtherance of a trade dispute if such act could be done by one person with impunity; and to exempt a Trade Union from liability for the action of any of its members.—Sir T. Wrightson (C.) moved the rejection of the Bill on the ground that the Royal Commission appointed in 1903 had not reported.—Mr. Asquith (L.) supported the Bill, maintaining that recent legal decisions had made it necessary. The law of conspiracy and agency had been interpreted in a way which the Legislature did not contemplate, and the legitimate exercise of the right of picketing had been

C—Labour Questions—TRADE UNIONS BILL—continued.

curtailed. Peaceful suasion must be permitted. Liability to civil proceedings in cases which were removed from the criminal law of conspiracy by the Act of 1875 should be abolished, and protection should be restored to trade union funds, which had been taken away by the Taff Vale case. The Bill should be referred to a standing committee.—Sir R. Finlay (L.U.), Atty.-Genl., argued that trade combinations ought not to be exempted from the general law without waiting for the Commission's report. The third clause proposed that trade unions should be exempted from a pecuniary liability which attached to all corporations and individuals. They were, under the ordinary law, exempt from liability for acts which they had not authorised. The unions might adopt the simple expedient of separating the funds for fighting purposes from those available for sick pay. The second clause would legalize boycotting, and might enable combinations of employers to retaliate. Peaceful persuasion unaccompanied by "watching or besetting" entailed no liability under the law, but the Bill would legalize watching and besetting even if it were a "nuisance" at common law. The Bill would put trade unions above the law. He should vote against it; but the Govt. would put no pressure on members.—The closure having been carried by 244 to 123 the rejection of the Bill was negatived by a majority of 97, and the 2nd R. was agreed to by 252 to 130. The Bill was afterwards sent to the Standing Committee on Law.

March 10.

In the Standing Committee, on Cl. 1 (legalizing picketing for peacefully obtaining or communicating information; and for peacefully persuading to work or abstain from working), Mr. Atherley-Jones (L.) moved to legalize picketing for the purpose of advising men not to enter into a contract, or lawfully to determine the employment. The picket to be limited to three persons.—Negatived.—Mr. Galloway (C.) proposed to limit the picket to two persons.—Mr. Burns (L.) opposed the amendment, and said they might just as well prohibit picketing altogether.—After much debate the amendment was withdrawn.

April 3.

Mr. Cripps (C.) moved to insert words providing that the right of peaceful picketing should not include anything in the way of molestation or intimidation.—Mr. Whittaker opposed, as all offences against the person were punishable by the ordinary law. The question of nuisance was more difficult, but the amendment would make all peaceful picketing impossible. The promoters would accept words limiting it to acts done "in a reasonable manner and without threat or intimidation." The trade unions did not desire to do wrong.—Sir R. Reid (L.) contended that it was far better to say in plain simple English what people might lawfully do.—Sir E. Carson (C.), Solr. Genl., supported the limitation proposed.—Sir C. Dilke (L.) said it would wreck the Bill, as it would leave the Judges to decide whether an act was "calculated" to lead to intimidation.—On a division, 26 voted for and 26 against the amendment, and the Chairman gave his vote for the "Noes."

April 5.

Mr. Galloway moved to prevent picketing at a man's home.—Mr. Burns said the words proposed to be deleted were in Section 5 and contended that workmen had the right to go to the house of a hesitating fellow workman to persuade him peacefully.—Rejected by 32 to 18.—Mr. Galloway moved words to prevent a person from being followed about from place to place. The first sub-section was carried by 28 to 23.—Mr. Galloway moved to allow picketing "for the purpose of protecting any person at work or going to or returning from work."—Negatived by 29 to 24.—Sir C. Renshaw (C.) moved that the law relating to riot, unlawful assembly, nuisance, breach of the peace, or sedition, or any offence against the person, State, or Sovereign should not be affected by the Bill.—The amendment was rejected by 28 to 23.

April 12.

Mr. Galloway moved to add a proviso that no persons should, after being requested by any person annoyed by his conduct, or by any constable instructed by such person, to move away, so act as wilfully to obstruct, insult, or annoy such person.—Carried by 20 to 17. The Clause was carried by 27 to 12.

On Cl. 2, which ran as follows:—"An agreement or combination by two or more persons to do or procure to be done any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be ground for an action, if such act when committed by one person would not be ground for an action," Mr. Duke (C.) moved to render illegal acts which "caused damage or loss."—Sir E. Reid said that a body of workmen ought not to be liable to an action if they said to their employer that they would not work with a particular man.—The amendment was defeated by 25 to 24.

May 3.

Mr. Whittaker stated that the acceptance of Mr. Galloway's amendment to Cl. 1 (*May 3*) was regarded by the promoters of the Bill as reducing it to an absurdity. He moved that the Bill be not further proceeded with.—Sir E. Carson said this was an attempt to get rid of a Bill which could not possibly pass this year. The amendment simply provided that no one should act so as wilfully to obstruct, insult or annoy

C—Labour Questions—TRADE UNIONS BILL—continued.

another. Were they to understand that "peaceful picketing" included such acts? The Labour members were trying to dictate to the Committee.—Mr. Atherley Jones (L.) threw the responsibility for the loss of the Bill upon the Govt.—The motion was rejected by 26 to 22.—The consideration of Cl. 2 was resumed.—Sir E. Carson opposed it as a whole, as a bad example of class legislation, making the law of conspiracy in trade disputes different from conspiracy in other relations.—The promoters of the Bill thereupon intimated their intention to refuse to take any further part in the discussion and left their places.—Cl. 2 was then struck out of the Bill.—On Cl. 3 (disallowing actions against trade unions for damages by reason of the action of any member thereof) Sir C. Renshaw (C.) moved an addition, disallowing such actions unless the acts complained of were done by a person who could lawfully be held to be an agent of the union, or unless the acts were ratified by the union. It also exempted the benevolent or charitable funds of the union from liability for damages due to acts done in furtherance of trade disputes. This was carried, and the clause, as amended, agreed to. The Bill was ordered to be reported to the House. May 8.

It was afterwards withdrawn by its promoters.

***UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN BILL.**—Mr. G. Balfour (C.), Pres. Local Govt. Bd., introduced a Bill to set up a local body in each metropolitan borough and a central body for the whole, whose duty would be to inquire into the cases of applicants for employment and to classify them according as they were proper objects of ordinary Poor Law relief or persons unable to obtain work from exceptional causes. The central body would supervise the local bodies and establish labour exchanges and registries. The local bodies would endeavour to obtain employment for applicants, but were not to provide work. This power would be in the central body and be discretionary, and they would be able to draw to a very limited extent upon the rates. The organisation for the country differed from that proposed for London. The central funds would be supplied partly by voluntary contributions.—Read a first time. April 18.

Mr. G. Balfour moved the 2nd R. of the Bill. He pointed out that it did not pretend to deal with the whole question, but was designed to assist a limited class and to exclude loafers, casual labourers and men out of work through their own fault. It would benefit respectable workmen temporarily out of work from causes beyond their control. For 20 years local authorities had at times given relief by special employment, without disfranchisement, and their action been had approved by committees of the House. If the Bill passed, employment would be given under proper conditions, and a permanent machinery would be set up for organization of relief. The difficulty of discriminating between those who ought to be relieved by employment and those who ought not, was, no doubt, great, but it was not impossible. The rates were only to be drawn upon to defray the cost of establishing local and central bodies, to provide and maintain labour exchanges, to assist migration and emigration, and to acquire, equip and maintain farm colonies. Farm colonies could not be improvised in times of distress, but should be established for persons who could be trained to agriculture and who would then emigrate or go from town to country life. To prevent the unemployed in the country being attracted to London, a residential qualification of not less than 12 months would be proposed.—Sir G. Bartley (C.) moved an amendment hostile to the Bill as destructive of self-reliance and independence among the poor.—Mr. Buxton (L.) admitted that it involved risks, but the House ought to be prepared to take them.—Mr. H. Lawson (C.) hoped that the measure would be made compulsory everywhere.—Mr. Cripps (C.) protested against teaching the thriftless that they had a right of employment at the expense of the thrifty.—Mr. Long (C.) said the opponents of the Bill had not proposed any practical alternatives. The labour difficulty of last winter had impressed him greatly, and the House ought not to tell the deserving unemployed in times of distress that nothing could be done for them. Under the Poor Law system, a man temporarily unable to maintain himself must either starve or become a pauper. The Bill would effect reform without weakening the foundations of the Poor Law. The amendment was rejected by 228 to 11 and the Bill was read a second time. June 20.

Mr. Balfour stated that the Bill could only pass if it were treated as non-controversial, and even then the part of it which would enable labour to be paid for out of the rates must be dropped. July 13

In Committee, Mr. G. Balfour moved to omit the words sanctioning the use of the rates for the payment of labour on farm colonies, and other matters.—Carried by 182 to 108. Other amendments were considered, and the Bill was read a third time Aug. 7, and subsequently passed the House of Lords. (See *Statutes*, 5 Edw. VII., cap. 18, *post*.)

Labour Questions—continued.

L—*WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BILL.—Lord Belper (L.U.) moved the 2nd R. of this Bill, one of the objects being to do away with uncertainty as to the extent of liability. Discretion would be more largely left to the Court. The Bill included a number of trades and occupations not under the existing law: it made the operation of the Act of 1897 more simple and certain by doing away with litigation, and securing fair compensation in dangerous occupations.—After some discussion the Bill was read a second time.

April 4.

In Committee an amendment by Lord Davey (L.) providing that notice of an accident should be given within 14 days after the accident (instead of six) was defeated by 56 to 18. The Bill passed through Committee and was subsequently read a third time.

May 9.

C—Mr. Akers-Douglas (C.), Home Secy., moved the 2nd R., and stated the changes which it would effect in the Act of 1897, as recommended by the report of a departmental committee in 1903. Seamen were not included because they could be best dealt with by extending the Merchant Shipping Act. He hoped the Bill would relieve both employers and workmen from anomalies and hardships by simplifying the working of the Act of 1897, making it less expensive, and removing the temptation to litigation.—Mr. Tennant (L.) moved an amendment in favour of including provisions for compensation for injury to health in "dangerous trades."—The debate was adjourned.

June 5.
The Bill was subsequently withdrawn.

C—Land Values Bill.—Mr. Trevelyan (L.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to enact that all valuation lists for local rates should contain a separate assessment of land values, that where houses were unoccupied the land alone should be rated, and that where the land value of premises exceeded the present rateable value, rates should be paid thereon.—Mr. Remnant (C.) moved to reject the Bill, and moved an amendment declaring that reform of local taxation must be by legislation securing fair and equitable results to all classes.—Mr. Asquith (L.) supported the Bill as leading to a reduction in the rates.

—Sir J. Rolleston (C.) contended that no one ought to be rated on speculative values.—Mr. Grant-Lawson (C.), Secy. Local Govt. Bd., said he regarded this as a confiscating measure. The local spending authorities thought that they had discovered a gold mine, but no Commission or Committee had recommended it. There was enormous practical difficulty in valuing sites apart from structures, and enormous expenditure would be entailed. If a community wanted land for any lawful purpose it could obtain it by Provisional Order.—The amendment was rejected by 202 to 112, and the 2nd R. was agreed to, *April 14.*—The Bill was subsequently dropped.

L—Legal Questions.—***CRIMINAL CASES BILL.**—Lord Halsbury (C.), Ld. Chancellor, moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to give power to the High Court to compel a case to be stated on points of law arising in criminal trials, and to permit the re-trial at assizes of cases tried at quarter-sessions.—Agreed to.

May 9.

The Bill was subsequently withdrawn in the House of Commons.

L—Licensing.—***INTOXICATING LIQUORS (HOURS OF CLOSING) BILL.**—The Abp. of Canterbury moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to give power to licensing justices to impose conditions as to hours of closing of public-houses, except for guests in hotels; the justices to have regard to representations from inhabitants and resolutions of local authorities.—Lord Wemyss (C.) opposed the Bill as another attempt to worry the publican by fresh restrictive legislation.—Lord Belper (L.U.) also opposed the principle of the Bill as throwing upon local justices the duty which ought to be prescribed by Parliament.—Lord Halsbury (C.), Ld. Chancellor, said the Bill would do nothing to reduce drunkenness, and that recent legislation ought to be allowed a trial.—The Bill was rejected by 66 to 60.

May 29.

C—LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOCAL VETO (SCOTLAND) BILL.—Mr. Craig (L.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to give the inhabitants of local areas the right to prohibit the sale of intoxicants at any time, or to limit the hours during which they could be sold.—Sir L. McIver (L.U.) opposed the Bill as an unwarrantable interference with private rights, and as class legislation affecting the poor but not the rich.—Mr. Dickson (C.), Ld. Advocate, said the Bill made no provision for compensation, nor did it give a reasonable notice. A chance majority was given extreme powers in licensing matters over a whole district.—Sir R. Reid (L.) said that local option, if granted to Scotland, was not likely to be largely exercised.—The Bill was rejected by 142 to 109.

May 5.

SUNDAY CLOSING BILL.—Mr. Perks (L.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to prohibit in England the sale on Sunday of wine, spirits and beer to anyone except a *bona fide* traveller or lodger.—Sir J. Fergusson (C.) moved its rejection, contending that it interfered unduly with the liberty of the subject.—Mr. Cochrane (L.U.), Under Secy., said this was an extreme measure; and it had not been shown to be necessary. The

C—Licensing—SUNDAY CLOSING BILL—continued.

only logical conclusion of the arguments on its behalf was total prohibition. Sunday-closing in Scotland had led to illegitimate drinking.—The Bill was rejected by 114 to 108. *May 26.*

C—Local Government.—WOMEN.—Dr. Shipman (L.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to make women eligible for election to county and borough councils, on the same conditions as men.—Sir W. Tomlinson (C.) moved its rejection, but after debate the amendment was rejected by 175 to 25, and the 2nd R. was carried after another division. *March 31.*

C—London Questions.—EDUCATION.—Sir W. Anson, speaking on the condition of the non-provided schools in London, said that the condemnation by the County Council of many voluntary schools raised serious questions of municipal administration and expenditure. In any case any deficiency of accommodation would have had to be supplied by the public at some time. The burden had not been increased by the Education Act.—The discussion was continued by other members. *April 18.*

PORT AND DOCKS BILL.—Mr. Benn (L.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill similar to the Govt. Bill of 1894, but giving a larger representation to the London County Council.—Lord A. Compton (L.U.) spoke against it, and Mr. Bonar Law (C.), representing the Govt., insisted that a subject of such importance must be dealt with by the Govt., if at all.—The Bill was rejected by 191 to 123. *April 13.*

TRAMWAYS.—Mr. Whitmore (C.), on consideration of the London County Council (Tramways) Bill, moved to strike out the clauses sanctioning tramways on Blackfriars and Westminster Bridges and the Embankment. On a division the numbers (171) were equal, and the Speaker voted with the "noes" so as to enable the Committee to consider the matter. *April 3.*

L—On the 2nd R. of the Bill, Lord Ridley (C.) moved its rejection, and after much debate the motion was carried by 64 to 33. *July 18.*

C—Marriage Law.—Col. Denny (C.) moved the 2nd R. of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, being the same measure as that which was carried in 1903, with some alterations to meet the objections of opponents.—Mr. Boscawen (C.) repeated the arguments against the Bill and moved its rejection.—After long debate the 2nd R. was carried by 149 to 64, and the Bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Law after another division. *April 7.*

L—Earl Russell (L.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to amend the law of divorce.—Rejected by 44 to 4. *Aug. 1.*

MINES BILLS.—See under LABOUR QUESTIONS.

C—Motor-Cars.—On the vote for the Local Government Board in Committee of Supply there was a long discussion on the subject of motor-cars.—Mr. Long (C.) said that when president of the Local Government Board he had never promised that local authorities would be given discretionary power to impose speed limits. The final decision must in all cases rest with that Board. There was danger in a speed limit, because careless people thought they could always drive at the *maximum* rate.—Mr. Soares moved to reduce the salary of the President, describing the state of things on some of the roads as intolerable. Fines did not vindicate the law, and power to imprison a reckless driver should be given.—Mr. A. Stanley (C.), as chairman of the Automobile Club, said that the club had determined to expel members who transgressed. The one blot in the Act was the speed limit, which ought to be abolished, and the law should require people to drive with due regard to the public safety, with heavier penalties for breach of it.—Sir H. Fowler (L.) said that local authorities ought to be given more power to regulate motor traffic.—Mr. G. Balfour, Pres. Local Govt. Bd., agreed that public safety could be better secured without the speed limit. The existing Act would be reintroduced in 1906 in an amended form, and in the meantime there would be a full enquiry. *June 1.*

L—Lord Windsor (C.), First Commr. of Works, stated that he had placed temporary restrictions on the use of Hyde Park by motor-cars on the grounds of noise, dust, danger, and smell. *July 3.*

C—Mr. Balfour announced that an enquiry into the working of the Motor Car Act would be conducted by a Royal Commission. *July 10.*

L—Navy, The.—Lord Ellenborough (C) called attention to the public danger which might arise during the first few days of a contest with a first-class Power, and asked whether the Admiralty had power to check the dissemination of news and to take other precautions against attack.—Lord Selborne (L.U.), First Lord of the Admy., said the difficulties of a naval invasion had been greatly underrated. The matter was engaging the attention of the Defence Committee. No change was necessary in

L—Navy, The—continued.

the law for securing the country against surprise, and existing powers were adequate. The Japanese had had full power to prevent the dissemination of news and the question ought to be considered here. March 3.

G—On going into Supply on the Navy Estimates, Mr. Pretymann made the usual statement as to naval policy, premising that naval administration had never been, and ought not to be, treated as a party question. Explaining the published statement, he said there was a large reduction in expenditure. Reforms were being carried out in the redistribution of the Fleet and the elimination of out-of-date ships. Increased mobility would avoid the multiplication of naval bases, and would enable the Admiralty to reduce the number of ships. Armoured cruisers and wireless telegraphy were two important new factors on which the scheme of the Admiralty was primarily based; the number of ships removed from the first line was about 160, and heavy expenses would be incurred only for vessels which would be instantaneously ready for war. The training system at Osborne, he said, was an unqualified success. Greater latitude had been given to officers in regard to gunnery. Thirteen submarines had been built and ten more were building; all had so far proved reliable. The programme of new construction was based on considerations of efficiency alone.—Mr. E. Robertson (L.) asked for a full list of the ships that were to be removed and other information.—Mr. McCrae (L.) moved an amendment approving of the reduction in the Estimates, but regretting that still further relief had not been obtained by negotiations with Foreign Powers for a general reduction of naval armaments.—Rejected by 220 to 164.

After further discussion the closure was carried by 249 to 198, and, after another division, the House went into Committee, and the vote for men was put from the chair *pro forma*, but not proceeded with. March 7.

Mr. E. Robertson, on the vote for men, complained that sufficient information had not been given and moved to report progress.—Mr. Pretymann replied, and the motion was rejected by 181 to 160.—Mr. E. Robertson contended that the reasons for the expenditure in 1904 and in the preceding year had never been made plain.—Mr. Pretymann said that as to the distribution of the Fleet, he deprecated discussion of details: the subject should be regarded as a whole, considered from the point of view of the capacity of the Fleet. The essential feature was extreme mobility, which enabled it to command a very much larger area without multiplying bases. The Admiralty had increased the fighting efficiency of the Fleet and at the same time reduced the Estimates by £3,500,000, by laying up a number of ships which would not need repairing. Great attention had been paid recently to night-firing, Morris-tube practice, the improvement of gun-sighting, and the administration of dockyards. The proposed naval base at Rosyth was still regarded as of great eventual value, but the policy to be pursued in 1905 was not yet decided.—Lord G. Hamilton (C.) warmly approved of the main features of the naval policy. In time of war our fleets should be concentrated in certain places, no matter what the consequences might be to commerce. There should be a small permanent committee appointed to consider designs of ships, and a change would be made in our system of harbour defence by entrusting it to the Marines.—Eventually the closure was carried by 205 to 141, and vote was passed after another division. March 13.

On the wages vote, the discussion was continued.—Mr. Pretymann replied on many points which had been raised. He justified the punishment of lads by birching or caning, as being better for boys than confinement. There was no foundation for the charge that punishment had been inflicted unjustly or cruelly. As to destroyers, they were quite up to date. Every new ship would be constructed to carry oil fuel as well as coal. There was no intention to return to the use of Belleville boilers.—Mr. Labouchere moved to reduce the vote by £600,000, equivalent to the wages of 10,000 men, contending that as 160 ships were to be removed from the commissioned list the *personnel* was unnecessarily large. Negatived by 262 to 128.—Mr. MacNeill proposed a reduction as a protest against flogging by birch and cane in the Navy.—Mr. Pretymann repeated that any definite charge of cruelty would be at once enquired into. Boys in the *Britannia* were liable to the same corporal punishment as those in the seaman class. The amendment, after closure, was rejected by a majority of 84, and the vote was passed after another division. March 14.

The discussion of the Navy Estimates was resumed, on the vote for works, &c.—Mr. Lee (C.) Secy. to the Army, said there was a decrease in the total expenditure, but an increase under certain heads. As to Rosyth the proposals of the Admiralty would be communicated to Parliament on the Loan Bill.—Mr. Whitley (L.) moved to reduce the vote, objecting to expenditure on works at Wei-hai-wei.—Mr. Lee explained that the money was for dredging a safe anchorage. Wei-hai-wei was to be used as a sanatorium.—

O—Navy, The—continued.

Negated by 202 to 118.—Mr. Whitley moved a reduction, objecting to the expenditure on a cold-meat storage at Gibraltar.—Mr. Pretymann said the store would provide for the wants of the garrison in the event of its isolation.—Negated by 151 to 101.—Mr. Whitley moved to reduce the vote for the Commander-in-Chief's residence at Chatham.—Rejected by a majority of 56.—The vote was then agreed to.—On the vote for the Admiralty, Mr. MacNeill protested against caning or birching boys in the Navy.—Mr. Pretymann justified judicious punishment as being better for growing boys than detention. The Admiralty were determined to prevent mock Court-martial in the gun-room. *May 18.*

L—Lord Spencer (L.) called attention to the First Lord's published statements, and moved for returns. He criticised the great increase in the Estimates in recent years, and asked if some fixed factor could not be arrived at. The two-Power standard had been exceeded, although Russia could now be left out of the calculation. About 120 ships had been condemned, on which large sums had been expended. He doubted whether the enormous Estimates were justified.—Lord Goschen (C.) said the two-Power standard was gone, and so long as vast changes were going on abroad it was impossible to lay down any standard. The whole situation had changed and the expenditure was justified.—Lord Selborne said the Admiralty had directed their entire efforts to increasing the rapidity of construction which was absolutely necessary in view of development of other Naval Powers. He had never advocated a three-Power standard, which would be too great a drain on our strength; but we must balance one Power against the other, and our preparations did not go beyond that.—Lord Spencer withdrew his motion. *March 21.*

G—On Report of a vote for naval works, buildings and repairs, a discussion took place on the cost of the buildings at Gibraltar, the loan of £50,000 to N.S. Wales for store buildings, and the dredging at Wei-hai-wei. An amendment to the vote was negated by a majority of 58. *June 5.*

The Shipbuilding vote was considered in Supply, and a general discussion took place.—Mr. Pretymann justified the decision to get rid of obsolete ships. The increase of efficiency was enormous, and economy would be effected in addition. The condemned ships would be of no value in war as they could not defend our commerce against modern armoured cruisers. The Fleet would have to protect our merchant ships in war as well as to destroy the enemy's fleet. As to Admiralty designs, they could not be made public from year to year as had been proposed.—Sir C. Dilke (L.) said it would be wise on the part of Ministers to be a little more communicative.—Sir J. Colomb (C.) said the war in the East had proved that the line-of-battle ship decided an action, and not the torpedo-boat. The nation that was unprepared was lost.—Mr. Kearley (L.) complained that workmen at Devonport were being discharged in large numbers.—Mr. Pretymann said it was not true that the policy of the Admiralty had been suddenly changed, but it had been largely influenced by the teaching of the naval war between Russia and Japan. As to submarines, they were not more liable to accidents than other vessels. The Admiralty would be glad if they had never been invented; but they could not neglect to build them, as they were now a necessary factor in naval warfare. Stationary submarine mining defences were now considered to be a mistake and would be replaced mainly by gun power and by submarines. It was not intended to keep a large force in the Pacific with a view to obtaining the mastery of that ocean. We only wanted the same freedom for our commerce as was enjoyed by other nations; and our vessels in Australia and China were sufficient to protect British trade and interests. As to dockyard labour, Parliament could not be asked to vote money for men whose services were not required, but the process of dismissal was being carried out gradually.—An amendment by Mr. K. Hardie was rejected by 116 votes to 70, and the vote was passed. *June 29.*

On Report of the vote for shipbuilding, &c., various questions were discussed, including submarines, the naval station at Wei-hai-wei, and salvage appliances at dockyards.—A motion by Mr. Whitley (L.) to reduce the vote by £100 was closed (157 to 32), and rejected (115 to 84).—The wages of the dockyard workmen were also debated, and the vote was carried after closure by 115 to 74. *July 12.*

L—Lord Brassey (L.) called attention to the report of the Select Committee on steamship subsidies and to the reserves of the Navy in ships and men.—Lord Linlithgow replied. *July 17.*

G—The Opposition divided on a formal resolution for the introduction of the Naval Works Bill, which was carried by 222 to 143. *July 18.*

On a financial resolution moved for the same purpose, Mr. Lee explained that the total expenditure at Rosyth would be £2,500,000, at Chatham £70,000, and for Coast-guard purposes £200,000. In the next two years it was proposed to spend £5,835,000.

C—Navy, The—continued.

The system of Loan Bills would be discontinued as early as possible. The necessary works would be placed on the Estimates.—Resolution carried by 219 to 168. *July 19.*

Mr. B. Law (C.), Secy. to the Bd. of Trade, referred to an alleged purchase by a German syndicate of a Welsh coal estate. He said the Govt. would object to the acquisition of anything like a monopoly of steam coal by foreigners. *July 20.*

Further debates and divisions on Naval Expenditure took place on *July 31* and *Aug. 2* and *3*.

***GOVERNMENT SHIPS BILL.**—Mr. Pretyman (C.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to enable the King by Order in Council to make regulations bringing vessels such as the hospital ship *Maine*, and other Fleet auxiliaries under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and the Naval Discipline Act, in order to regulate discipline and to fix their status.—Debate adjourned. *May 17.*

The 2nd R. was carried by 201 to 164, *May 31*. Bill afterwards withdrawn.

***NAVAL WORKS BILL.**—Mr. Lee moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to provide for the eventual issue of £5,835,000 to defray the cost of works sanctioned in previous Acts. The Admiralty had decided to push on the works at Rosyth and not to proceed with the Chatham Dockyard extension, as the latter was thought no longer to be necessary owing to the removal of many obsolete ships from the effective list. In future, warships would probably be fewer in number, and less berthing space would be required; but their individual power would be greater, and dock accommodation for larger vessels must be provided. Rosyth was considered to possess greater advantages than Chatham, and it would be a first-class naval base. Only the immediate needs of the Navy would be considered; nevertheless, the works now proposed would by themselves make Rosyth a naval base of the first class. The total estimated cost of the works was £2,500,000. The harbour at Gibraltar was practically completed.—Mr. Buchanan (L.) moved the rejection of the Bill, contending that by continuing the system of loan expenditure for naval works the Sinking Fund was ineffective and the credit of the country injured.—Mr. E. Robertson (L.) said the time had come to put an end to this loan system.—Mr. A. Chamberlain (L.U.), Chan. of Exchr., agreed that borrowings for capital expenditure should be reserved for exceptional occasions, and explained the views of the Govt. on the point. Any new works not connected with those in the Bill would appear in the Estimates.—The amendment was rejected by 203 to 129, and the Bill was read a second time. *July 28.*

In Committee, Mr. McKenna (L.) moved to reduce the borrowing powers to two millions.—Negated by 209 to 103. Numerous further amendments were considered and negated after divisions. *Aug. 7.*

The Bill was read a 3rd time by 180 to 119. *Aug. 9.*

It afterwards passed the House of Lords and became law. (See *Statutes 5 Edw. VII.*, cap. 20, *post.*)

C—Peers and Elections.—The Sessional order against the interference of peers in elections was opposed by Sir W. Lawson (L.), but was carried by 345 to 65.—Mr. Dalziel (L.) then moved a resolution declaring that Lord Alington by his action in an election in North Dorset had committed a breach of privilege.—Mr. Balfour opposed the motion, as no action could be taken upon it, if passed. He moved the previous question, which was carried by 257 to 191. *Feb. 14.*

L—Physical Deterioration.—The Bp. of Ripon called attention to the report of the Committee on Physical Deterioration, and urged that there should be further inquiry into infant mortality.—The Duke of Devonshire said the question affected the physical unfitness of a considerable portion of the people. He hoped the Govt. were giving attention to the report.—Lord Londonderry (C.), Ld. Pres. of the Council, explained the action taken by the Education Department as to rural education, domestic training, physical exercises, and other matters. The Home Office were also acting on some of the recommendations of the committee.—Lord Lansdowne said the Govt. regarded the report with sympathy, but it included an immense programme. It was intended to be preliminary to a wider inquiry by Royal Commission. *July 20.* (See also under *EDUCATION*.)

C—Plural Voting Bill.—Mr. Soames (L.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to abolish the right to vote in more than one constituency at a general election.—Mr. Whitmore (C.) moved its rejection.—Mr. Bryce (L.) disputed the argument that a man ought to have a vote in every constituency in which he owned property. Plural voting was a grotesque anomaly.—Mr. G. Lawson (C.) said it was estimated that there were 190,000 plural voters out of an electorate of over six millions. He opposed the principle of the Bill, which on a division was rejected by 191 to 120. *June 2.*

C—Poor Laws.—Mr. Balfour announced the proposed appointment of a Royal Commission on the subject of the Poor Laws. *Aug. 2.*

C.—*Post Office.—In Supply, on the Post Office vote, Lord Stanley (C.), Postmr. Genl., made a general statement as to the work of his Department, and mentioned postal orders, the new system of sorting on Atlantic liners, the extension of the motor service, the facilities for the withdrawal of small sums from the Savings Bank, the revision of the Post Office Guide, and the adoption of penny postage for Australia. He defended his refusal to adopt the "Bradford" report in regard to the wages of officials. He said the committee ought to have compared the wages of the officials with the wages earned in similar employments, which they had not done. Wages in the Post Office compared favourably with the salaries of bank clerks, clerks in the Railway Clearing-house, railway telegraphists, elementary school teachers, and compositors. For every vacancy among postmen there were six applications. There would be a revision of remuneration, based to a great extent on the cost of living in our various towns, and the reclassification was being carried out. Rural postmen who began their daily work in a town were now paid at the same rate as town postmen. The changes would cost £372,300 a year, and would benefit 78,200 persons. If the demands of the *employees* were granted the cost would be £2,500,000 annually. He deprecated strongly the continuance of the agitation, which was nothing else than blackmail, and ought to be prevented by Parliament.—Capt. Norton (L.) moved a reduction of the vote, and asked for a Parliamentary Committee.—Mr. Ritchie (C.) spoke against a committee to reopen this subject as the officials of the union were using intimidation.—Mr. A. Chamberlain (L.U.), Chan. of Exchr., said that while the Govt. should be a good employer, the taxpayers must be protected, and the integrity and purity of public life preserved. He thought a committee to inquire whether it would be possible to establish some permanent commission, removed from electoral influences, to advise the Govt. in such questions would be useful.—The amendment was negatived by 249 to 205. *July 6.*

***TELEPHONES.**—A Select Committee was appointed to consider the agreement between the Postmr. Genl. and the National Telephone Company, and to report whether it was desirable, in the public interest, that the agreement should become binding. The terms of the reference were discussed and amended. *May 22.*

The subject was debated at length on a motion hostile to the agreement, which was negatived by 187 to 110. *Aug. 9.*

L—Public Meetings Bill.—Lord Burghclere (L.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to provide for the compulsory grant of public schoolrooms for holding public meetings where there was no other suitable provision.—The Abp. of Canterbury accepted the principle of the Bill.—Lord Londonderry (C.), for the Govt., suggested its reference to a Select Committee, but afterwards withdrew the proposal.—The Bill was read a second time. *May 23.*

On the motion to go into Committee, Lord Londonderry said the Govt. would not take the responsibility for the Bill.—Several amendments were disposed of—the members of the Govt. not voting, or speaking, and the Bill was reported. *July 28.*

It subsequently passed the 2nd R. in the House of Commons, but made no further progress.

C—Public Trustee Bill.—A Bill to authorise the establishment of a Public Trustee and Executor was read a second time, *Mar. 3*, without opposition; referred to the Standing Committee on Law, and considered by them on *Mar. 27* and *29*, and *April 3*. It was ordered to be reported with amendments, *April 3*.—On Report various amendments and new clauses were considered and rejected, *June 30*. Other amendments were considered, *July 7*, but no further progress was made.

C—Railways. Accidents.—On going into Supply, Mr. Channing (L.) called attention to the administration by the Board of Trade of the Acts aiming at the prevention of injuries to railway men.—Mr. Law (C.), Secy. to the Bd. of Trade, shewed that accidents in shunting were fewer in England than in the United States. As to automatic couplings, none had yet been invented which were satisfactory, and the present system was preferable. *April 18.*

RAILWAY FIRES.—See under Agriculture—Compensation for Crops Bill, *ante*.

C—*Redistribution of Seats.—The Govt. resolution in favour of the Redistribution of Seats (*see* "Political Notes") having been laid on the table, Sir H. C. Bannerman asked whether after a general discussion the House would be given ample opportunities to discuss the details.—The matter was held over in order that the Speaker might look into precedents. *July 13.*

C—*Redistribution of Seats—continued.

The Speaker decided that the Govt. resolution ought to be divided into eight or nine separate parts, to be discussed *seriatim* in Committee.—Mr. Balfour thereupon announced that he should withdraw the resolution and proceed hereafter by Bill, but not during the present Session.

July 17.

Mr. Balfour said there would be an enquiry by a Boundary Committee or Commission before 1906.

July 18.

I—Russia and Japan.—In reference to the war between Russia and Japan, and the question of an international understanding regarding contraband of war and a second Peace Conference proposed by President Roosevelt, Lord Lansdowne (L.U.), Foreign Secy., said that, as to the question of coal as contraband, the Russian Govt. maintained their original views, but that there had been no case in which an English vessel had been again interfered with by Russian cruisers. As to the negotiations with the United States, the invitation to a second Conference had been accepted without hesitation; but details remained for consideration. The right to destroy prizes was a most controverted subject, and as to floating mines means should be found for dealing with the matter. Wireless telegraphy might also be referred to the Conference.

April 13.

C—Mr. Balfour, speaking in reference to an alleged violation by the Russian fleet of French neutrality off Cochin China, said that the French Govt. had made representations to St. Petersburg, and that instructions were telegraphed to the Russian Admiral to leave the bay, which he had done.

L—Lord Lansdowne made a statement as to the Baltic fleet in Kamranh Bay and the action of the French authorities in regard thereto.

May 9.

C—Mr. Balfour stated that the sinking of the British steamer *St. Kilda* by a Russian cruiser was the subject of correspondence with the Russian Govt. It was a matter as to which H.M. Govt. took a very grave view, because they had received specific assurances that action of this kind would not be taken.

June 20.

Mr. Balfour stated that the Russian Govt. disapproved of the unjustifiable seizure and destruction of British merchant ships, and that orders had been transmitted which would prevent any repetition of the outrages.

June 26.

L—Lord Lansdowne said that in most of the cases the claims of the owners and crews of the ships seized or destroyed had been considered and, in some instances, settled. The delay in some cases was due to the fact that the transactions took place in the Chinese seas.

July 13.

C—Scotland.—*CHURCHES BILL.—Mr. Dickson (C.), Ld. Advocate, introduced a Bill for the settlement of the Scottish Church dispute, and explained that the measure was based on the recommendations of the Royal Commission of 1904. It would set up an Executive Commission of five members, with power to deal with all the property of the United Free Church at the date of the union in 1900, and to allocate it between the two Churches, in a fair and equitable proportion, congregational property being allotted to the Free Church, where members of its congregation were equivalent to one-third of what it would have been if the union had not taken place. Litigation between the Churches would be put an end to. It was also proposed to empower the Church of Scotland to substitute for existing formularies of subscription such formularies as might be prescribed by the General Assembly, with the consent of the majority of the presbyteries. Sir H. C. Bannerman disapproved of the alteration in the constitution of the Church of Scotland, but otherwise did not oppose the Bill, which was read a first time.

June 7.

The Ld. Advocate moved the 2nd R. of the Bill, and explained the alterations which the Govt. would accept to meet objections. In Cl. 1 it was proposed that the Commission should allocate congregational property to the Free Church in any case where the members and adherents of the Free Church congregation amounted to one-third of the number of the congregation before the union in 1900. It would also be provided that there should be no diversion of foreign mission funds or of any special fund given to the Free Church. The Commissioners would have power to pronounce final judgments. The proceeds of legacies under wills executed before the union would be at the disposal of the Commissioners. As to the formula of subscription in the Church of Scotland, the United Free Church claimed the power to alter its formularies, and similar relief could not be fairly refused to the Church of Scotland. The Clause would ensure ecclesiastical peace in Scotland.—Sir H. C. Bannerman described the House of Lords' decision in 1904 as a thunderbolt, launched by men who, with one exception, had no personal knowledge of the sentiments of the people of Scotland. The new Commission commanded confidence, and ought to have greater freedom of action. The modifications announced were satisfactory as far as they went. The

O—Scotland—*CHURCHES BILL—continued.

blot on the Bill was the alteration of the formula of subscription. He should support the second reading, and advised dealing with this point in Committee.—Mr. Hutton (L.) moved an amendment against giving the Church of Scotland the right to modify the formula, contending that a State Church ought not to have such latitude.—Mr. Bryce (L.) argued that an alteration of the form of subscription might be followed by a change in the form of creed. July 4.

Mr. Balfour said the Clause involved the general interests of Presbyterianism. He looked forward to a possible reunion of all the Scottish Presbyterian Churches. Relief should be given to many conscientious persons who were anxious to be ordained, but who were perhaps over-scrupulous as to the terms of subscription. Cl. 5 would not touch the Act of 1690, which was the legislative charter of the Church, but would modify the Act of 1693, passed to compel the Church to admit certain ministers who had been Episcopalians.—The amendment was rejected by 203 to 63, and the Bill was read a second time. July 12.

On going into Committee, Mr. Dalziel (L.) moved an instruction for dividing the Bill into two parts.—Rejected by 203 to 103.—Withdrawn.—In Committee, the Ld. Advocate proposed his amendments alluded to on July 4. Agreed to. July 18.

On Cl. 5, Mr. Bryce proposed to abolish all tests for theological professors.—Mr. Balfour opposed the amendment, although sympathising with the demand for an unfettered school of theology.—Amendment rejected (195-135).—Other amendments were considered and rejected. July 19.

The remaining Clauses were agreed to, and the Bill passed Committee. July 21.

On Report, Mr. G. White (L.) moved to reject Cl. 5 (formula of subscription to the Confession of Faith required from ministers of the Church of Scotland). He said the amendment expressed the Nonconformist view that the clause would be held to constitute a precedent for relaxing the control of the State over the Church of England.

—Mr. Haldane (L.) spoke strongly in favour of the retention of the clause, to which Mr. Bryce (L.) objected on the ground that it would destroy the national character of the Church of Scotland.—The clause was carried by 270 to 157.—An amendment by Mr. Bryce, who desired that professors of theology should not be required to subscribe to the formula agreed upon by the General Assembly, was rejected by 225 to 168.—The Bill was read a third time. July 26.

L—Lord Linlithgow (C.) moved the 2nd R.—Lord Robertson (C.) said the Bill was a dangerous interference with the rights of property.—Lord Rosebery (L.) thanked the Govt. for the Bill.—After debate, the 2nd R. was agreed to, July 31, and the Bill afterwards became law. (See *Statutes*, 5 Edw. VII., cap. 12, *post*.)

L—EDUCATION.—Lord Balfour (C.) called attention to the question of religious education in Scotland, and asked the Govt. to take security for the capacity of those who were to give that instruction.—Lord Londonderry denied that any Govt. action would weaken religious education in Scotland. March 20.

G—*EDUCATION BILL.—Mr. Dickson (C.), Ld. Advocate, moved the 2nd R. of this Bill, which was in the main the same as that of 1904. Its chief object was to abolish School Boards and to substitute Boards for county districts, enabling them also to combine. Four large towns were to be education districts, and a school fund was to be established, out of which the expenses of a district were to be paid, and to which grants made under various Acts were to be allocated. Four provincial councils were provided for, having power over the training of teachers, and to advise the Scottish Education Department as to higher education.—Mr. Haldane (L.) hoped the Bill would not be sent to a Grand Committee. There should be a provincial council for the Highlands, and the training of teachers should be regarded as a national matter.—Mr. Bryce (L.) said that happily in Scotland education was not under the control of any clerical party. The Bill would effect a number of useful amendments. The parish should be the area for dealing with elementary education and the county for secondary education.—Mr. Dickson adhered to the district area as preferable. The new education authorities would, he hoped, deal with the question of the medical inspection of children and that of underfed children, without putting an additional charge upon the rates.—The Bill was read a second time. May 8.

In Committee, several amendments were discussed and negatived by large majorities.—(The Bill was subsequently withdrawn). July 14.

LAND VALUES TAXATION BILL.—Mr. Ainsworth (L.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill for the taxation for local purposes of land values in burghs: first, by assessing sites apart from buildings; and, secondly, to give municipalities the right to rate every kind of real property which benefited by municipal expenditure.—Sir H. Shaw-Stewart (C.) moved the rejection of the Bill, the results of which, he said, had been exaggerated.—Mr. Dickson (C.), Ld. Advocate, objected to it on the ground that

O—Scotland—LAND VALUES TAXATION BILL—continued.

it would annul existing contracts and that some of its provisions were confiscatory, and would impose enormous taxation on open spaces in large towns.—The amendment, after long debate, was negatived by 145 to 131, and the 2nd R. was carried by a majority of 20. May 19

C—Septennial Act, Repeal of.—Mr. Churchill (L.) asked leave to introduce a Bill to limit the duration of Parliaments to five years.—Leave was refused by 239 to 176. July 20.

L—Shipping.—Lord Muskerry (C.) called attention to the practice of British ships carrying deck-loads across the Atlantic in winter.—Lord Salisbury (C.), Pres. Bd. of Trade, said the Board had ordered an enquiry. March 17.

L—Lord Muskerry called attention to the action of foreign Powers in closing certain spheres of trade to British ships, with particular reference to the Philippines, the Canary Islands, and the Marshall Islands.—Lord Lansdowne explained the negotiations that had taken place on the subject with the United States and Germany. May 22.

C—Mr. C. McArthur (L.U.) called attention to the question of light dues on shipping, and moved that the lighting of our coasts was a national duty, for the efficient performance of which Parliament should provide the cost.—Mr. J. Hope (C.) moved an amendment against increasing the burdens upon the Exchequer for the relief of a particular class.—After several speeches, Mr. A. Chamberlain (L.U.), Chan. of Exchr., pointed out that shipowners were protected by the Navy, which was freed from these charges, but it did not follow that the mercantile marine should be therefore exempt. In the present state of the finances he could not assent to a further charge on the taxpayers.—The motion was carried by 66 to 62. June 7.

L—MERCHANT SHIPPING (ALIENS) BILL.—Lord Muskerry moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to exclude aliens from the command, or sole control, of British ships, and from receiving a pilotage certificate for British pilotage waters.—Lord Halsbury (C.) stated that the Govt. could not accept the Bill, which would reimpose the navigation laws. The question could only be dealt with by the Govt.—The Bill was rejected by 53 to 35. June 20.

C—SHIPOWNERS' NEGLIGENCE BILL.—Sir H. Samuel (C.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to give workmen injured through the negligence of the officers or crew of a ship in dock or port a right to have the vessel detained. Foreign shipowners, he said, could now escape liability in cases of this kind.—Sir R. Finlay (L.U.), Atty. Genl., said there was a real grievance, but there was also danger of legislation of this kind leading to abuse.—The Bill was read a second time and referred to the Standing Committee on Law, *March 3*; it subsequently passed into law. (See *Statutes*, 5 Edw. VII., cap. 10, *post*.)

C—Speaker, Retirement of the.—Mr. Akers-Douglas (C.), Home Secy., announced the proposed retirement of Mr. Gully from the Speakership on the 6th June. June 1.

The Speaker rose to announce his retirement on the ground of ill-health. He thanked the House for the generous support which it had always given him, without which the authority and influence of the Chair could not be maintained.—Mr. A. Balfour said it was with the greatest grief that the House had heard the right hon. gentleman's declaration of his intention to resign. He gave notice of two resolutions on the subject.—Sir H. C. Bannerman (L.) added an expression of profound regret, and said that they were losing one who was a friend to every member of the House. June 6.

Mr. Balfour moved a resolution of thanks to the Speaker for his distinguished services in the Chair for upwards of ten years. In doing so he referred to the growing burden of responsibility thrown on the Chair under the new rules and procedure. The dangers to the House which in other times came from without now came from within. The House was grateful to Mr. Gully for the way in which he had borne that burden. Besides having a profound knowledge of its rules and history he loved the House and had discharged his high functions not only with great ability, but with a courtesy that commanded universal respect and affection.—Sir H. C. Bannerman (L.) seconded the motion, and said that every member was his debtor for public service loyally rendered.—Mr. J. Redmond (N.) supported the resolution and recognized Mr. Gully's zeal, ability and impartiality (although with one reservation), and hoped that he might long enjoy his well-earned honours.—Mr. J. Chamberlain (L.U.), Sir A. Thomas (L.) for the Welsh party, Col. Saunderson for the Irish Unionists, and Mr. Bell, as representing Labour members, spoke briefly in support of the resolution, which was carried *nem. con.*—Mr. Gully, in reply, described the resolution as the highest and most precious honour that could be conferred on him. He thanked the House heartily and prayed that it might ever continue to enjoy its privileges and maintain its dignity.—Mr. Balfour moved that the reply should be printed and entered on the journals of the

C—Speaker, Retirement of the—continued.

House.—Agreed to.—A resolution praying the King to confer some signal mark of his favour on Mr. Gully was then carried unanimously. *June 7.*

ELECTION OF A NEW SPEAKER.—The King's consent having been announced, Sir M. Hicks Beach moved that the Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther be elected Speaker. He said the work, power, and responsibility of the Chair had become more onerous and difficult in recent years. The choice of a Speaker depended chiefly upon personal qualifications, and Mr. Lowther's successful conduct of business as Deputy-Speaker and Chairman of Committees showed that he had an evenly-balanced mind, and deep respect for the traditions of the House.—Sir W. Hart Dyke (C.) seconded the motion.—Mr. J. W. Lowther rose to submit himself to the House, and assured it that he recognized the great difficulties and vast responsibility of the position, and that he was deeply sensible of his disqualifications. If elected, he would always do his utmost to maintain its rights and privileges intact. No other member being proposed no question was put, and Mr. Lowther was conducted to the Chair.—Mr. Lowther tendered his sincere acknowledgments to the House for the great honour conferred upon him, then took his seat in the Chair as Speaker-elect, and received the congratulations of Mr. Balfour and Sir H. C. Bannerman. *June 8.*

1.—The Id. Chancellor announced His Majesty's allowance and confirmation of Mr. Lowther as Speaker of the House of Commons.

C—On returning from the House of Lords the Speaker put on his official robes, and repeated his acknowledgments to the House for the honour conferred upon him. *June 20.*

In Committee a resolution was submitted, providing for an annual grant of £4,000 to Mr. Gully.—Mr. K. Hardie (Sec.) moved to reduce it to £1,000.—Rejected by 245 to 17. *June 21.*

STREET BETTING BILL.—See under **BETTING BILL.**

C—Sugar Convention.—In the debate on the Address, Mr. Kearley (L.) proposed an amendment declaring that the Brussels Sugar Convention had inflicted heavy losses upon trade, diminished employment, and increased the cost of food to consumers without any compensating advantage.—Sir W. Palmer (C.) denied that the rise in the price of sugar was due to the Convention.—Mr. J. Chamberlain defended the Convention, and asserted that sugar was as cheap in England as in any foreign country. The rise in price was due to short crops of beetroot. The allegation that the Convention had ruined jam manufacturers was also untrue. In the sugar trade well-managed firms had made gigantic profits, but the business had always been subject to fluctuation, caused by bounties. Their removal would before long prevent fluctuations. Free traders were now advocating a return to bounties, to give the growers of beet a monopoly. The Convention had brought 400,000 additional tons of cane sugar into the market. The Opposition were simply trying to make political capital out of the question by mixing it up with the fiscal controversy. *Feb. 27.*

Mr. Ll. George (L.) insisted that the Convention was responsible for the greater part of the rise in the price of sugar, and for cheaper sugar on the Continent. It had doubled the price in this country and reduced it by one-half abroad. The Govt. prophesied a decline in price; they prophesied increased employment, and thousands of men had been thrown out of work.—Mr. Bryce (L.) advanced the same arguments. He added that the Opposition had never advocated bounties, but they did not object to foreign bounties which cheapened goods sent to this country. The abolition of bounties had done little good for the West Indies.—Mr. B. Law (C.), Secy. Bd. of Trade, said the fall in the price of sugar abroad was due to the lower excise duties. The Convention was in no sense a step towards protection, and he denied that it had raised the price, as the average price since 1902 had been below that of the three preceding years. The rise was due to the shortage of the beet supply, and had been somewhat counterbalanced by increased production of cane sugar. In 1889 confectioners were suffering as they were now, and begged that the bounties might be removed. Their abolition would confer benefit on the West Indies and improve the prospects of the sugar-refining industry, which had fought foreign competitors for 30 years.—Mr. Ormsby-Gore (C.) denounced the Convention, and Mr. Crooks (Lab.) asserted that it had affected the working classes injuriously.—Mr. G. Balfour (C.), Pres. Bd. of Trade, asserted that the importation of bounty-fed goods was inconsistent with free trade. The object of the Convention was to restore natural prices according to supply and demand, and it would prevent fluctuations of price. The rise of price in England was due to shortage in supply and to a larger demand. Drought accounted for a deficiency of 800,000 tons. He hoped the rise would only be temporary, and that it would shortly return to the normal level. Our exports showed no falling off, and our industries were holding their position in foreign markets, while imports of foreign confectionery showed a decline.—Amendment rejected by 276 to 211. *Feb. 28.*

SUNDAY CLOSING.—See under **LABOUR QUESTIONS, and LICENSING.**

C-Supply.—**CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.**—In Committee on the Civil Services Supplementary Estimates, Mr. Whitley (L.) moved a reduction of £1,000 on the vote, and raised a discussion on the Whitaker Wright case.—Sir R. Finlay (L.U.), Atty. Genl., explained that if it had been a public prosecution the fees payable to counsel in the case would have gone to the law officers. The taxed costs in the case would be paid to the prosecutors.—Sir E. Carson (C.), Solr. Genl., said that in advising against a public prosecution he had exercised his judgment to the best of his ability.—Sir R. Finlay said he took the full responsibility for the decision not to prosecute. *March 9.*

Mr. Lough moved to reduce the vote.—Negatived by 237 to 173.—Mr. Lough moved to reduce the vote by £5,000, the amount paid as compensation for wrongful imprisonment to Mr. Adolf Beck, his object being to criticise the conduct of the police in this case.—Sir A. Rolfit (C.) considered that £5,000 was hardly adequate compensation.

—Mr. Asquith (L.) attributed the miscarriage of justice not to the police but to the ruling of the judge, and said there ought to be some form of criminal appeal. It was not for the Home Office to deal with mistakes of law.—Mr. Akers-Douglas (C.), Home Secy., said that a Bill had been introduced to enable certain criminal cases to be reviewed on points of law. He defended the Home Office action in the case, but said the legal branch had now been strengthened. As to the compensation paid to Mr. Beck, it was impossible to compensate a man fully for undeserved imprisonment, but the sum was a larger sum than had ever been previously given.—The amendment was negatived by 257 to 204.—The vote was carried after another division. *March 21.*

CLOSURE.—The closure resolution for the outstanding votes for 1904-5 came into force, and they were passed after a series of divisions. *March 21.*

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.—On Report of the supplementary vote for law charges, the Whitaker Wright case was again discussed, and an amendment was negatived by 247 to 158.—At 10 p.m. the closure resolution was applied, and the vote was agreed to after divisions. *March 23.*

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—On the vote for buildings a reduction was moved, and a general discussion on numerous questions was raised.—After a division (202-114) the vote was agreed to, as was the vote to complete the sum of £32,500 for expenditure on the Royal Palaces. *May 4.*

BOARD OF TRADE.—Sir A. Rolfit and other members discussed points relating to the administration of the Board.—Mr. B. Law (C.), Secy. Bd. of Trade, said that a Bill had been drafted to effect a change in the status of the Board. The Commercial Intelligence Committee had been strengthened. In the selection of Consuls the Foreign Office proposed to select men qualified from the point of view of the interests of trade.—The vote was agreed to after a division. *June 6.*

SCOTLAND.—On the vote for the office of the Secretary for Scotland, a variety of subjects were discussed, including that of the fishing industry in the Moray Firth.—On the vote for the Local Government Board, Mr. E. Wason (L.) advocated the extension of allotments, to which the Ld. Advocate replied that there was no very general demand in Scotland. *June 22.*

TRADES UNION BILL.—See under LABOUR QUESTIONS.

For further debates in Supply, see under specific subjects.

C-Turkey.—In the debate on the Address, Mr. Stevenson (L.) moved an amendment in favour of taking further steps to place the execution of reforms in many Turkish provinces under a Governor responsible to the Powers.—Lord Percy (C.), Under Secy., described the improvements which had been made in the government of Macedonia by the introduction of European officers into the *Gendarmerie*. He said H.M. Govt. would not act independently of other Powers.—The amendment was negatived without a division. *Feb. 27.*

—Lord Lytton (C.) called attention to the affairs of South-Eastern Europe and moved for papers.—Lord Lansdowne (L.U.), Foreign Secy., admitted that the state of things constituted a menace to the peace of Europe, but he demurred to the idea that England should undertake single-handed the settlement of the Macedonian question.—Lord Spencer (L.) hoped the Govt. would do all it could to put pressure on Turkey.—Motion withdrawn. *March 28.*

Lord Lansdowne, speaking on the question of the government of Macedonia, said a distinct improvement had taken place. Repatriation had gone on, and the European officers had produced a good effect. The control of the scheme of reform was proposed to be put under general international control, each Power nominating a financial delegate to watch over reforms and the application of the scheme. The Porte had refused to agree, but the Powers would insist on a different reply. *July 18.*

UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN BILL.—See under LABOUR QUESTIONS.

C—Vehicles (Lights) Bill.—Mr. Bigwood (C.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to compel every vehicle upon a highway at night to exhibit a white light in front and a red light behind.—Mr. C. Wason (L.) opposed, on the ground that it was a Bill to satisfy the demands of selfish motorists, who desired to travel along the roads at a high rate.—Sir H. Maxwell (C.) also objected that it would cause much inconvenience to farmers.—Mr. Cochrane (L.U.), Under Secy. Home Dept., said the Home Office bye-laws provided all necessary safeguards.—The Bill was rejected by 109 to 108. *May 12.*

C—West Indies.—Mr. Lamont (L.) called attention to the administration of the British West Indian Colonies, and moved a resolution to extend federal institutions therein. The islands, he said, were overburdened with officials and conflicting tariffs. Sir C. Dilke (L.) moved an amendment in favour of recognizing the predominant interest of the majority of the taxpayers in the administration.—Mr. Lyttelton (L.U.), Colonial Secy., said that some of the islands had enjoyed, practically, self-government, but some were separated by 1,000 miles, and federation was an extravagant idea. There was much community of interests between the islands as a whole, and he hoped they might gradually be brought closer together. Union was the policy of the Govt., but it could not be forced. The tariffs imposed were revenue duties, and not protective ones.—Sir E. Grey (L.) said he was against imposing anything on the islands which would be offensive to the sentiments of the Colonies; but federation should be encouraged.—Motion, and amendment, withdrawn. *May 17.*

C—Women's Franchise.—Mr. Slack (L.) moved the 2nd R. of a Bill to place women, both married and single, in the same electoral position as men.—Mr. Labouchere (L.) opposed, and the Bill was talked out. *May 12.*

The 2nd R. was further discussed, but no progress was made. *June 2.*

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BILL.—See under LABOUR QUESTIONS.

Prorogation.—Parliament was prorogued by Royal Commission. *Aug. 11.*

King's Speech.—The Speech from the Throne referred in the passages relating to foreign and colonial affairs to the visit of the King of Spain, the negotiations for peace in the Far East, the conference respecting Morocco, the crisis in Norway and Sweden, the State of Macedonia and Crete, the King of Italy's award concerning Barotseland, the Italian agricultural conference, the defence of Halifax and Esquimaux, the constitution of the Transvaal, and the Treaty with Afghanistan. *Aug. 11.*

It recorded the passage of Acts dealing with Agricultural Rates, Alien Immigration, Unemployed Workmen and the Scotch Churches, and the issue of a Commission on the Poor Laws.

The Speech concluded by invoking the blessing of Almighty God. *Aug. 11.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SUBJECTS OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS DURING THE SESSION OF 1905.

NOTE.—The following list contains particulars of eight important divisions which took place during the Session of 1905.

In order to ascertain how any particular member voted in any of these divisions, reference should first be made to the number it bears in the consecutive list printed below, and then under the heading indicating the number of the division will be found the letter A or N, showing that the member in question voted with the "Ayes" or with the "Noes."

The last column but one contains the number of divisions attended by each member during the Session of 1905, and the last column contains the total attendances at Divisions of each member for the six Sessions of this Parliament. It will be understood that this is not a record of the number of sittings each member has attended, but only of his attendance at divisions.

The total number of divisions during the Session of 1905 was 364. The aggregate number of divisions during the present Parliament is 2,106.

Particulars of the principal divisions which took place between the years 1880 and 1904 will be found in the previous issues of the *Constitutional Year Book*.

No. 1.—CHINESE LABOUR. *February 17th.*

Dr. Macnamara's amendment to the Address, stating that assurances given by the Government were shown not to have been fulfilled, and regretting that public opinion in the Transvaal had not been secured on this question, especially as opinion in the British Colonies, so far as officially expressed, appeared to be vigorously opposed to that policy.—Ayes, 214; Noes, 275.

No. 2.—HOME RULE. *February 21st.*

Mr. Redmond's amendment to the Address, representing that the present system of Government in Ireland was in opposition to the will of the Irish people, and gave them no voice in the management of their own affairs, and that the system was consequently ineffective, costly, did not enjoy the confidence of any section of the population and was productive of universal discontent and unrest, and had proved to be incapable of satisfactorily promoting the material and intellectual progress of the people.—Ayes, 236; Noes, 286.

No. 3.—REDUCTION OF NAVY. *March 6th.*

Amendment by Mr. McCrae, expressing satisfaction at the reduction of Naval Estimates effected by the proposed scheme of Distribution of the Fleet, but regretting that the Government had not taken steps to procure still further relief by negotiations with Foreign Powers for a general reduction of naval armaments. Motion to reject.—Ayes, 220; Noes, 164.

No. 4.—NAVY. *March 14th.*

Motion by Mr. Labouchere to reduce the vote for wages of officers, seamen, marines, coastguards and boys by £600,000.—Ayes, 128; Noes, 262.

No. 5.—AGRICULTURAL RATES BILL. *April 17th.*

Second Reading.—Ayes, 174; Noes, 59.

No. 6.—CRIMES ACT, 1887. *May 31st.*

Mr. John O'Connor's motion expressing the opinion that the presence of the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act on the Statute Book was a gross violation of the Constitution, without parallel in any other portion of His Majesty's dominions, and that the Act should be immediately repealed.—Ayes, 106; Noes, 163.

No. 7.—NAVAL WORKS. *July 18th.*

Mr. Pretyma's motion to consider making further provision for the construction of works in the United Kingdom and elsewhere for the purposes of the Royal Navy, and authorising the payment, out of the Consolidated Fund, of such sums as might be necessary for those purposes.—Ayes, 222; Noes, 143.

No. 8.—ALIENS BILL. *July 19th.*

Third Reading. Motion to reject Major Seely's amendment to throw out the Bill. Ayes, 214; Noes, 186.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

VOTES IN DIVISIONS—SESSION 1905.

NOTE.—The last column but one contains the number of divisions attended by each Member during the Session of 1905, the total number of divisions being 384. The last column contains the number of divisions attended by each Member during the present Parliament (1900-05), the total being 2,108. Members elected since the end of the Session of 1905 are not included in this list. A signifies that the Member voted with the Ayes, N with the Noes. The number at the head of each column refers to the list of divisions on the preceding page. * Elected during Session 1905.

MEMBERS.	Party.	Chinese Labour. Amendment to Address.	Irish Government Amendment to Address.	Navy. Mr. M'Cree's Motion.	Navy Estimates. Mr. Labouchere's Motion.	Agricultural Rates Act 2nd Reading.	Original Law & Procedure (Ireland) Act Mr. J. O'Connor's Motion.	Naval Works. Mr. Pretyman's Motion.	Aliens Bill. Motion for 3rd Reading.	Attendances, Session 1905.	Attendances, 1900—1905.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
ABRAHAM, W. (Cork Co., N.E.)	N	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	N	271	1395
ABRAHAM, W. (Glam., Rhondda)	L	A	A	..	A	..	A	..	..	190	605
ACLAND-HOOD, Rt. Hon. Sir A., Bart.	C	N	N	A	N	A	N	A	A	363	2083
AGG-GARDNER, JAMES T.	LU	N	N	A	N	A	N	A	A	271	1516
AGNEW, Sir A. N., Bart.	L	N	N	A	N	A	N	A	A	273	1365
AINSWORTH, JOHN S.	C	..	..	..	A	A	..	N	M	321	463
AIRD, Sir JOHN, Bart.	C	N	N	..	A	A	..	..	..	6	296
AKERS-DOUGLAS, Rt. Hon. A.	C	N	N	A	N	A	..	A	A	348	1900
ALLEN, C. P.	C	N	N	A	N	A	..	N	..	272	1350
ALLHUSEN, A. H. E.	C	N	N	A	N	A	..	..	A	222	873
ALLSOPP, Hon. GEORGE H.	N	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	152	408
AMBROSE, ROBERT	LU	N	N	A	N	A	N	A	A	118	807
ANSON, Sir W. R., Bart.	C	N	N	..	..	A	..	A	A	398	1582
ARKWRIGHT, JOHN S.	LU	N	N	..	..	A	..	A	A	273	1493
ARNOLD-FORSTER, Rt. Hon. HUGH O.	C	N	N	..	..	A	..	A	A	301	1704
ARROL, Sir WILLIAM	LU	N	N	A	N	..	N	..	..	296	1304
ASHTON, THOMAS GAIR	L	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	159	355
ASQUITH, Rt. Hon. H. H., K.C.	L	N	N	A	..	..	A	..	..	122	596
ATHERLEY-JONES, LEWELLYN	C	N	N	..	..	..	..	N	N	175	815
ATKINSON, Rt. Hon. JOHN, K.C.	L	N	N	..	..	..	..	A	A	340	1902
AUSTIN, Sir J., Bart.	C	N	N	..	N	A	..	..	..	60	563
BAGOT, Capt. J. F.	C	N	N	..	..	A	..	A	A	198	1127
BAILEY, Sir JAMES	C	N	N	..	..	..	N	..	..	243	1131
BAIN, Col. JAMES ROBERT	C	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	270	1638
BAIRD, JOHN G. A.	C	N	N	..	..	A	..	A	..	213	884
*BAKER, J. ALLEN	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	A	100	100
BALCARRES, LORD	C	N	N	A	..	A	N	..	..	362	1511
BALDWIN, ALFRED	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	548
BALFOUR, Rt. Hon. A. J.	C	N	N	A	..	A	..	A	A	316	1795
BALFOUR, Capt. C. B.	C	..	..	..	..	..	N	A	A	140	914
BALFOUR, Rt. Hon. G. W.	C	N	N	A	..	A	..	A	A	333	1911
BALFOUR, Major K. R.	C	N	N	A	..	A	..	A	A	261	1190
BANBURY, Sir F. G., Bart.	C	N	N	A	..	A	N	A	A	326	1691
BANES, Major G. E.	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
*BANNER, J. S. HARMOOD	C	..	..	..	N	A	N	A	..	273	273
BARLOW, J. EMMOTT	L	N	N	..	..	..	..	N	..	179	540
BARRAN, ROWLAND	L	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	197	563
BARRY, EDWARD	N	N	N	..	..	..	A	..	N	241	863
BARRY, Sir F. TRESS, Bart.	C	N	N	A	..	..	..	..	..	99	387
BARTLEY, Sir G. C. T., K.C.B.	C	N	N	A	..	..	N	..	..	187	923
BATHURST, Hon. A. B.	C	N	N	A	..	A	..	A	A	209	1073
BAYLEY, THOMAS	C	N	N	A	..	..	..	..	..	19	958
BEACH, Rt. Hon. Sir M. H., Bart.	L	N	N	A	..	A	..	..	..	124	1010
BEAUMONT, WENTWORTH C. B.	L	N	N	A	..	..	A	..	A	156	774
BELL, RICHARD	L	N	N	..	..	N	..	N	..	157	976
BENN, JOHN W.	C	N	N	..	..	N	..	..	N	183	283
BENTINCK, LORD HENEY	C	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	235	945
BHOWNAGGREE, Sir M. M., K.C.I.E.	C	..	..	A	..	A	..	..	..	238	1005
BIGOLD, Sir ARTHUR	C	N	N	..	..	..	N	..	..	271	1545
BIGWOOD, JAMES	C	N	..	A	..	A	..	A	..	223	1248
BILL, CHARLES	C	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	212	821
BINGHAM, LORD	C	..	..	A	..	A	..	A	A	272	364

MEMBERS.	Party.	Chinese Labour Amendment to Address.		Irish Government Amendment to Address.		Navy. Mr. McCree's Motion.	Navy Estimates. Mr. Labouchere's Motion.	Agricultural Rates Act. 2nd Reading.	Criminal Law & Procedure (Ireland) Act. Mr. J. O'Connor's Motion.	Naval Works Mr. Pretyman's Motion.	Aliens Bill Motion for 3rd Reading.	Attendances, Session 1905.	Attendances, 1900—1905.				
		1	2	3	4									5	6	7	8
BLACK, ALEXANDER W.	L	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	233	892				
BLAKE, Hon. EDWARD	M	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	111	633				
BLUNDELL, Col. H. B. H., C.B.	M	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	322	1827				
BOLAND, JOHN	C	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	280	1388				
BOLTON, T. D.	L	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	146	800				
BOND, EDWARD	C	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	251	1257				
BOSCAWEN, A. S. T. GRIFFITH	C	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	173	1214				
BOULNOIS, EDMUND	C	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	76	417				
BOUSFIELD, W. R., K.C.	C	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	74	597				
BOWLES, Col. HENRY F.	C	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	130	738				
BOWLES, T. GIBSON	C	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	80	609				
BRAND, Hon. A. G.	C	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	30	280				
BRASSEY, ALBERT	C	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	239	1029				
BRIGG, JOHN	L	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	260	1391				
BRIGHT, ALLAN H.	L	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	303	352				
BROADHURST, HENRY	L	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	156	1047				
BRODRICK, Rt. Hon. W. ST. JOHN	C	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	326	1544				
BROMLEY-DAVENPORT, W.	C	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	341	1117				
BROTHERTON, E. A.	L	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	128	544				
BROWN, Sir A. H., BART.	U	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	94	552				
BROWN, G. M.	L	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	155	765				
BRUNNER, Sir J. T., BART.	L	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	108	739				
BRYCE, Rt. Hon. JAMES	L	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	190	1031				
BRYMER, Col. W. ERNEST	L	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	108	512				
BUCHANAN, T. R.	C	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	208	511				
BULL, WILLIAM JAMES	C	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	217	1243				
BURDETT-COUTTS, W. L. A. B.	M	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	133	624				
BURKE, E. HAVILAND	C	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	249	987				
BURNS, JOHN	L	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	155	899				
BURT, THOMAS	L	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	164	831				
BUTCHER, J. G., K.C.	L	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	240	1292				
*BUXTON, NOEL E.	L	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	112	112				
BUXTON, SYDNEY C.	L	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	190	930				
CALDWELL, JAMES	L	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	363	2092				
CAMERON, ROBERT	L	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	163	890				
CAMPBELL, J.	N	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	242	1315				
CAMPBELL, J. H. M., K.C.	C	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	238	472				
CAMPBELL, Rt. Hon. J. A.	C	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	145	672				
CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN, Rt. Hon. Sir H., G.C.B.	L	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	139	802				
CARLILE, W. WALTER	C	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	58	469				
CARSON, Rt. Hon. Sir E. H., K.C.	M	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	348	1825				
CARVILL, PATRICK G. H.	L	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	30	407				
CAUSTON, R. KNIGHT	C	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	280	1316				
CAUTLEY, HENRY S.	L	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	153	838				
CAVENDISH, RICHARD F.	U	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	34	800				
CAVENDISH, VICTOR C. W.	U	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	353	2058				
CAWLEY, FREDERICK	L	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	231	1038				
CAYZER, Sir C. W., BART.	C	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	170	771				
CECIL, EVELYN	C	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	242	1562				
CECIL, Lord HUGH	L	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	172	1340				
CHAMBERLAIN, Rt. Hon. J.	U	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	72	1002				
CHAMBERLAIN, Rt. Hon. J. AUSTEN	U	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	304	1872				
CHAMBERLAYNE, TANKERVILLE	L	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	103	253				
*CHANCE, F. W.	C	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	16	16				
CHANNING, FRANCIS A.	L	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	259	1359				
CHAPLIN, Rt. Hon. HENRY	C	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	54	447				
CHAPMAN, EDWARD	L	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	307	1685				
CHEETHAM, J. F.	L	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	296	296				
CHURCHILL, WINSTON S.	N	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	139	874				
CLANCY, JOHN J.	C	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	130	675				
CLARE, O. LEIGH	L	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	60	618				
CLIVE, Capt. PERCY A.	U	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	243	1075				
COATES, Major E. F.	C	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	200	393				
COCHRANE, Hon. T.	U	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	348	1724				
CODDINGTON, Sir WM., BART.	C	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	61	363				
COGAN, DENNIS J.	C	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	112	55				
COGHILL, D. H.	C	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	150	931				
COHEN, BENJAMIN L.	C	A	A	..	A	..	A	N	..	A	N	154	1095				

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MEMBERS

MEMBERS.		Party.	Chinese Labour Amendment to Address.	Irish Government. Amendment to Address.	Navy. Mr. McCree's Motion.	Navy Estimates, Mr. Labouchere's Motion.	Agricultural Rates Act 2nd Reading.	Criminal Law & Procedure (Ireland) Act. Mr. J. O'Connor's Motion.	Naval Works. Mr. Pretyman's Motion.	Aliens Bill. Motion for 3rd Reading.	Attendances, Session 1905.	Attendances, 1900-1905.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
HARDIE, JAMES KEIR	Soc.	A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	255	663
HARDY, LAURENCE		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	210	1044
HARE, THOMAS L.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	241	1061
HARMSWORTH, R. LEICESTER		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	106	850
HARRINGTON, TIMOTHY		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	124	295
HARRIS, F. LEVERTON		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	178	1837
HARRIS, Dr. F. RUTHERFOORD		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	8	185
HARWOOD, GEORGE		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	194	785
HASLAM, Sir ALFRED SEALE	LU	A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	152	681
HASLETT, Sir JAMES H.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	15	601
HATCH, ERNEST F. G.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	25	566
HAY, Hon. CLAUDE G. D.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	232	1847
HAYDEN, JOHN PATRICK		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	293	1395
HAYTER, Rt. Hon. Sir A. D., BART.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	190	948
HEALY, TIMOTHY M.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	74	409
HEATH, ARTHUR HOWARD		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	178	1007
HEATH, Sir JAMES, BART.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	308	1271
HEATON, J. HENNIKER		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	161	755
HELDER, Sir AUGUSTUS		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	225	1047
HELMIE, NORVAL W.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	214	1067
HEMPHILL, Rt. Hon. C. H.	LU	A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	219	1052
HENDERSON, Sir ALEXANDER, Bt.	Lab.	A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	194	1076
HENDERSON, ARTHUR		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	255	461
HERMON-HODGE, Sir R. T., BART.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	198	1048
HICKMAN, Sir ALFRED, BART.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	143	606
HIGHAM, J. SHARP		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	339	480
*HILL, H. STAVELEY		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	74	74
HOARE, Sir SAMUEL, BART.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	154	815
HOBHOUSE, CHARLES E. H.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	118	706
HOBHOUSE, Rt. Hon. H.	LU	A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	82	733
HOGG, LINDSAY		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	180	888
HOLLAND, Sir W. H.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	188	1047
HOPE, J. D.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	123	621
HOPE, J. FITZALAN		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	306	1063
HORNEY, Sir WILLIAM H. BART.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	95	427
HORNER, FREDERICK W.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	74	486
HORNIMAN, FREDERICK, J.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	127	1214
HOULDSWORTH Sir W. H. BART.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	46	609
HOULT, JOSEPH		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	240	1089
HOUSTON, ROBERT P.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	99	586
HOWARD JOHN		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	242	1037
HOWARD JOSEPH		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	146	845
HOZIER, Hon. JAMES H. C.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	301	1186
HUDSON, GEORGE B.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	179	1182
HUMPHREYS-OWEN, A. C.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	25	560
HUNT, ROWLAND	LU	A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	317	601
HUTCHINSON, Dr. C. F.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	210	475
HUTTON, ALFRED E.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	133	741
HUTTON, JOHN		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	182	606
ISAACS, RUFUS D.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	100	117
JACOBY, JAMES ALFRED		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	216	1024
JAMESON, Major J. EUSTACE		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	101	514
JEBB, Sir R. CLAVERHOUSE		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	149	814
JEFFREYS, Rt. Hon. A. F.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	263	1062
JESSEL, Capt. HERBERT M.	LU	A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	195	887
JOHNSON, JOHN		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	163	325
JOICEY, Sir JAMES, BART.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	200	770
JONES, D. BRYNMOR		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	211	1068
*JONES, LEIF		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	298	298
JONES, WILLIAM		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	299	1555
JORDAN, JEREMIAH		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	174	740
JOYCE, M.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	218	1337
KEARLEY, HUDSON E.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	179	895
KEMP, Lt.-Col. GEORGE		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	6	246
KENNAWAY, Rt. Hon. Str. J. H., Bt.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	149	798
KENNEDY, PATRICK J.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	68	633
KENNEDY, VINCENT P.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	254	408
KENYON, Hon. G. T.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	201	1079
KENYON-SLANEY, Rt. Hon. Col. W.		A	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	217	1121

MEMBERS.

	Party.	Chinese Labour. Amendment to Address.	Irish Government. Amendment to Address.	Navy. Mr. McCrae's Motion.	Navy Estimates. Mr. Labouchere's Motion.	Agricultural Rates Act. 2nd Reading.	Criminal Law Procedure (Ireland) Act. Mr. J. O'Connor's Motion.	Naval Works. Mr. Prentiss's Motion.	Aliens Bill. Motion for 3rd Reading.	Attendance, Session 1905.	Attendance, 1900—1905.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
KERR, JOHN	C	N	N	A	N	A	N	..	..	195	436
KESWICK, W.	C	N	..	..	..	A	..	..	..	225	1119
KILBRIDE, DENIS	C	N	..	..	..	A	..	..	..	219	569
KIMBER, SIR HENRY, BART.	C	N	..	..	..	A	..	A	..	221	808
KING, SIR H. SEYMOUR, K.C.I.E.	C	N	..	..	..	A	..	A	..	123	685
KITSON, SIR JAMES, BART.	C	N	..	..	..	A	..	A	..	170	645
KNOWLES, SIR LEES, BART.	C	N	..	..	..	A	..	A	..	236	1101
LABOUCHERE, HENRY	C	N	..	..	..	A	..	A	..	126	623
LAMBERT, GEORGE	L	N	..	..	..	A	..	A	..	192	1012
LAMBERTON, HON. F. W.	U	N	..	..	..	A	..	A	..	165	939
*LAMONT, NORMAN	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	A	..	251	251
LANGLEY, BATTY	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	A	..	216	797
LAURIE, LT.-GEN. J. W., C.B.	L	N	..	..	..	A	..	A	..	238	581
LAW, ANDREW BONAR	C	N	..	..	..	A	..	A	..	345	1648
LAW, H. A.	C	N	..	..	..	A	..	A	..	210	591
LAWRENCE, SIR EDURNING, BT.	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1313
LAWRENCE, SIR JOSEPH	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	873
LAWRENCE, WILLIAM F.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192	1068
LAWSON, HON. H.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	209	209
LAWSON, J. GRANT	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	204	1719
LAWSON, SIR WILFRID, BART.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	346	694
LAYLAND-BARRATT, F.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	272	1433
LEE, ARTHUR H.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	310	1426
LEES, SIR ELLIOTT, BART.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	202	777
LEESE, SIR JOSEPH F.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	240	1009
LEGGE, COL. HON. HENEAGE	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	343	1885
LEIGH, SIR JOSEPH	L	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	106	981
LENG, SIR JOHN	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	54	824
LEVESON-GOWER, F. S.	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	267	1384
LEVY, M.	L	A	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	250	1330
LEWIS, JOHN HERBERT	L	A	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	221	1145
*LIDDELL, H.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	41	41
LLEWELLYN, EVAN HENRY	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	199	876
LLOYD-GEORGE, DAVID	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	170	925
LOCKWOOD, LT.-COL. A.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	184	999
LONG, COL. C. W.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	266	1344
LONG, RT. HON. WALTER H.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	312	1914
LONSDALE, JOHN B.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	203	1083
LOUGH, THOMAS	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	246	1340
LOWE, FRANCIS W.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	229	1152
LOWTHER, CLAUDE N. W.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	81	790
LOWTHER, RT. HON. JAMES W.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	7	71
LOYD, ARCHIE K.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	235	1299
LUCAS, COL. FRANCIS A.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	214	1296
LUCAS, REGINALD J.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	266	1626
LUNDON, W.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	313	1485
LYELL, C. H.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	234	398
LYTTELTON, RT. HON. ALFRED	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	322	1147
MCARTHUR, CHARLES	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	239	1335
MCARTHUR, WILLIAM A.	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	167	1042
MACALMONT, COL. JAMES	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	93	536
MCRAE, GEORGE	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	260	907
MACDONA, J. CUMMING	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	310	1322
MC DONNELL, DR. MARK A.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	..	774
MC FADDEN, EDWARD	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	107	446
MC HUGH, PATRICK A.	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	116	487
MACIVER, DAVID	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	201	893
MIVER, SIR LEWIS, BART.	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	160	855
McKEAN, J.	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	204	591
McKENNA, REGINALD	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	211	1019
McKILLOP, JAMES	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	147	1240
McKILLOP, W.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	187	873
McLAKEN, SIR C. B. BRIGHT, BART.	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	118	572
MACNAMARA, DR. THOMAS J.	L	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	189	721
MACNEILL, J. G. SWIFT	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	275	1026
MACONACHIE, A. W.	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	255	1171
MACVEAGH, J.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	334	993
MAJENDIE, JAMES H. A.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	225	1121
MALCOLM, IAN	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	A	..	173	909

MEMBERS.										
	Party.	Chinese Labour. Amendment to Address. Irish Government. Amendment to Address.		Navy. Mr. M'Cree's Motion. Navy Estimates. Mr. Labouchere's Motion.	Agricultural Rates Act. 2nd Reading.	Criminal Law & Procedure (Ireland) Act. Mr. J. O'Connor's Motion.	Naval Works. Mr. Pretyman's Motion.	Allens Bill. Motion for 3rd Reading.	Attendances, Session 1905.	Attendances, 1900—1906.
		1	2								3	4	5	6	7	8
O'SHEE, JAMES JOHN.....	N								70	464
PALMER, SIR CHARLES M., BART.	L		A						18	364
PALMER, SIR WALTER, BART.	C		N						236	1296
PARKER, SIR GILBERT.....	C	N						A	105	676
PARKES, EBENEZER.....	L								162	721
PARTINGTON, OSWALD.....	U								196	1168
PAULTON, JAMES M.....	L		A						168	863
PEARSON, SIR WEETMAN D., BT.	L								49	213
PEASE, H. PIKE.....	U								166	811
PEASE, JOSEPH A.....	L		N						289	880
PEEL, HON. WILLIAM R. W.....	U		N						209	1020
PERMBERTON, JOHN S. G.....	C		N						143	880
PERCY, EARL.....	C		N						843	1481
PERKS, ROBERT W.....	L								111	453
PHILIPPS, J. WYNFORD.....	C								78	588
PIERPOINT, ROBERT.....	L		N						203	922
PILKINGTON, LT.-COL. R.....	C								236	902
PIRIE, CAPT. DUNCAN VERNON	C								172	825
PLATT-HIGGINS, FREDERICK	C								286	1569
PLUMMER, SIR W. E.....	C		N						282	1488
POWELL, SIR F. S., BART.	C		N						244	1329
POWER, PATRICK J.....	C		N						288	1371
POYNDER, SIR J. P. DICKSON, BT.	N								47	648
PRETYMAN, CAPT. E. G.....	L								318	1791
PRICE, ROBERT J.....	L								104	858
PRIESTLEY, ARTHUR.....	L								146	796
PRYCE-JONES, LT.-COL. EDWARD	U		N						204	1396
PURVIS, SIR ROBERT.....	C								331	1721
PYM, C. GUY.....	C								193	901
QUILTER, SIR W. CUTHBERT, BT.	U								66	357
RANDLES, JOHN S.....	C								238	1287
RANKIN, SIR JAMES, BART.	C								249	1114
RASCH, MAJOR SIR F. C. BART.	U								197	1119
RATCLIFF, R. F.....	L								179	808
REA, RUSSELL.....	L								221	1280
RECKITT, HAROLD JAMES.....	N								107	523
REDDY, M.....	N								274	1225
REDMOND, JOHN E.....	N								287	1319
REDMOND, WILLIAM H. K.....	U									62
REED, SIR EDWARD J., K.C.B.	C								326	1633
REID, JAMES.....	L								131	585
REID, SIR ROBERT T., G.C.M.G.	C								193	1229
REMUNANT, J. F.....	C								195	957
RENSHAW, SIR C. BINE, BART.	C								215	1077
RENWICK, GEO.....	Lab.								178	178
RICHARDS, T.....	L								260	1134
RICKETT, J. COMPTON.....	C								262	970
RIDLEY, SAMUEL F.....	L								131	1458
RITCHIE, RT. HON. C. T.....	C								160	1009
ROBERTS, JOHN BRYN.....	L								235	1174
ROBERTS, JOHN HERBERT.....	L								263	1053
ROBERTS, S.....	C								97	668
ROBERTSON, EDMUND.....	L								331	1568
ROBERTSON, T. HERBERT.....	C								62	379
ROBINSON, BROOKE.....	L								148	785
ROBSON, WILLIAM SNOWDON, K.C.	N								24	24
*ROCHE, AUGUSTINE.....	N								231	908
ROCHE, JOHN.....	N								192	895
ROE, SIR THOMAS.....	N								176	959
ROLLESTON, SIR JOHN F. L.	C								180	646
ROLLIT, SIR ALBERT KAYE	C								169	1300
ROPNER, COL. SIR ROBERT	C								206	448
ROSE, C. D.....	L								58	382
ROTHSCHILD, HON. LIONEL W.	U								278	1276
ROUND, RT. HON. JAMES	C								228	1260
ROYDS, COL. C. M.....	L								238	915
RUNCIMAN, W.....	L								185	914
RUSSELL, THOMAS W.....	L								263	1000
RUTHERFORD, JOHN.....	C									

MEMBERS.	Party.	Chinese Labour. Amendment to Address.		Irish Government. Amendment to Address.		Navy. Mr. McCrea's Motion.		Navy Estimates. Mr. Labouchere's Motion.		Agricultural Rates Act. 2nd Reading.		Criminal Law Procedure (Ireland) Act. Mr. J. O'Connor's Motion.		Naval Works. Mr. Pretyman's Motion.		Aliens Bill. Motion for 3rd Reading.		Attendances, Session 1905.		Attendances 1900—1905.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8												
RUTHERFORD, W. W.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	245	562	
SADLER, COL. SIR SAMUEL A.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	1294	
SAMUEL, SIR HARRY S.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	977	
SAMUEL, HERBERT L.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	285	980	
SAMUEL, STUART M.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	667	
SANDYS, COL. T. M.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	518	
SASSOON, SIR EDWARD, BART.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	690	
SAUNDERSON, COL. RT. HON. E. J.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	407	
SCHWANN, CHARLES E.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	880	
SCOTT, CHARLES PRESTWICH	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	320	
SCOTT, SIR SAMUEL E., BART.	L	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	197	992	
SEELY, CHARLES HILTON	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	824	
SEELY, MAJOR J. E. B.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	243	912	
SETON-KARR, SIR HENRY, C.M.G.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	692	
SHACKLETON, D. J.	Lab.	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218	779	
SHARPE, W. E. THOMPSON	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	279	1444	
SHAW, T. F. CHARLES EDWARD	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	703	
SHAW, THOMAS	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	872	
SHAW-STEWART, SIR M. H., BART.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	689	
SHEEHAN, DANIEL D.	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	1004	
SHEEHY, DAVID	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	229	441	
SHIPMAN, DR. JOHN G.	L	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	327	1516	
SIMMON, SIR J. S. B., BART.	L	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	724	
SINCLAIR, CAPT. JOHN	L	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	234	1309	
SINCLAIR, LOUIS	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	178	893	
SKEWES-COX, SIR THOMAS	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	213	921	
SLACK, J. BAMFORD	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	254	468	
SLOAN, T. H.	I	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	526	
SMITH, ABEL HENRY	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	211	1106	
SMITH, H. C.	L	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	1046	
SMITH, RT. HON. JAMES PARKER	L	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218	1470	
SMITH, SAMUEL	L	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186	396	
SMITH, HON. W. F. D.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	224	1233	
SOAMES, ARTHUR W.	L	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	818	
SOARES, ERNEST J.	L	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	238	1170	
SPEAR, JOHN W.	L	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	243	1485	
SPENCER, RT. HON. C. R.	L	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	253	1214	
SPENCER, SIR ERNEST	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	514	
STANHOPE, HON. PHILIP	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	183	308	
STANLEY, HON. ARTHUR	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	882	
STANLEY, EDWARD J.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	925	
STANLEY, RT. HON. LORD, C.B.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	317	1811	
STEVENSON, FRANCIS S.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	558	
STEWART, SIR MARK J., BART.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	231	992	
STIRLING-MAXWELL, SIR J. M., BT.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	771	
STOCK, JAMES HENRY	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	646	
STONE, SIR J. BENJAMIN	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	923	
STOPFORD-SACKVILLE, S. G.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	278	1664	
STRACHEY, SIR EDWARD, BART.	L	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	399	
STROYAN, JOHN	L	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	197	924	
STUTT, HON. C. HEDLEY	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	212	1030	
SULLIVAN, DONAL	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	349	1664	
TALBOT, LORD EDMUND	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	309	1630	
TALBOT, RT. HON. JOHN G.	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	173	1099	
TAYLOR, AUSTIN	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	622	
TAYLOR, THEODORE C.	L	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	244	1107	
TENNANT, HAROLD JOHN	L	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192	945	
THOMAS, ABEL, K.C.	L	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	587	
THOMAS, SIR ALFRED	L	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	911	
THOMAS, D. ALFRED	L	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	1461	
THOMAS, J. A.	L	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	687	
THOMPSON, DR. E. C.	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	483	
THOMSON, F. WHITLEY	L	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	884	
THORBURN, SIR WALTER	L	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	744	
THORNTON, PERCY M.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	226	1531	
TILLET, LOUIS JOHN	L	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	75	
TOLLEMACHE, HENRY J.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176	774	
TOMKINSON, JAMES	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	197	1013	
TOMLINSON, SIR W. E. M., BART.	C	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	348	1788	

MEMBERS.	Party.	Chinese Labour	Irish Government	Navy	Navy Estimates	Agricultural Rates Act.	Criminal Law Procedure	Naval Works	Attendances	Attendances
		Amendment to Address.	Amendment to Address.	Mr. McCree's Motion.	Mr. Labouchere's Motion.	2nd Reading.	(Ireland) Act.	Mr. Pretyman's Motion.	Session 1905.	1906-1907.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
TOULMIN, G.	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	283	900
TREVELYAN, C. P.	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	226	1198
TRITTON, SIR CHARLES E., BART.	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	155	945
TUFF, CHARLES	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	387	637
TUFNELL, COL. EDWARD	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	70	918
TUKE, SIR JOHN BATTY	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	201	594
TULLY, JASPER	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	27	556
TURNOUR, VISCOUNT.	M	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	253	223
URE, ALEXANDER	C	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	141	613
VALENTIA, VISCOUNT, M.V.O.	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	345	1974
*VILLIERS, ERNEST A.	C	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	110	110
VINCENT, SIR EDGAR, K.C.M.G., C.B.	C	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	121	607
VINCENT, COL. SIR H., K.C.M.G., C.B.	C	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	177	708
WALDRON, L. A.	C	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	83	117
WALKER, COL. WILLIAM H.	C	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	162	879
WALLACE, ROBERT	C	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	183	972
WALLROND, RT. HON. SIR W. H., BART.	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	327	1815
WALTON, J. LAWSON	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	31	448
WALTON, JOSEPH	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	238	988
WANKLYN, J. LESLIE	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	36	406
WARDE, LT.-COL. CHARLES E.	C	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	270	1269
WARNER, T. COURTENAY T.	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	202	1112
WASON, EUGENE	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	218	1121
WASON, J. CATHCART	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	223	998
WEIR, JAMES G.	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	188	1092
WELBY, LT.-COL. A. C. EARLE	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	311	1307
WELBY, SIR CHARLES G. E., BT., C.B.	C	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	191	948
WENTWORTH, CAPT. B. C. VERNON.	C	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	86	280
WHARTON, RT. HON. J. LLOYD.	C	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	133	631
WHITE, GEORGE.	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	186	860
WHITE, LUKE	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	268	1591
WHITE, PATRICK	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	123	598
WHITELEY, GEORGE	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	240	1081
WHITELEY, HERBERT	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	268	1836
WHITLEY, J. H.	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	300	1649
WHITMORE, CHARLES A.	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	256	1108
WHITTAKER, THOMAS P.	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	242	1294
WILLIAMS, A. OSMOND.	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	176	944
WILLIAMS, COL. ROBERT	C	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	170	869
WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY, LORD	C	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	205	849
WILLS, A. W.	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	143	143
WILLS, SIR FREDERICK, BART.	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	26	435
WILSON, ARTHUR S.	C	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	183	1258
WILSON, CHARLES H.	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	60	218
WILSON, FREDERICK W.	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	109	592
WILSON, HENRY JOSEPH	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	177	1054
WILSON, JOHN (Durham, Mid.)	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	296	989
WILSON, JOHN (Falkirk)	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	115	675
WILSON, JOHN (Glasgow)	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	268	1277
WILSON, J. WILLIAM	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	108	607
WILSON-TODD, SIR W. H., BT.	C	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	193	1109
WODEHOUSE, RT. HON. E. R.	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	153	1201
WOLFF, GUSTAVUS WILHELM.	C	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	168	692
WOOD, JAMES	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	57	148
WOODHOUSE, SIR JAMES T.	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	228	885
WORSLEY-TAYLOR, H. W.	C	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	166	600
WORTLEY, RT. HON. C. B. STUART	C	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	243	1293
WRIGHTSON, SIR THOMAS, BART.	C	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	225	1069
WYLIE, ALEXANDER	C	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	170	1026
WYNDHAM, RT. HON. GEORGE	C	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	43	1512
WYNDHAM-QUIN, COL. W. H.	C	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	140	687
YEEBURGH, ROBERT A.	C	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	170	613
YOUNG, SAMUEL	N	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	207	799
YOUNGER, WILLIAM	C	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	54	499
YOXALL, JAMES HENRY	L	A	A	N	A	N	A	N	165	1004

THE STATUTES OF 1905.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC GENERAL STATUTES OF THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND 5 EDWARD VII.

** The Acts marked by an Asterisk were introduced by the Government.*

The dates are those on which the Royal Assent was given.

CAP. 1. *CONSOLIDATED FUND ACT (No. 1).

(Introduced by MR. V. CAVENDISH, L.U.)

An Act to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending 31st March, 1905, and 1906.—*30th March.*

CAP. 2. *ARMY (ANNUAL) ACT.

(Introduced by MR. ARNOLD-FORSTER, L.U.)

An Act to provide, during twelve months, for the discipline and regulation of the Army. This annual Act contains no new provisions.—*14th April.*

CAP. 3. LICENSING (IRELAND) ACT.

(Introduced by MR. NANNETTI, N.)

An Act to amend the law as to the hours of closing of licensed premises on Christmas Day in Ireland.—*30th June.*

CAP. 4. *FINANCE ACT.

(Introduced by MR. A. CHAMBERLAIN, L.U.)

This Act contains the provisions of the Budget of 1905-6. It reduced the tea duty to 6d. in the lb.; continued the customs duties on tobacco, beer and spirits, and the additional excise duties imposed in 1900, and abolished the warehouse delivery charges which were created in 1869. Stamp duty on export bonds and on delivery orders, charged by the Stamp Act of 1891, is abolished. The Income Tax was continued at the rate of 1s. in the £. Other provisions dealt with the repayment of debt, fixing the permanent annual charge at 28 instead of 27 millions, and providing for the repayment of Exchequer bonds issued under the War Loan Act of 1900.—*30th June.*

CAP. 5. *MR. SPEAKER'S RETIREMENT ACT.

(Introduced by MR. A. BALFOUR, C.)

The Act confers an annuity of £4,000 upon the Rt. Hon. W. C. Gully (now Viscount Selby), the late Speaker.—*11th July.*

CAP. 6. *CONSOLIDATED FUND ACT.

(Introduced by MR. V. CAVENDISH, L.U.)

An Act similar to Cap. 1 (above), but relating only to the year ending 31st March, 1906.—*11th July.*

CAP. 7. *WAR STORES (COMMISSION) ACT.

(Introduced by SIR R. B. FINLAY, L.U.)

An Act to facilitate the proceedings of the Commissioners appointed to hold an investigation respecting War Stores in South Africa.

The Commission referred to in Parliamentary Summary (*ante*, under Africa, S.) was by this Act supplied with powers similar to those exercised by the High Court or any judge thereof.—*11th July*.

CAP. 8. *AGRICULTURAL RATES ACT, 1896, &c., CONTINUANCE ACT.

(Introduced by MR. W. H. LONG, C.)

An Act to extend the above Act for four years, up to 1910.—*11th July*.

CAP. 9. COAL MINES (WEIGHING OF MINERALS) ACT.

(Introduced by MR. RICKETT, L.)

An Act to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act of 1897 as to the weighing of minerals.

The Act enables miners to appoint a deputy "check weigher" to protect their interests, and secures him in his position.—*4th August*.

CAP. 10. SHIPOWNERS' NEGLIGENCE ACT.

(Introduced by SIR H. SAMUEL, C.)

An Act to enlarge the remedies of persons injured by the negligence of shipowners.

This Act authorises the detention of foreign ships which have caused damage, involving personal injury, under the same conditions as British ships are liable to detention.—*4th August*.

CAP. 11. RAILWAY FIRES ACT.

(Introduced by MR. MOUNT, C.)

An Act to give compensation for damage by fires caused by sparks or cinders from railway engines.

By this Act railway companies are made liable for damage to agricultural land or crops arising as above.—*4th August*.

CAP. 12. *CHURCHES (SCOTLAND) ACT.

(Introduced by MR. DICKSON, Lord Advocate, C.)

An Act to provide for the settlement of certain questions between the Free Church and the United Free Church in Scotland, and to make certain amendments of the law with respect to the Church of Scotland.

The Act empowers a Royal Commission established thereunder to allocate Church property between the Free Church and the United Free Church in such manner as appears to the Commission to be fair and equitable, subject to certain directions contained in the Act.

In making their allocation, the Commission will allocate congregational property to the Free Church in any case where they consider that one-third at least of the congregation were members or adherents on the 30th October, 1900.

The Commission will also make adequate provision for the education of the students of the ministry of the Free Church, for the support of aged ministers, of widows and orphans of ministers, and for general purposes.

All property is to be available for allocation which belonged to the Free Church on the 30th October, 1900.

Section 5 deals with the formula of subscription to the Confession of Faith in the (Established) Church of Scotland, and enables the General Assembly of that Church to vary such formula with the consent of the majority of the presbyteries.—*11th August*.

CAP. 13. *ALIENS ACT.

(Introduced by MR. AKERS-DOUGLAS, C.)

An Act to amend the law with regard to aliens.

The Act provides that no immigrant shall be landed (1) except at a port where there is an immigration officer, or (2) without leave of that officer after inspection.

Where leave to land is refused, appeal may be made to an immigration board.

The immigration board is to consist of three persons having magisterial, business or administrative experience. Rules as to the working of the board may be made by the Secretary of State.

An undesirable immigrant is defined as one who:—

- 1.—Cannot decently support himself or his dependents.
- 2.—Is a lunatic or idiot, or is likely, owing to disease or infirmity, to become a charge on the rates.
- 3.—Has been sentenced in a foreign country for an extradition crime, not being a political offence.
- 4.—Has had an expulsion order made against him.

But leave to land is not to be withheld:—

- 1.—On grounds of want of means, to one who proves that he is seeking admission "solely to avoid prosecution or punishment on religious or political grounds, or for an offence of a political character, or persecution, involving danger of imprisonment or danger to life or limb, on account of religious belief."
- 2.—From an immigrant who, having resided in the United Kingdom for not less than six months, and having taken his ticket here direct for another country, has been refused by that country and returned direct to the United Kingdom.
- 3.—For want of means, from an immigrant born in the United Kingdom, his father being a British subject.

The Secretary of State may exempt from the Act any immigrant ships where he is satisfied that undesirables are prevented from embarking; or are embarked only for transit.

An expulsion order, requiring an alien to leave the United Kingdom within a certain time, may be made by the Secretary of State:—

- (i.) In case of aliens convicted of felony or misdemeanour without the option of a fine; or of prostitution. Expulsion may be in addition to or in lieu of sentence.
- (ii.) If within 12 months of landing an alien has been in receipt of parochial relief; has been found wandering without visible means of support; or has been living under insanitary conditions due to overcrowding.
- (iii.) If the alien has been sentenced in a foreign country for an extradition crime not of a political nature.

Expenses caused by the expulsion of an alien within six months of landing are to be paid by the master of any ship belonging to the owner of the ship bringing over the alien so expelled. Also if required by the Secretary of State, he shall receive the alien and his dependents (if any) on board his ship, and afford them free of charge a passage to the port of embarkation and proper accommodation and maintenance during the passage.

Other general provisions require returns to be made by masters of ships as may be required; provide for the appointment of officers to carry out the Act; and the payment of the expenses of administration.

Offences against the Act are punishable on summary conviction by a fine up to £100, and if committed by an immigrant or alien he may be deemed a rogue and vagabond under Section 4 of the Vagrancy Act, 1824. Fines may be recovered by process under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, section 693.

ALIENS ACT—continued.

Any immigrant who is conditionally disembarked, and any alien in whose case an expulsion order is made, may be kept in custody until his departure.

False statements or false representations are punishable by imprisonment up to three months with hard labour.

Definitions.—The expression "immigrant" means an alien steerage passenger who is to be landed in the United Kingdom, but excludes passengers in transit to some destination out of the United Kingdom; or those holding prepaid through tickets to some destination if security is given that, except for the purposes of transit, they will not remain in the United Kingdom.

The expression "immigrant ship" means a ship which brings more than twenty alien steerage passengers to be landed in the United Kingdom.

Any question on an appeal to an immigration board whether any ship is an immigrant ship, or whether any person is an immigrant, a passenger, or a steerage passenger, within the Act, or whether any offence is political, or whether a crime is an extradition crime, shall be decided by the Secretary of State in accordance with rules made under the Act.

The Act comes into operation on 1st January, 1906.—*11th August.*

CAP. 14. MEDICAL ACT (1886) AMENDMENT ACT.

(Introduced by GEN. LAURIE, C.)

An Act to amend the Medical Act, 1886.

For the purposes of the Medical Act, 1886, where any part of a British possession is under a central and also under a local legislature, His Majesty may, by Order in Council, declare that the part which is under the local legislature shall be deemed a separate British possession.—*11th August.*

CAP. 15. TRADE MARKS ACT.

(Introduced by MR. MOULTON, L.)

An Act to amend and consolidate the law relating to Trade Marks.

The effect of the Act, which is highly technical and complicated, is expressed in its title. The alterations of the existing law are not numerous.—*11th August.*

CAP. 16. *ISLE OF MAN (CUSTOMS) ACT.

(Introduced by MR. V. CAVENDISH, L.U.)

An Act to amend the law with respect to customs duties in the Isle of Man.—*11th August.*

CAP. 17. *APPROPRIATION ACT, 1905.

(Introduced by MR. V. CAVENDISH, L.U.)

An Act to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending 31st March, 1905 and 1906, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.—*11th August.*

CAP. 18. *UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN ACT.

(Introduced by MR. G. W. BALFOUR, C.)

An Act to establish organisation with a view to the provision of employment, or assistance for unemployed workmen in proper cases.

London.—The Act establishes by order of the Local Government Board a distress committee of the council of every London borough, consisting of members of the council and of the board of guardians, and of persons experienced in the relief of distress; and a central body for the administrative County of London, consisting of members appointed by the distress committees and by the London County Council, and of persons co-opted as additional members, and of persons nominated by the Local Government Board, the latter two classes not to exceed one-fourth of the total number (one member at least to be a woman.)

UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN ACT—*continued.*

The committee must make themselves acquainted with the conditions of labour within their area, and may be required by the central body to receive, inquire into, and discriminate between applications from unemployed persons who have resided in London for not less than 12 months.

If the committee are satisfied that such applicant is honestly desirous of obtaining work, but is temporarily unable to do so from exceptional causes over which he has no control, and that his case is capable of more suitable treatment under the Act than under the poor law, they may endeavour to obtain work for him or they may refer the case to the central body, but they shall have no power to provide, or contribute towards the provision of, work for any unemployed person.

The central body will superintend and co-ordinate the action of the distress committees, and aid them by establishing, taking over, or assisting labour exchanges and employment registers, &c.

The central body may assist an unemployed person, referred to them by a distress committee, by aiding his emigration or removal to another area, or by providing temporary work to enable him to obtain regular work or other means of supporting himself.

The expenses may be defrayed out of a central fund which shall be supplied by voluntary contributions and by levies upon the council of each metropolitan borough. Expenses paid out of the rates are to be limited to:—

- (i.) Establishment charges.
- (ii.) Emigration expenses.
- (iii.) Expenses incurred by acquisition of land.

Rate aid to be limited to $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in the £; or, with the consent of the Local Government Board, may reach 1d.

Assistance under the Act is not to disfranchise any person.

The City of London is to be treated as a metropolitan borough, and the Act may be extended to any district or borough near London.

Outside London, the Local Government Board *shall* order to be established for boroughs and urban districts of not less than 50,000 inhabitants, a distress committee with similar powers. In boroughs and urban districts with population between 10,000 and 50,000, a similar authority shall be set up upon the application of a local council to the Local Government Board, and with its consent.

In any county or part of a county, the central body and distress committee may be set up by the Local Government Board with or without application by a local council. In such a case county boroughs of less than 50,000 inhabitants are to be included in the county.

The Local Government Board may make regulations for carrying out the Act and may provide for various administrative details.

The Act applies to Scotland and Ireland and is to continue in force for three years, unless Parliament shall otherwise determine.—*11th August.*

CAP. 19. *EAST INDIA LOANS (RAILWAYS) ACT.

(Introduced by MR. BRODRICK, C.)

An Act to empower the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the construction, extension, and equipment of railways in India, by State agency, or through the agency of companies, and for other purposes.—*11th August.*

CAP. 20. *NAVAL WORKS ACT.

(Introduced by MR. J. A. CHAMBERLAIN, L.U.)

An Act to make further provision for the construction of works in the United Kingdom and elsewhere for the purposes of the Royal Navy.

The amount authorised to be borrowed is £5,835,000.—*11th August.*

CAP. 21. *EXPIRING LAWS CONTINUANCE ACT.

(Introduced by MR. V. CAVENDISH, L.U.)

An Act to continue various expiring laws, among them being the Corrupt Practices Acts, the Ballot Act, the Vaccination Act, &c.—*11th August.*

CAP. 22. *PUBLIC WORKS LOANS ACT.

(Introduced by MR. V. CAVENDISH, L.U.)

The annual Act to authorise the transactions of the Public Works Loan Board.—*11th August.*

CAP. 23. *PROVISIONAL ORDER (MARRIAGES) ACT.

(Introduced by MR. COCHRANE, L.U.)

An Act to enable Provisional Orders to be made for removing any invalidity or doubt attaching to certain marriages by reason of some informality.—*11th August.*

PARLIAMENTARY PUBLICATIONS, 1905.

NEARLY all the general State publications of the United Kingdom appear in the form of Parliamentary Papers; the exceptions being some few which are issued by and at the expense of the respective departments, *e.g.*, "The Post Office Guide," or "The Board of Trade Journal," and also certain publications of general interest, such as "The London Gazette," or the Statutes.

The information contained in the Parliamentary Papers appertains to every conceivable object of political and statistical interest. Besides Bills representing all the legislative projects of each session, and Returns specially relating to them, there are periodical statements of the working of different departments of the Government, of the results of recent legislation, Reports of Royal Commissions or of Committees of either House, Treaties, Correspondence with foreign countries or with our Colonies, Reports of diplomatic and consular agents abroad, Census and other returns, Statistics of all kinds, Accounts, Estimates, and many miscellaneous papers that cannot be included under any of the above heads.

Parliamentary publications are divided as follows:—

- 1 *Bills* introduced into either House, either by the Government or by private members. They are numbered in a new series for each year.
- 2 *Papers by Command* include all such Reports, Papers, &c., as equally concern both Houses of Parliament. They are distinguished by the letters Cd., with numbers in brackets. The numbering runs for a series of years.
- 3 *Reports and Papers*. These comprise Reports, Returns, &c., specially ordered to be printed by either House, and sometimes afterwards communicated to the other House. They, also, are numbered in a fresh series for each year.

The following *résumé* is intended to supply materials from which may be obtained information respecting—(1) The objects of the most important of the Public Bills which were introduced in the Session of 1905 but failed to pass into law. (The Statutes of the year will be found in another part of the work.) (2) A list of such Parliamentary Papers as relate to subjects of general interest or importance issued during the same period.

The explanatory notes are confined to those publications of which the substance is not contained in the statistical tables or other parts of the *Constitutional Year Book*.

The distinguishing numbers will enable those who desire further details to purchase the publications either through a bookseller or from Messrs. WYMAN & SONS, Fetter Lane, E.C.; and Messrs. OLIVER & BOYD, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; E. PONSONBY, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

PUBLIC BILLS.

THE following list shows the objects of some of the measures introduced into Parliament during the Session of 1905 as were of general interest, but which failed to pass into Law. Government Bills are marked with an asterisk (*).

*ACCIDENTS (MINES AND FACTORIES) BILL (73).

To amend the Law relating to Returns and Notification of Accidents in mines, quarries, factories, and workshops. This Bill provides that notices of accidents in mines, quarries, factories and workshops shall be sent to the inspector of the district in which they occur, in such form and with such particulars as the Secretary of State prescribes.—*Mr. Cochrane (L.U.)*.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS [BILL (96).

The Bill amends the Agricultural Holdings Acts of 1883 and 1900 by giving the tenant a statutory right to carry out all improvements suitable to his holding, and necessary for its proper working; by giving compensation to the tenant for the whole value he has added to the holding on a renewal of the tenancy whether he quits or remains in the holding, and also for the value he has added by continuous good farming and by the laying down of permanent pasture; by checking the power of unreasonable landlords to capriciously evict, etc.; and by placing the landlord and tenant on an equal footing in making claims for improvement or determination of the holding.—*Mr. Channing (L.)*.

***ALKALI, &c., WORKS BILL (227).**

To consolidate and amend the Alkali, &c., Works Regulation Acts, 1881 and 1892.—*Mr. Gerald Balfour (C.)*.

***BILLS OF EXCHANGE ACT, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL (44) (H.L.).**

An Act to amend Section 82 of the Bills of Exchange Act, 1882. It provides that a banker receives payment of a crossed cheque within the meaning of Sec. 82 of the Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, notwithstanding that he credits his customer's account with the amount of the cheque before receiving payment thereof.—*The Earl of Halsbury (C.)*.

CANALS BILL (11).

To establish public trusts under one control, with power to acquire, develop, extend, and administer the canals and inland navigations of the United Kingdom, and to exercise all powers and authorities conducive or ancillary thereto.—*Mr. Barran (L.)*.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE BILLS (25) AND (40.)

No. 25, provides a simplified procedure by which due observance of the law of the Established Church may be secured.—*Mr. Austin Taylor (C.)*.

No. 40, repeals certain enactments; provides for the Constitution of Churchwardens' Councils in England and Wales; amends the law relating to institution to benefices, to ecclesiastical suits, and to public worship; and otherwise makes better provision for the organization and the discipline of the Church of England.—*Lord Hugh Cecil (C.)*

COAL MINES (EMPLOYMENT) BILL (4).

To amend the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Acts which relate to employment. It provides that males under eighteen shall not be employed below ground for more than eight hours during any consecutive twenty-four hours, and obliges the owner, agent, or manager of every mine to keep in the office of the mine an "Hours of Work Book," in which records of the times during which persons are employed below ground are to be entered.—*Mr. Jacoby (L.)*.

***CONGESTED DISTRICTS (SCOTLAND) BILL (134).**

To amend the provisions of the Congested Districts (Scotland) Act, 1897, as to the style and title of the Commissioners, the execution of deeds by them, and the application of the Fund constituted by the said Act.—*Mr. Scott Dickson (C.)*.

CORONERS' INQUESTS (RAILWAY FATALITIES) BILL (172).

To amend the law relating to Coroners' Inquests in the case of fatal accidents on railways, by obliging the Coroner to give notice of the place and time of any inquest or adjourned inquest to the Board of Trade, and providing that inquests shall not be held unless an inspector or some person on behalf of the Board of Trade is present to watch the proceedings.—*Mr. Channing (L.)*.

***COUNTY COURTS (No. 2) BILL (180).**

A Bill to amend the Law relating to County Courts. It re-arranges districts and business, extends the Lord Chancellor's power to recommend pensions to judges in certain cases, and enlarges the jurisdiction of certain registrars, &c.—*Sir R. B. Finlay (L.U.)*.

***CROWN LANDS BILL (118).**

To amend the Crown Lands Acts, 1829 to 1894. It gives power to effect transfers of the management of foreshore between Commissioners of Woods and Board of Trade, allows Board of Trade, &c., to settle disputes as to foreshore, permits Commissioners of Woods to pay for certain improvements out of capital, and abolishes enrolment of assignments of Crown leases, &c.—*Mr. Victor Cavendish (L.U.)*.

***CRIMINAL CASES (RESERVATION OF POINTS OF LAW) BILL (261) (H.L.).**

An Act to amend the Crown Cases Act, 1848, by giving power to the High Court to compel a case to be stated on points of Law arising in criminal trials, by extending powers of Court of Crown Cases Reserved, by making provision for legal aid on hearing of a case stated, and by giving power to direct the re-trial at assizes of a case tried at quarter sessions, &c.—*The Earl of Halsbury (C.)*.

***DOGS BILL (86).**

To consolidate and amend the enactments relating to injury to live stock by dogs, and otherwise to amend the law relating to dogs.—*Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes (C.)*.

EDUCATION (FEEDING OF CHILDREN) BILLS (126), (132), (196).

No. 126, permits that meals for school-children attending public elementary schools may be provided by local authorities.—*Mr. Claude Hay (C.)*.

Nos. 132, and 196 make similar provision.—*Mr. Arthur Henderson (Lab.)*.

***EDUCATION (SCOTLAND) BILL (88).**

To amend the laws relating to education in Scotland, and for other purposes connected therewith.—*Mr. Scott Dickson (C.)*.

***EXTRADITION BILL (83) (H.L.).**

To include Bribery amongst Extradition Crimes.—*The Earl of Halsbury (C.)*.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT (1901) AMENDMENT BILL (204).

To amend the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in respect of laundries by distributing the working hours more regularly over the week, by substituting for variable periods of employment definite hours for the work to begin and close, and by bringing charitable and religious institution laundries, &c., within the scope of the Factory Act.—*Mr. Cameron Corbett (L.U.)*.

***FALSE STATEMENTS (COMPANIES) BILL (130).**

To amend the Law relating to false statements with respect to the financial position of companies or other bodies.—*Sir R. B. Finlay (L.U.)*.

***FERRIES (ACQUISITION BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES) BILL (189).**

To enable Local Authorities to acquire existing ferries by agreement.—*Mr. Grant Lawson (C.)*.

FOREIGN TRAWLERS REGULATION BILL (44).

To provide for the better prevention of fishing by foreign trawl vessels within areas closed to British trawl vessels.—*Mr. Black (L.)*.

FRANCHISE AND REMOVAL OF WOMEN'S DISABILITIES BILL (32).

To establish a single franchise at all elections and thereby to abolish university representation, and to remove the disabilities of women.—*Sir C. Dilke (L.)*.

***GOVERNMENT SHIPS BILL (74).**

To make provision with respect to ships which belong to His Majesty, or are held on behalf of or for the benefit of the Crown, but do not form part of His Majesty's navy.—*Mr. Pretyma (C.)*.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES BILLS (55) AND (111).

No. 55, facilitates the housing of the working classes in rural districts. It provides a simpler method of purchase of land, being that at present enjoyed by parish councils for various purposes under the Local Government Act, 1894; a power of compulsory hiring of land, adapted from the same statute; powers of delegation to parochial committees and parish councils as to building, furnishing, and management; and makes provision for easier repayment of loans. It further gives to the parish council, in default of action by the rural district council, the option of appeal, either to the County Council or the Local Government Board, and also facilitates the amendment of bye-laws which have been found so stringent as to restrict unduly the building of cottages, &c.—*Sir Walter Foster (L.)*.

No. 111, makes provision as to loans and the application of surplus funds, allows larger gardens for rural districts, confers on the medical officers of health, &c., the power of making representation in respect of the insufficiency of the existing supply of houses for the working classes, and lays down regulations as regards unhealthy areas and unhealthy houses and cubic space, &c.—*Mr. Nannetti (N.)*.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION ACT (1897) AMENDMENT ACT (128).

To extend the provisions of the Act of 1897 to cases where only one child is taken in to be nursed or maintained, and to any child received in consideration of a sum of money paid down, whatever the amount may be; to raise to seven years the age limit of children within the Act; to enable the local authorities to remove an infant kept by a person who is unfit by reason of character, or otherwise, to have its care and maintenance, or who is in a house or premises unsuitable for the purpose, although such person or premises are not so unfit as to endanger the child's health; and to require notice to be given of all changes of residence of a person having the care or custody of children within the Act, under penalty of imprisonment or fine, &c.—*Mr. Spear (L.U.)*.

*JUDICATURE AND DEVELOPMENT GRANT (IRELAND) BILL (248).

To augment the Ireland Development Grant by means of the abolition of two judgeships and the reduction of the salary of the Lord Chancellor and the transfer of certain accumulations, and to make provision with respect to the application of portion of that grant.—*Mr. Walter Long (C.)*.

JUVENILE SMOKING BILL (99).

To provide for the prevention of juvenile smoking.—*Dr. Macnamara (L.)*.

LAND VALUES TAXATION (SCOTLAND) BILL (10).

To provide for the taxation for local purposes of land values in burghs in Scotland.—*Mr. Ainsworth (L.)*.

LAND VALUES ASSESSMENT AND RATING BILL (7).

To provide for the separate assessment and rating of land values.—*Sir John Brunner (L.)*.

LAND TENURE BILL (169).

To extend, cheapen, and simplify the law of compensation for tenants' improvements. Among other provisions, it allows the tenant, on the determination of the tenancy, to claim compensation for adding to the agricultural value of the holding; makes unnecessary the consent of the landlord for the repairing of buildings, &c.; limits the landlord's right of distraint for rent to one year; places landlord and tenant on an equality in making claims; and provides that disputes are to be settled, in default of agreement, by a single arbitrator appointed by the Board of Agriculture.—*Mr. Lambert (L.)*.

LEASEHOLD ENFRANCHISEMENT BILL (27).

To provide for the enfranchisement of leaseholds.—*General Laurie (C.)*.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES (TAXATION AND PURCHASE OF LAND) BILL (125).

To provide for the taxation and purchase of land by local authorities.—*Dr. Macnamara (L.)*.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC, LOCAL VETO (SCOTLAND) BILL (8).

To give the ratepayers a direct veto on the liquor traffic in their respective areas in Scotland.—*Mr. Hunter Craig (L.)*.

*LOCAL AUTHORITIES (TRANSFER OF TREASURY POWERS) BILL (81).

To transfer to the Local Government Board the powers of the Treasury under enactments relating to local authorities.—*Mr. Victor Cavendish (L.U.)*.

*LONDON (EQUALISATION OF RATES) BILL (295).

To make provision for the taking of a census in 1906 for the purpose of the London (Equalisation of Rates) Act, 1894.—*Mr. Gerald Balfour (C.)*.

*LUNACY BILL (179).

To amend the Lunacy Acts.—*Sir R. B. Finlay (L.U.)*.

*MARINE INSURANCE BILL (85).

To codify the law relating to marine insurance.—*Sir R. B. Finlay (L.U.)*.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILLS (37), (80), (210).

Three Bills were brought in:—

No. 37, the MERCHANT SHIPPING (ALIENS) BILL [H.L.], prevents aliens from obtaining the sole control of British ships and property.—*Lord Muskerry (C.)*.

*No. 80, the MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL, amends the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1900, by requiring foreign-going ships to be provided with certificated cooks, extending the rules relating to the inspection of provisions, and prohibiting the engagement of seamen with an insufficient knowledge of English.—*Mr. Gerald Balfour (C.)*.

No. 210, the MERCHANT SHIPPING (PILOTAGE) BILL, amends the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, by enforcing restrictions on the granting of pilotage certificates to masters and mates.—*Sir H. Seymour King (C.)*.

*MILITARY MANŒUVRES BILL (163) [H.L.].

To amend the Military Manœuvres Act, 1897.—*Earl of Donoughmore (C.)*.

MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY BILL (68).

To establish a bureau for a Minister of Commerce and Industry.—*Mr. Louis Sinclair (C.)*.

MOTOR CAR BILLS (207) AND (258).

No. 207 is to require a non-resident alien, on applying for a driver's licence, to furnish to the Council of the county or county borough to whom he makes application, particulars of his nationality, place of birth, and place of residence, and also evidence, in writing, from the police authority of his place of residence that his character and conduct as a driver of motor-cars has been satisfactory, &c.—*Mr. Scott Montagu (C.)*.

The object of No. 258 is to increase the penalties for reckless driving.—*Mr. Soares (L.)*.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE (COMPANIES) BILL (39).

To confer the municipal franchise upon mercantile corporations and companies, and to amend the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882.—*Sir Albert Rollit (C.)*.

MUSICAL COPYRIGHT BILL (269).

To provide further remedies for preventing the infringement of musical copyright.—*Mr. Cochrane (L.U.)*.

*NAVAL LANDS (VOLUNTEERS) BILL (75).

To extend the Military Lands Acts to Naval and Marine Volunteers.—*Mr. Pretyman (C.)*.

*NAVAL AND MILITARY MEDALS BILL (62) [H.L.].

To regulate and restrict the wearing of naval and military medals and decorations.—*The Earl of Donoughmore (C.)*.

*NAVAL PRIZE BILL (25) [H.L.].

This Bill consolidates, with various amendments, the enactments relating to naval prize of war.—*The Earl of Halsbury (C.)*.

OLD AGE PENSIONS BILLS (102) AND (171).

No. 102 proposes to provide pensions for the aged deserving poor, by empowering specially constituted pensions committees in poor law unions, with the help of Parliament, to grant pensions, which shall not involve any electoral disability or convey the reproach of pauperism.—*Mr. Goulding (C.)*.

No. 171 proposes, subject to certain provisions, to give pensions of thirteen pounds a year, to be paid in instalments of five shillings each week, to persons of the age of sixty-five years or upwards.—*Mr. Channing (L.)*.

*OSBORNE ESTATE ACT (1902) AMENDMENT BILL (64).

To extend the benefits of Osborne House as a convalescent home, so as to affect, not only officers of the Navy and Army, but also persons in other branches of the public service, having particularly those in view who are serving the Crown in the Colonies or foreign countries under unhealthy or dangerous conditions.—*Mr. Victor Cavendish (L.U.)*.

PLACES OF WORSHIP BILLS (112) AND (123).

No. 112, Places of Worship (Sites) Bill, is to give further facilities for the acquisition of sites for places of worship.—*Mr. Herbert Lewis (L.)*.

No. 123, Places of Worship Enfranchisement Bill, is to provide for the enfranchisement of leasehold places of worship.—*Mr. Samuel Evans (L.)*.

PLURAL VOTING BILL (12).

To prevent plural voting at Parliamentary elections. It provides that anyone voting in more than one constituency at a general election shall be disqualified from voting at any Parliamentary election for a period of seven years, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding £100.—*Mr. Soames (L.)*.

*POST OFFICE (MONEY ORDERS) BILL (190).

To extend certain provisions of the Post Office (Money Orders) Acts to money orders transmitted to and from Foreign States and British Protectorates.—*Lord Stanley (C.)*.

*PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION BILL (19) [H.L.].

For the better prevention of corruption by the punishment of corrupt transactions with agents.—*The Earl of Halsbury (C.)*.

PRIVATE BILL PROCEDURE (IRELAND) BILL (58).

The object of this Bill is to expedite and cheapen the procedure for private bill legislation in Ireland. It is closely framed on the model of the Scotch Act of 1899 for the same purpose.—*Mr. O'Doherty (N.)*.

PRIVATE LEGISLATION PROCEDURE (WALES) BILL (15).

To provide for improving and extending the procedure for obtaining Parliamentary powers by way of Provisional Orders in matters relating to Wales.—*Mr. Vaughan-Davies (L.)*.

*PRIZE COURTS BILL (24) [H.L.].

Gives power to officers to administer oaths in prize court proceedings.—*The Earl of Halsbury (C.)*.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT BILL (59).

To amend the law relating to public entertainments by permitting ballets and sketches to take place in music halls, provided no more than six principal performers take part in them, and that they shall not exceed in duration 75 and 40 minutes respectively, &c.—*Captain Jessel (L.U.)*.

PUBLIC MEETINGS (FACILITIES) BILL (274).

To permit the use of schoolrooms for public meetings.—*Lord Burghclere (L.)*.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE AND EXECUTOR BILL (37).

To provide for the appointment of a public trustee and executor.—*Sir Howard Vincent (C.)*.

PURCHASE OF LAND (ENGLAND AND WALES) BILL (52).

To restore and extend the system of cultivating ownership of land in England and Wales, by providing facilities for the sale of land to occupying tenants and others.—*Mr. Jesse Collings (L.U.)*.

RATING OF MACHINERY BILL (45).

To amend the law relating to the rating of hereditaments containing machinery. It defines the machinery and appliances which are not to be taken as enhancing the value of hereditaments for purposes of rating.—*Mr. George Whiteley (L.)*.

REGISTRATION OF FIRMS BILL (149).

To provide for the registration of firms and persons carrying on business under trade names.—*Mr. Emmott (L.)*.

*RELIEF OF DISTRESS (IRELAND) BILL (127).

To make temporary provision for the supply of seed potatoes to occupiers and cultivators of land, and for other purposes relating to the relief of distress in Ireland.—*Mr. Long (C.)*.

*RESERVE FORCES BILL (164).

Extends the Reserve Forces Acts to men when outside the United Kingdom.—*Earl of Donoughmore (C.)*.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS, 1905.

(A Reference is here given to the contents of some of the more important Parliamentary Papers issued in 1905. The explanatory notes are confined to those publications of which the substance is not contained in the Statistical Tables or other parts of the *Constitutional Year Book*.)

AFRICA—

Memorandum on the State of African Protectorates administered under the Foreign Office. (Cd. 2408.)

AFRICA (CONGO)—

Further Correspondence respecting the administration of the Independent State of the Congo. (Cd. 2333.)

AFRICA (EAST)—

Report on East Africa Protectorate, 1903-4. (Cd. 2331.)

Report on the Possibilities of Cotton Growing in the East Africa Protectorate, 1904. (Cd. 2406.)

AFRICA (SOUTH)—

Report of the South African Native Affairs Commission, 1903-5. (Cd. 2399.)

The Report deals with the whole of the Native question under several different headings, among which the most important are:—Land Tenure, Tribal System, Christianity and Morals, Marriage, Native Political Associations, Education, Liquor, Labour, Taxation, Representation.

Despatch transmitting Letters Patent and Orders in Council providing for Constitutional Changes in the Transvaal. (Cd. 2400.)

See Political Notes.

Papers relating to Constitutional Changes in the Transvaal. (Cd. 2479.)

Further Correspondence relating to Labour in the Transvaal Mines. (Cd. 2401.)

Further Correspondence relating to Affairs in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. (Cd. 2482); (Cd. 2563.)

AFRICA (WEST)—

Returns of Revenue and Expenditure (actual and estimated) of West African Colonies and Protectorates, 1885 to 1905-6. (Cd. 2584.)

AGRICULTURE—

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS—

Report on Wages, Earnings, and Conditions of Employment of Agricultural Labourers in United Kingdom. (Cd. 2376.)

This Report by Mr. Wilson Fox deals mainly with the rates of wages and the total yearly earnings.

The figures are for 1902, but substantially apply to 1903 and 1904, as there has been but little movement in the wages of the agricultural classes during the last two years.

The average earnings per week of ordinary labourers are :—

		1902.		1898.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
England	.. ..	17	5	..	16 9
Wales	.. ..	17	7	..	16 6
Scotland	.. ..	19	5	..	18 2
Ireland	.. ..	10	9	..	10 2

The rise here shown is chiefly due to increases of time wages, which took place between 1898 and the end of 1901.

There has been a marked increase of wages since 1870 in the United Kingdom, amounting for 1850-1903 to 57 per cent. per week in the case of 69 farms in England and Wales, whence figures were taken. In Scotland a similar increase is noticeable.

Cottage rents in rural districts of England and Wales in 1904 were from 1s. to 2s. a week. The decline in number of farm labourers between 1891-1901 has resulted in decrease of over-crowding in cottages.

In Ireland usual rent is 1s. a week. In Scotland, cottages valued at £3 to £5 a year are given free as part wages to most married men.

AGRICULTURE—*continued.*

Highest average weekly earnings in 1902 varied from 22s. 2d. in Durham and Lanark to 13s. in Co. Down.

Lowest average weekly earnings ranged from 15s. 3d. in Norfolk to 10s. in Dorset.

The lowest weekly earnings were Roscommon and Sligo—namely, 7s. in both winter and summer.

AGRICULTURAL RATES ACT, 1896.—GRANTS TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES.—Return showing the amount payable to each Local Authority in England and Wales who receive a share under the Agricultural Rates Act, 1896. (111.)

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, BOARD OF—

Report of Proceedings, 1904. (Cd. 2458.)

Report of Proceedings under Diseases of Animals Acts, &c., 1904. (Cd. 2454.)

Report of the Intelligence Division, 1904. (Cd. 2637.)

Report of Proceedings under Sea Fisheries Acts, 1903. (Cd. 2178.)

The quantity and value of fish landed in England and Wales, 1900-1903, was as follows:—

Years.	Fish (exclusive of Shell Fish).		Shell Fish.	Total Value.
	Cwts.	£	£	£
1900	8,600,000	6,610,000	335,000	6,945,000
1901	8,648,000	6,523,000	325,000	6,848,000
1902	10,479,000	6,497,000	319,000	6,816,000
1903	11,198,000	6,930,000	279,000	7,209,000

The total number of vessels employed in 1903, allowing for boats laid up during the year and unregistered boats, was 9,721. Of these 15 per cent. were "steam," 71 per cent. were "sailing," and 14 per cent. were rowing boats.

Our exports of fish in 1903 were as follows:—

	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Herrings (barrels)	2,033,982	2,455,864
Salmon (cwts.)	7,137	58,465
Pilchards (hhds.)	15,080	45,464
Fish (unenumerated)	—	738,537
		3,298,330

Report on Agricultural Returns, 1904. (Cd. 2594.)

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES—Copy of Memorandum and Statistical Tables showing Production and Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages in Europe, United States, and principal British Colonies, with the Revenue derived therefrom. (345.)

ALKALI WORKS—Annual Report of Regulation Acts, 1881 and 1892. (173.)

ARMY—

General Annual Report of British Army for year ended 30th September, 1904. (Cd. 2268.)

Annual Report of Recruiting and Organization for Year ended 30th September, 1904. (Cd. 2205.)

Memorandum of Secretary of State relating to Army Estimates for 1905-6. (Cd. 2266.)

A summary of the proposals will be found in the Parliamentary Summary; the Estimates are given in the Statistical Tables.

IMPERIAL YEOMANRY—

State of Corps of Yeomanry in Great Britain at Annual Inspection, 1904. (Cd. 2267.)

ARMY—continued.**MILITIA—**

Return showing the Establishment of each Regiment of Militia in the United Kingdom, and the numbers present, absent and wanting to complete, at the training of 1904. (Cd. 2432.)

VOLUNTEERS—

Annual Return, 1904. (Cd. 2438.)

Copy of Circular Letter addressed to General Officers Commanding-in-Chief, in substitution for that of 20th June, 1905. (Cd. 2439.)

SALES AND REFUNDS—

Report and Minutes of Evidence of Committee on Sales and Refunds to Contractors in South Africa. (Cd. 2435); (Cd. 2436.)

Return of Stores sent to South Africa, 1899-1901, destroyed locally. (Cd. 2433.)

Copy of Correspondence relative to disposal of surplus stores. (228.)

BANKRUPTCY—Twenty-second Annual Report of the Board of Trade. (250.)

CALEDONIAN CANAL—One Hundredth Report of Commissioners. (253.)

CANADA—

Report to the Board of Trade on the North-West of Canada, with special reference to wheat production for export, by James Mavor, 1904. (Cd. 2628.)

Correspondence relating to Garrisons of Halifax and Esquimalt. (Cd. 2565.)

Importation of Canadian Cattle into United Kingdom. (Cd. 2715.)

CIVIL SERVICE—Forty-ninth Report of His Majesty's Commissioners, with Appendix. (Cd. 2656.)

COAL—

EXPORTS.—Return for the year 1904. (112.)

SUPPLIES.—Final Report of Royal Commission; Minutes of Evidence, Plans and Diagrams. (Cd. 2353) to (Cd. 2365.)

The following are the more important conclusions the Commissioners came to:—

Adopting (as in 1871) 4,000 ft. as limit of practicable working depth, and 1 ft. as minimum workable thickness, the available coal in proved coalfields of United Kingdom is estimated at 100,914,668,167 tons, as against 90,207,285,398 tons estimated in 1871.

Present output is 230 million tons per annum, and the average increase for the last 30 years in annual output has been 2½ per cent.; this increase is likely, owing to physical considerations, to decline gradually.

Among possible economies, coal-cutting machines, more careful preparation for market, and coking are the chief suggestions offered, but the Commissioners say:—"We are convinced that coal is our only reliable source of power, and that there is no real substitute."

The general opinion was expressed that the maintenance of a large export trade in coal is of supreme importance to the country.

The Navy consumes about one-sixteenth of the output of the special class of coal required (Welsh).

Principal competitors are Germany and the United States of America. Since 1870 Germany's output has increased over four-fold; that of the United States of America ten-fold; whilst that of the United Kingdom has little more than doubled.

In the United Kingdom the cost of working has steadily increased, and the rate of increase in export has been greater than that of our total output.

"We cannot doubt that an export duty must restrict the tonnage exported," was the expressed opinion of the Commissioners on the Coal Duty.

From the existing information, the Commissioners came to the conclusion that:—"In view of the estimated coal resources, and of an anticipation that the present rate of increase in output will soon be checked by natural causes, there seems no present necessity to restrict artificially the export of coal in order to conserve it for home supply."

COMMONS, HOUSE OF—

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.—Days occupied by the Government and by Private Members. Return for Session 1905. (289.)

CLOSURE OF DEBATE.—Return for Session 1905. (288.)

STANDING ORDERS, 1905.—Part 1, Public Business. Part 2, Private Business. (305.)

CONCILIATION (TRADE DISPUTES) ACT, 1896—

Fifth Report of Board of Trade, 1903-1905. (335.)

The Report bears witness to the general decrease of disputes. Out of the 181 cases which have arisen since the Act was passed, 122 cases have been settled under it, and 14 other cases were settled by the parties themselves during the negotiations. Of the 122 settlements, 85 were effected by arbitration, and 37 by conciliation.

CROFTERS' COMMISSION.—Report of proceedings for 1904. (Cd. 2457.)

CUSTOMS.—Report of Commissioners for year ended 31st March, 1905. (Cd. 2647.)

EDUCATION, BOARD OF—

Code of Regulations for Public Elementary Schools, 1905. (Cd. 2579.)

Regulations for Evening Schools. (Cd. 2574.)

Regulations for Royal College of Science, &c. (Cd. 2747.)

Regulations for the Instruction and Training of Pupil Teachers. (Cd. 2568.)

Regulations for Secondary Schools from 1st August, 1905, to 31st July, 1906. (Cd. 2492.)

These Regulations follow, in their main substance and purport, those for 1904-1905. The substantial changes have for their object to secure to schools a somewhat greater degree of elasticity in the framing and working of their organisation.

Report on Children under Five years of age in Public Elementary Schools. (Cd. 2726.)

Suggestions for the consideration of Teachers in Public Elementary Schools. (Cd. 2638.)

EGYPT—

Reports by H.M.'s Agent and Consul-General on the Finances, Administration and Condition of Egypt and the Soudan in 1904. (Cd. 2409.)

The year 1904 was to Egypt "one of unexampled prosperity." The Revenue shows a surplus over expenditure; trade is increasing; there is an enormous increase in the river traffic as a result of the removal of the lock dues on the Nile.

The following extracts from Lord Cromer's Report are proof positive of the gain from the Anglo-French Agreement:—"Both England and France have gained in the removal of a difference of opinion which has for long embittered the relations of two nations whose common interest it is to strengthen the bands of close friendship." (Page 4.)

"One of the numerous advantages which have resulted from the recent Anglo-French Agreement, is that the law relating to the Egyptian Debt has been greatly simplified." (Pages 9, 10.)

Lord Cromer further says:—"That the feeling of renewed security, engendered by the conclusion of the Anglo-French Agreement, attracted European capital to the country." (Page 32.)

And in referring to the Egyptian railways, he writes:—"One of the most beneficial results of the Anglo-French Agreement has been to leave to the Egyptian Government a free hand to deal with this subject." (Page 37.)

In concluding, Lord Cromer says:—"The new aspect under which all questions of an international character will be treated, now that the Anglo-French Agreement has been signed, affords additional justification for expressing a belief that the year 1905 opens under auspices of a peculiarly favourable nature for the cause of Egyptian progress and reform." (Page 90.)

The full value of the Soudan to Egypt could not be rightly estimated until Sir William Garstin's report appeared.

EGYPT—continued.

Lord Cromer points out that:—"It was always sufficiently obvious that the Power which held the head waters of the Nile commanded the Egyptian supply. Sir William Garstin showed, in addition, that, if the supply was to be increased, the scene of action would have to be, not in Egypt itself, but in the most remote provinces of the Soudan." (Page 119.)

The next sentence may be recommended to the consideration of Mr. Morley and those other gentlemen who defined the Soudan expeditions of 1896-98 "as nothing short of madness," and who commented upon "the unwisdom, the impudence, and the folly of the expedition."

"To contest the value of the country to Egypt would, therefore, be flying in the face of facts which do not admit of any manner of doubt." (Page 119.)

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION—

Copy of statistical tables relating to Emigration and Immigration from the United Kingdom in the year 1904 and Report of the Board of Trade thereon. (137.)

Emigration Statistics. Report and Tables for 1904. (Cd. 2467.)

EXPLOSIVES.—Report of Inspectors of Explosives for 1904. (Cd. 2595.)

Factories and Workshops—

Annual Report of the Chief Inspector for the year 1904. Part I. Reports. (Cd. 2569.)

The Report shews that at the end of 1904, there were 104,472 factories and 145,172 workshops under inspection. The approximate number of persons employed in factories and workshops were 4,000,000 and 700,000 respectively. The total number of accidents reported under the Factory Act rose from 92,600 in 1903 to 92,968 in 1904, but there was some reduction in the number of fatal accidents which decreased from 1,047 to 1,018. During the year there were 3,000 prosecutions, an increase of 365 over the previous 12 months.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1893.—Report of Departmental Committee of Board of Agriculture, with Minutes of Evidence. (Cd. 2372.) (Cd. 2386.)

FINANCE ACCOUNTS.—Accounts of the United Kingdom for 1904-1905. (200.)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1905-1906.—Copy of Statement of Revenue and Expenditure as laid before the House by the Chancellor of the Exchequer when opening the Budget. (119.)

FLEETS—GREAT BRITAIN AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—Return showing the Fleets of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, the United States, and Japan. (96.)

FOOD SUPPLY—

Report of Royal Commission on Food Supply in time of War, with Minutes of Evidence and Appendices. (Cd. 2643.) (Cd. 2644.) (Cd. 2645.)

The main conclusions of the Commission, subject to certain reservations by individual Commissioners, are as follows:—

Taking wheat as the article of food of the "greatest importance," they conclude (a) that our stock of wheat within the United Kingdom "will seldom fall so low as seven weeks' supply," and (b) that taking five weeks' supply as the average amount of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom, a fifth of this will probably be within one week's sail of our shores.

After expressing an opinion that International Law will contribute "in an important degree to the maintenance of our security by placing restrictions upon the operations of our enemies," and drawing attention to the benefit we obtain by getting our supplies from as many sources as possible, the Commission go on to say that they consider that "the effect of the naval and shipping evidence is conclusive as to the point that, while there will be some interference with trade and some captures, not only is there no risk of a total cessation of our supplies, but no reasonable probability of

FOOD SUPPLY—*continued.*

serious interference with them, and that, even during a maritime war, there will be no material diminution in their volume."

They conclude in short, that a situation is not likely to arise "in which there would be a risk of actual starvation of our population into submission."

The Commission then turned their attention to the possible effect of war upon prices and upon the condition of the poorer classes, and to a consideration of what steps should be taken "to minimise the risk of panic and to maintain, so far as possible, a steady level of prices in time of war."

Schemes for maintaining national granaries, and others involving the Government in the actual purchase and sale of food stuffs, were not favourably entertained; though the Commission was of opinion that if larger stocks were to be held in this country, "a scheme for offering storage room rent free would be open to few objections." A proposal that subsidies should be paid to farmers to induce them to keep their grain in the rick for a longer period, was also found to be open to objections.

The Commission, on the other hand, recommended that steps should be taken to see that more satisfactory returns of stocks of wheat held in this country are available, and made a further more important recommendation for the setting up of a system of National Indemnity, whereby it is proposed that the Government shall undertake to make good to shipowners and merchants loss of ships and cargoes by capture in time of war. The advantages to be gained by such a system seem, in the opinion of the Commission, to outweigh any objections.

In conclusion, the Committee recommend the appointment of a "small expert Committee," who should investigate the subject and frame a scheme of National Indemnity after consultation with underwriters and others interested in our mercantile marine.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES—

Reports of Chief Registrar for 1904 (41.)

IMPORT DUTIES—

Statement of Rates of Import Duties levied in European countries, in the United States, in Japan, China, and Persia, upon the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, 1904. (Cd. 2340.)

The following are the principal changes recorded:—

In Sweden the import duty on electrical machinery has been increased from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent., *ad valorem*, and the duties on various kinds of perfumery have also been increased.

As a consequence of the exemption of sugar used for certain industrial purposes from excise duties in Belgium, imported sugars to be used for like purposes are now only subjected to duty at the rate of 5 frs. 50 cts. per 100 kilogs.; and rates have been established for machinery made of aluminium, and for machine belting of leather or of india-rubber.

In France, alterations have taken place in the duties on clocks and clock movements, on sugar-candy and on sweet biscuits containing chocolate.

Modifications have been introduced into the Customs tariff of Spain with regard to books, playing cards, fresh fish, alcohol, and wheat and wheat flour.

In Greece the duties on wheat and wheat flour have been increased, and it should be noted that all Customs duties in Greece, except those the rate of which is fixed by commercial treaties, have now to be paid in paper currency, 1.45 drachmes being fixed as the equivalent of the gold drachme.

In Japan, additional import duties have been imposed temporarily under the head of a war tax on certain articles not covered by the various commercial treaties with Japan.

In China, margarine, silk piece goods, and paper are to be dutiable at 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, instead of at specific rates in each case.

In addition to the new tariffs framed by Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Switzerland, a tariff has now been issued by Roumania.

Colonial Import Duties, 1905. Return relating to the rates of import duties in British colonies, possessions and protectorates. (Cd. 2627).

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—Reports of Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for 1903. Industrial and Provident Societies. (55-1.) Trade Unions. (55-ii.)

FRANCE—

Convention between United Kingdom and France respecting Newfoundland and West and Central Africa. (Cd. 2383.)

Declaration between United Kingdom and France respecting Egypt and Morocco. (Cd. 2384.)

Declaration between United Kingdom and France concerning Siam, Madagascar, and the New Hebrides. (Cd. 2385.)

FRUIT INDUSTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Report of the Departmental Committee of the Board of Agriculture, with Minutes of Evidence. (Cd. 2589.) (Cd. 2719.)

GERMANY.—New German Tariff as modified by Treaties. Statement showing: (1) The new German "General" Customs Tariff; (2) The modifications made in that Tariff; (3) The New "Conventional" Tariff; with comparisons with Existing Rates on Imports from United Kingdom. (Cd. 2414.)

INCOME TAX COMMITTEE.—Report and Appendix with Minutes of Evidence. (Cd. 2575.) (Cd. 2576.)

INDIA—

Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during the year 1903-4. (180.)

Accounts and Estimates, 1905-6. Explanatory Memorandum by the Secretary of State for India. (Cd. 2555.)

Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the year 1904-5, compared with the Results of 1903-4. (159.)

Home Accounts of the Government of India. (160.)

Return of the net Income and Expenditure of British India, under certain specified heads, for the eleven years 1893-4 to 1903-4. (178.)

Copy of the Indian Financial Statement for 1905-6, and the proceedings of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General thereon.

This statement shows that notwithstanding local misfortunes Indian finances are in a satisfactory condition. It is expected that 1904-5 will close with the large surplus of £3,485,500, whilst for 1905-6 there should be a surplus of £3,398,800, on the present basis of revenue and expenditure. Large remissions of taxation, however, have been decided on, and also the setting aside of considerable sums for improvements in civil administration. These are estimated at £2,495,000 per annum. The effect will be to reduce the estimated surplus of 1905-6 to £903,800.

The revenue has increased from £77,400,000 in 1900-1, to £84,699,100 in 1904-5, whilst the expenditure in 1904-5 shows an increase of over £500,000 compared to 1903-4. There is an estimated revenue for 1905-6 of £83,433,000, and an estimated expenditure for 1905-6 of £82,529,200.

The actual increase in revenue for 1904-5 over that estimated was chiefly due to the remarkable elasticity of the railway revenue, whilst opium contributed a large addition.

The rise in expenditure for 1904-5 was due mainly to the Tibet mission, and to outlay connected with the reorganization and redistribution of the army. (167.)

Administration Report on the Railways in India for the year 1904. (Cd. 2649.) Review of Trade, 1904-5. (Cd. 2750.)

Tables relating to the Trade of British India with British Possessions and Foreign Countries, 1899-00 to 1903-04. (Cd. 2473.)

INDIA—continued.

The following statistics relating to Indian trade may be of interest :—

I.—IMPORTS.*

	1899-1900.	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.
	Million £.				
United Kingdom ..	32.5	32.4	35.0	34.8	36.7
British Possessions ..	4.1	5.4	4.9	5.0	5.4
Foreign Countries ..	10.5	12.9	14.3	12.6	14.3
Total Imports ..	47.1	50.8	54.3	52.5	56.5

II.—EXPORTS.

	1899-1900.	1900-1.	1901-2.	1902-3.	1903-4.
	Million £.				
United Kingdom ..	20.5	20.9	20.2	21.1	27.0
British Possessions ..	15.0	16.7	17.8	17.9	19.5
Foreign Countries ..	34.8	31.8	42.7	44.7	53.1
Total Exports ..	70.4	69.4	80.8	83.9	99.7

* Exclusive of Government Stores.

Correspondence regarding the Administration of the Army in India. (Cd. 2572).

The correspondence arose out of a difference of opinion between Lord Kitchener and the Government of India; the former alleging that in the present military organization in India there was a duality of control, the latter denying such to be the case or that there was any friction between the two departments. Lord Kitchener formulated certain proposals to abolish dual control, the acceptance of which proposals was opposed by Lord Curzon, and the Imperial Government gave the following decision on the matter. The Government start with drawing a clear distinction between purely military services, which should be controlled by the Commander-in-Chief, and the services of supply and manufacture, which will be under the control of a separate officer. There will be two departments :—

(1) The "Army Department" will be in charge of the Commander-in-Chief as Member of Council. He will be directly responsible for command, staff and regimental appointments, promotion, discipline, training, and other purely military duties.

(2) The "Department of Military Supply" will be in charge of another Member of Council, whose duties will be limited to responsibility to Government for the control of army contracts, the purchase of stores, ordnance and remounts, the management of military works, the clothing and manufacturing departments, Indian medical service, and Indian marine.

It is suggested that the Military Finance Department should be transferred to the Finance Department of the Governor-General.

The relations between the two departments are, of course, the most important thing. The business of the Military Supply Department is more of a civil than of a military nature. Purely military proposals will not be criticised or vetoed by the Department; that rests exclusively with the Governor-General in Council. It will be the duty of the Member of Council in charge of Military Supply to specially advise the Governor-General in Council on questions of general policy, as distinct from purely military questions.

INDIA—*continued.*

An additional officer of superior rank will be appointed as Chief of the Staff, in view of the increasing duties of recent years. The Commander-in-Chief must of necessity be in a position to submit his schemes direct to the Governor-General in Council, which is not at present the case. It is, therefore, essential that there should be a Secretary to the Government of India in the Army Department, to prepare cases and documents, and to deal with correspondence. By such measures as these the Government hope that the present conflict of authorities will be ended, and greater freedom of working given to the Commander-in-Chief who will wield powers and possess machinery adequate for the furtherance of his military schemes, but not such as to free him from proper financial and political criticism; for the undoubted supremacy of the Governor-General in Council is maintained.

Further Papers regarding Administration of Army in India. (Cd. 2615.) (Cd. 2718.)

Papers on reconstitution of Bengal and Assam. (Cd. 2658.) (Cd. 2746.)

Further Papers relating to Tibet. (Cd. 2370.)

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS.—Directory, 1905. (Cd. 2675.)

INEBRIATES.—Report of Inspector under Inebriates Acts for 1904. (Cd. 2590.)

INLAND REVENUE.—Forty-eighth Report of the Commissioners of H.M. Inland Revenue for the year ended 31st March, 1905. (Cd. 2633.)

IRELAND—

Agricultural Statistics, 1904. (Cd. 2722.)

Tables showing extent in statute acres and produce of the crops for 1904. (Cd. 2339.)

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. Report for 1903-4. (Cd. 2509.)

The Report testifies to the fact that the Conservative party is continuing its policy of successful development.

The details of the Department's operations are arranged under the six following heads:—agriculture, technical instruction, fisheries, statistics and intelligence, veterinary, and transit and markets. As advisory bodies of the Department, there are the Council of Agriculture, the Agricultural Board, and the Board of Technical Instruction. The funds available are the Endowment Fund and the Parliamentary Vote. The former amounts to £171,000. The latter, into which are brought the grant for the payment of salaries of officers transferred to the Department, amounts to £191,000.

The work done by the agricultural branch is treated under the following heads:—(a) Agricultural instruction; (b) improvement of live stock; (c) special investigations.

As regards agricultural instruction the number of itinerant instructors was increased last year from 10 to 17, and their services were much appreciated. They delivered during the year 1,159 lectures, at each of which there was an average attendance of 64.

Special investigation has been carried on mainly on the influence of manures and seeds in the yield of crops. The reports of the results have been issued in the form of leaflets, and have been largely distributed among farmers. Over 30,000 reports and returns dealing with agricultural subjects were distributed, and 27 new leaflets and bulletins were prepared and over 2 million copies circulated. The year 1903 was the best the Irish sea fisheries have had in the past decade, save 1899; and the Department continued to afford instruction in various matters concerning fishing. The schemes of technical instruction have also continued to make encouraging progress in the cities and towns.

IRELAND—continued.

Banking and Railway Statistics, December, 1904. (Cd. 2519.)

The following figures show the progress made by Ireland during the last ten years, and contrast its prosperity under Radical and Conservative administration:—

BANKING STATISTICS.

		(31st December.)	
		1894.	1904.
		(Radical.)	(Conservative.)
Joint Stock Banks—			
Deposits and Cash Balances		£37,607,000	£46,115,000
Post Office Savings Banks—			
Balances		£4,977,000	£9,847,000
Number of Accounts		259,870	446,880
Trustee Savings Banks—			
Deposits		£1,982,000	£2,455,000
Number of Accounts		47,510	53,346
Government Funds in Ireland		£26,000,000	£35,602,000

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

		1894.	1903.
		(Radical.)	(Conservative.)
Length of Lines Open		3,044	3,270
Number of Passengers		24,536,000	28,628,000
Miles Travelled		15,163,000	18,041,000
Receipts from Passenger Traffic		£1,769,000	£2,127,000
Receipts from Goods Traffic		£1,569,000	£1,845,000

Annual Report of Local Government Board, 1904-5. (Cd. 2655.)

Report of the Commissioners of National Education, 1904. (Cd. 2567.)

Land Act, 1903. Estates Commissioners Report, 1903-5. (Cd. 2742.)

Report of Land Commissioners, 1904-5. (Cd. 2648.)

Agrarian Offences, 1904. (Cd. 2501.)

IRON AND STEEL—

Return showing production and consumption in the United Kingdom and principal foreign countries. (296.)

JAPAN—

Agreement between the United Kingdom and Japan. (Cd. 2735.)

Despatch to H.M. Ambassador at St. Petersburg, forwarding copy of above Agreement. (Cd. 2690.)

See Political Notes.

LABOUR.—Abstract of Labour Statistics, 1902-4. (Cd. 2491.)

LAUNDRIES—

List of Laundries attached to Religious and Charitable Institutions. (Cd. 2741.)

The Return contains a list of those institutions which take in laundry work from outside by way of trade or for purposes of gain. It will be remembered that in 1901, the Conservatives, like the Radicals in 1895, found a difficulty in bringing these institutions under the Factory Acts.

LEAD PAINTS.—Report on Manufacture of Paints containing Lead, as affecting health of operatives. (Cd. 2466.)

LONDON—

Report of Police Commissioners, 1904. (Cd. 2725.)

Royal Commission on London Traffic. Reports, etc. (Cd. 2597.) (Cd. 2743.) (Cd. 2744.) (Cd. 2751.) (Cd. 2752.)

MERCHANT SHIPPING.—Return showing progress of Merchant Shipping in the United Kingdom and the principal Maritime Countries in 1904. (297.)

MINES AND QUARRIES—

General Report and Statistics for 1904. (Cd. 2540.) (Cd. 2734.) (Cd. 2745.)

During 1904, there were 877,057 persons employed in and about the mines of the United Kingdom. Of these no less than 847,553 were at work in coal mines. This is an increase of 5,487 persons over the previous year. Of those working in coal mines, 681,683, or over 80 per cent., were at work underground. Of the 165,870 surface workers, 5,513, or 3·32 per cent., were females. The number of young persons under 16 at work underground in these mines was 44,628, or 6·54 per cent. of the underground workers, whilst the total number of workers under 16 was 60,360, or 7·12 per cent. of all the workers. Of the 29,504 persons at work in mines other than coal mines, 17,284 persons, or nearly 59 per cent., were at work below ground. There were 97,577 persons employed at quarries under the Quarries Act; 62,249 worked inside the actual pits or excavations and the remainder outside.

The output of coal during the year was 232,411,784 tons. In addition, 16,488 tons were produced from open quarries, so that the total output of coal was 232,428,272 tons, which is an increase of 2,093,803 tons on that of the previous year.

The output of other minerals was 3,246,336 tons, of which 1,603,855 tons were iron ore. Altogether, the total output of iron ore from both mines and quarries was 13,774,282 tons. The total quantity of stone and other minerals obtained from the quarries under the Quarries Act was 45,701,818 tons.

There were 1,055 deaths at the mines under the Coal Mines Act. This is a decrease of 17 in the number of deaths during the previous year. In other mines there were 35 accidental deaths, which is an increase of 10 over the previous year; 112 accidental deaths occurred in the quarries. 3,512 non-fatal accidents were reported at mines under the Coal Mines Act, 232 at other mines, and 1,278 at quarries.

These figures, however, are no guide to the number of fatal accidents which actually occurred, because much latitude is allowed as to notification.

MINT.—Annual Report of Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Mint, 1904. (Cd. 2588.)

NATIONAL DEBT.—Return from 1835-6 to 1904-5. (Cd. 2516.)

NAVIGATION AND SHIPPING.—Annual Statement of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom for 1904. (Cd. 2556.)

NAVY, ROYAL—

ESTIMATES.—Statement of the First Lord of the Admiralty explanatory of the Navy Estimates, 1905-6. (Cd. 2402.)

EXPENDITURE.—Return of Naval Expenditure of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Japan, and America in 1880, 1890, 1901 to 1904. (155.)

TRAINING.—Selection of candidates for nomination as naval cadets. Further Reports of Members of the Interview Committee. (Cd. 2450.)

WORKS.—Memorandum of Progress, Expenditure, &c. (Cd. 2418.)

Estimated Cost and Expenditure. (Cd. 2470.)

Distribution and Mobilisation of the Fleet. (Cd. 2335.)

This Memorandum explains the nature and reason of the new scheme, of which the following is a summary:—

- (i.) The appointment of Special Committee on Designs to assist the Board and the Director of Naval Construction.
- (ii.) Withdrawal of all vessels from peace commission which would in war be found of inferior fighting efficiency.
- (iii.) Home Fleet to be called Channel Fleet, with headquarters at Home; composition, 12 battleships and sufficient cruisers.

NAVY, ROYAL—*continued.*

- (iv.) Channel Fleet to be called Atlantic Fleet; based at Gibraltar; composition, 8 battleships and sufficient cruisers.
- (v.) To the above two fleets Cruiser Squadrons are to be affiliated, each composed of 6 armoured cruisers.
- (vi.) Separate South Atlantic Squadron abolished.
- (vii.) Mediterranean Fleet to consist of 8 battleships, with cruisers, based at Malta, as before. The large cruisers to be known as the Third Cruiser Squadron.
- (viii.) Repairs: Channel Fleet, Home Dockyards; Atlantic Fleet, Gibraltar; Mediterranean Fleet, Malta. Never more than 2 battleships of Channel Fleet and 1 each of Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleets are to be in dock-yard hands at same time.
- (ix.) Atlantic Fleet to be under orders of Commander-in-Chief of Mediterranean Fleet twice a year, and of Commander-in-Chief of Home Fleet once a year, for combined exercises.
- (x.) Cruisers in extra-European waters to be grouped as follows:—
 - (1) Eastern Group—Cruisers of China, Australia, and East Indies Stations.
 - (2) Cape of Good Hope Squadron.
 - (3) Western Group—Cruisers of North American and West Indian Stations, and new Particular Service Squadron.
- (xi.) Particular Service Squadron to serve as training squadron, replace present vessels, and consist of modern fighting ships.
- (xii.) All commissions to be reduced to 2 years.
- (xiii.) Fleet Reserve—Fighting Ships to have a nucleus crew of two-fifths of war complement, to include all expert ratings, and to be grouped at 3 Home Ports.
- (xiv.) Manœuvres in 1905 and 1906 to test this scheme.
- (xv.) Modern cruisers will be substituted for the older ones at present acting as schools of navigation or tenders to gunnery schools.
- (xvi.) A certain number of ships of small fighting value will be withdrawn from commission, leaving sufficient on every station to serve as Imperial Police. Four cruiser squadrons will be employed to demonstrate in force wherever advisable, for political or strategical reasons.

Redistribution of the Fleet.—Arrangements consequent on Redistribution. (Cd. 2430.)

Copy of Order in Council showing Designations of the various Members of the Board of Admiralty and the Definition of the Business to be assigned to them. (Cd. 2416.)

Statement by Board of Admiralty shewing present Distribution of Business between the various Members of the Board of Admiralty. (Cd. 2417.)

Vessels struck off the Effective List.—Part i.: Classification and Names of Ships struck off. Part ii.: Return (in part) of Vessels struck off, showing name, date of completion, cost of hull, machinery, and armament, cost of repairs during last 10 years, date and cost of last substantial repairs. (74.) (74-i.)

Cruisers not struck off Effective List. Return of Protected and Unprotected Cruisers included in the Return presented to Parliament in 1904 (No. 136), which have not been struck off the List of Effective Ships. (77.)

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTORS—

UNITED KINGDOM.—Return showing number on present Register in each Constituency, also Population and Inhabited Houses. (50.)

POST OFFICE—

Copy of Memorandum of Postmaster-General, of February 14, 1905, setting forth an Agreement between Postmaster-General and National Telephone Company, Ltd.. (16.)

Report from Select Committee, with Minutes of Evidence and Index, on the Telephone Agreement. (271); (271—Ind.)

Memorandum of Postmaster-General regarding Wages of Post Office Servants. (98.)

POST OFFICE—*continued.*

Fifty-first Report of the Postmaster-General on the Post Office. (Cd. 2634.)

The following are the more striking figures from this Return :—

POSTAL PACKETS DELIVERED, 1904-5.

	Number. Millions.	Increase per cent.
Letters	2625	1·0
Postcards	734	19·7
Halfpenny Packets	844	2·8
Newspapers	179	2·6
Parcels	97	3·0
	4479	4·2

Deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank declined by £244,239 during the year. The amount of the Withdrawals exceeded the Deposits by £1,291,426. Comparing 1904 with 1903, the Deposits were :—

	Number.	Amount.
1903	15,325,618	£40,357,206
1904	15,466,928	£40,612,967

The Withdrawals over the two years were :—

	Number.	Amount.
1903	6,180,419	£42,786,025
1904	6,276,929	£41,904,393

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.—Papers relating to Resolutions passed by Colonial Legislatures since 1890 in favour of Preferential Trade Relations with United Kingdom. (Cd. 2326.)

PRISONS.—Report of Commissioners, 1904-5. (Cd. 2723.)

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.—First to Fourth Reports, with Evidence. (176); (240); (248); (260); and Index. A

RAILWAYS—

General Report to the Board of Trade upon Accidents on Railways of the United Kingdom, 1904. (Cd. 2605.)

Returns of the Capital, Traffic, Receipts, and Working Expenditure of the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom for 1904. (Cd. 2623.)

Report by the Board of Trade on their Proceeding as to Hours of Labour of Railway Servants, 1904-5. (323.)

REDISTRIBUTION.—Memorandum by President of Local Government Board on the Redistribution of Seats. (Cd. 2602.)
See Political Notes.

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Report of the Inspector on the Reformatory and Industrial Schools of Great Britain. (Cd. 2731.)

RUSSIA—

Correspondence respecting Contraband of War in connection with the Hostilities between Russia and Japan. (Cd. 2348.)

Correspondence relating to the North Sea Incident. (Cd. 2350.)

This Parliamentary Paper covers the period from night of the outrage (21st-22nd October, 1904) to signature of Anglo-Russian Convention in St. Petersburg (November 25th, 1904).

On October 23rd the Foreign Office received information from Messrs. Jackson & Co. of the attack on the fishing fleet off the Dogger Bank, with details of damage.

On October 24th, Sir Charles Hardinge called on Count Lamsdorff to ask for an explanation of the occurrence.

RUSSIA—continued.

On October 27th, Lord Lansdowne was informed of telegraphic statement received at Russian Embassy from Admiral Rojestvensky, "that the North Sea Incident was caused by the action of two torpedo boats steaming at full speed, with no lights, towards the leading Russian ship, but every effort was made to spare the trawlers, and that no assistance was rendered the latter on account of their apparent complicity."

This explanation Lord Lansdowne pronounced unacceptable, and formulated British demands for an inquiry before the fleet left Vigo, responsible persons, as also witnesses, to be left behind, also that a full inquiry as to facts should be held at once by an independent court of international character, and that Russian Government should punish adequately any persons found guilty by the Commission.

Meanwhile the Emperor and Russian Government at once expressed profound regret, and promised liberal compensation, and agreed to an inquiry being held into the facts by an International Commission. Instructions would also be issued by Russian Government to secure the immunity of neutral commerce and prevent repetition of such incidents. The substance of this was communicated to the world in Mr. Balfour's speech at Southampton, October 29th, 1904.

After the landing of certain Russian officers at Vigo for the purposes of the inquiry, Count Benckendorff stated that there was no reason the Russian ships should be detained longer. Lord Lansdowne, however, desired to learn of actual issue of instructions for future prevention of such incidents, and requested information as to rank of officers landed, and a settlement of terms of reference to International Commission, such to include the authority to apportion responsibility and blame.

This latter question produced a discussion between the two Governments, which ended in the revision of the disputed Article II as follows: "The Commission shall inquire into and report on all the circumstances relative to the North Sea Incident and particularly on the question as to where the responsibilities lies, and the degree of blame attaching to the subjects of the two High Contracting Parties, or to the subjects of other countries in the event of their responsibility being established by the inquiry." This remained the final wording of Article II in the Convention signed 25th November, 1904.

Previous official inquiries of the various Foreign Powers had elicited assurances that no foreign torpedo boats were on the Dogger Bank at the time of the incident.

The Japanese Ambassador gave a similar assurance, and the British Admiralty stated that no British torpedo boat or destroyer was in the North Sea between the afternoon of October 21st and October 24th.

Declaration between the United Kingdom and Russia relating to the Constitution of an International Commission of Inquiry on the North Sea Incident. (Cd. 2328.)

SALVATION ARMY COLONIES.—Mr. Rider Haggard's Report on S.A. Colonies in United States and at Hadleigh, England. (Cd. 2562.)

SCOTLAND—

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.—Annual Report of the Registrar-General for 1904 and Report on Vaccination, &c., 1903. (Cd. 2456.)

CHURCHES—

Report, Minutes of Evidence and Appendices of the Royal Commission on Churches. (Cd. 2494.) (Cd. 2495.)

Departmental Commission. Interim Report by Sir John Cheyne, K.C. (Cd. 2510.)

CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.—Report for 1904-5. (Cd. 2476.)

The Report shows that considerable progress has been made in the acquisition of land both for migration from congested districts to other parts of Scotland, and also for the settlement of crofters and cottars in holdings near their present abodes within the congested area. The sums expended between April 1st, 1898, and March 31st, 1905, for the purchase and adaptation of land suitable for small holdings, and for loans to settlers upon these

SCOTLAND—*continued.*

lands amount to a total of £151,503. This has been wholly paid out of funds accumulated from annual income. Improvements in connection with the breeding of live stock continue to be appreciated.

During the seven years, 1898 to 1905, the expenditure on works has been :— Marine works, £43,984; roads, bridges, and paths, £44,359; minor lights and sea-marks, £2,071; miscellaneous works, £8,588; in all £99,002. Liability has also been incurred to the annual amount of £445 for telegraph extensions, and £12 10s. for Money Order and Savings Bank Offices.

EDUCATION.—Report of Committee of Council on Education, 1904–5. (Cd. 2520.)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.—Annual Report, 1904. (Cd. 2514.)

SHIPS, CASUALTIES TO.—Return for 1903. (116.)

STATISTICAL ABSTRACTS—

Statistical Abstracts for the United Kingdom, 1890 to 1904. (Cd. 2622.)

Statistical Abstract for the British Empire, 1889 to 1903. (Cd. 2395.)

Statistical Abstract for the several Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom, 1889 to 1903. (Cd. 1912.)

Statistical Abstract for British India, 1893–4 to 1903–4. (Cd. 2754.)

Statistical Abstract for Foreign Countries, 1893 to 1902–3. (Cd. 2566.)

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS—

Report, 1904. (Cd. 2631.)

The following comparison of a year of Radical rule with a year of Conservative rule is of interest :—

	Radical. 1894.	Conservative. 1904.
Number of Disputes	929	354
Workpeople affected	325,248	86,888
Duration of Disputes in working days ..	9,529,010	1,454,220

As a matter of fact, the disputes recorded in 1904 affected under 1 per cent. of the industrial population of the United Kingdom. Of the working days lost, more than two-fifths was accounted for by disputes in the mining and quarrying industries. If spread over the whole industrial population, the amount of working time lost would be about one-seventh of a day per head during the year.

SUEZ CANAL—

Returns of Shipping and Tonnage, 1902–3–4. (Cd. 2528.)

The Returns still show a marked increase upon previous years, due to heavy shipments of wheat from India to Europe, and to the large consignments of coal for the Far East. The net tonnage of 1904 shows an increase of 1,494,547 tons over that of 1903, and of 2,153,422 tons over that of 1902. The transit receipts amounted to the record figure of 115,818,479 fr. Nearly 500 more vessels passed through than in 1903, 400 of which carried the British flag.

The tonnage of British vessels has increased over that of 1903 by 1,430,376, while 196,296 represent Germany's increase. The percentage of British vessels and their net tonnage increased in 1904, being 63·2 and 65·9 respectively, as against 60·6 and 62·2 in 1903. The percentage of German vessels and their net tonnage was 12·8 and 14·7, as against 13·1 and 14·9 in 1903. Of the other maritime nations the percentage of net tonnage remained practically stationary.

Classification.	Total.	Tonnage.	British.	Tonnage.
Merchant Vessels ..	3,287	10,316,600	2,433	7,847,307

The British proportion being, thus 74 per cent. of the total number and fully 76·06 per cent. of the tonnage.

SUGAR—

Further Findings of the Permanent Commission established under the Sugar Convention of March 5th, 1902.

Report of the British Delegate and Appeal of H.M. Government against certain of those Findings. (Cd. 2349.)

International Sugar Commission—Spring Session, 1905. Report of the British Delegate and Correspondence. (Cd. 2531.)

Return showing the price per lb. retail, of the kind of sugar most largely consumed by the working classes about the 1st March, 1905, in the capitals of certain European countries, with the amount of Customs and Excise Duties. (174.)

The prices given are as follows:—

Country and Capital City.	Retail Price.	
	per lb.	d.
Denmark—Copenhagen	2½
Great Britain—London	2½
Germany—Berlin	2½
Belgium—Brussels	3½
France—Paris	3½
Austria-Hungary—Vienna	3½
Budapest	3½
Russia—St. Petersburg	4½
Holland—Amsterdam	4½

The sugar that is in daily use, in tea and coffee, puddings and cakes, is as cheap or cheaper here as abroad, except in the case of Copenhagen.

The price in Berlin is the same as in this country. In Brussels, Paris, Vienna, Budapest, St. Petersburg, and Amsterdam, sugar is dearer than here. Sugar and Sugared Goods—Import Duties of Foreign Countries. (207.)

TEA AND COFFEE, 1903.—Memorandum and Statistical Tables showing Consumption in Europe, United States, and certain British Colonies. (304.)

THAMES CONSERVANCY.—General Reports of Proceedings of the Conservators, with Accounts for 1904. (147.)

TRADE—

Annual Statement of the Trade of United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions in 1904. (Cd. 2497.) (Cd. 2626.)

Second Series of Memoranda, Statistical Tables, and Charts prepared in the Board of Trade with reference to British and Foreign Trade and Industrial Conditions. (Cd. 2337.)

This volume of Memoranda, Statistical Tables, and Charts deals (I. to VI.) broadly with questions directly relating to the conditions of the working classes—i.e., consumption of food, cost of living, &c.—and the fluctuations in employment, pauperism, emigration, and savings banks deposits.

IX. to XI. deal with Customs Duties, and more especially with the relative incidence of Foreign and Colonial tariffs on the exports of British manufactured goods, including a revised and more complete statement of the tariff treatment of British goods by foreign countries.

XII. to XVI. relate to various aspects of foreign trade, and include a table showing six months' results of new method of registering imports by country of consignment, together with information on the subject of drawbacks and kindred methods of remitting duties.

The last memorandum (No. XVII.) gives preliminary results of an analysis from various official returns of information respecting the distribution of population engaged in the chief industrial occupations.

TRADES UNIONS AND TRADES DISPUTE BILL.—Report from the Standing Committee on Law. (154.)

TURKEY.—Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of South-Eastern Europe (August, 1904, to January, 1905). (Cd. 2490.)

VACCINATION EXPENSES.—Report of Departmental Committee appointed to Inquire into Vaccination Expenses, with Minutes of Evidence. (Cd. 2420); (Cd. 2421.)

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR—

Report on Changes in rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in the United Kingdom in 1904, with Comparative Statistics for 1895-1903. (Cd. 2674.)

Wages during 1904 resulted, as in each of the three preceding years, in a net reduction. The industries principally affected were coal mining, iron mining, iron and steel manufacture, ship-building, glass bottle making, and building.

The industries for which definite statistics can be obtained show that about 801,000 workpeople had their wages changed in 1904. The changes were:—

INCREASES.	DECREASES.
16,000 people to the amount of £1,200 per week.	785,000 to the amount of £40,400 per week.

The net result of all these changes was thus a decrease of over £39,200 in weekly wages. Figures of decreases for previous years are:—

	£
1901	76,600
1902	72,600
1903	38,300

WEST INDIES—

Despatch to Governors respecting Mail Contract. (Cd. 2481.)

This despatch sets forth the views of His Majesty's Government, with the object of removing the prevailing misunderstanding upon the matter which was then closed. After pointing out the disadvantages and difficulties of the then existing contract, the despatch recorded that to a call for tenders for 5½ years' mail service, returnable October 1st (1904), one company only, the Royal Mail, had responded. Of their three tenders the Lords of the Treasury would only consider one, viz., a subsidy of £100,000 per annum. This, in view of the known inability of the Colonies to increase their subsidy, was rejected by His Majesty's Government, who recommended that the contract should be allowed to lapse, and this decision was arrived at, and the discontinuance fixed as from July 1st, 1905. The discontinuance of the contract, in view of the decided opposition shown by two important Colonies, and of the indications of unfavourable official feeling in the others, was regarded by His Majesty's Government as the safer, though not the more convenient, course.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—

Report of the Departmental Committee to Inquire into the Law relating to Compensation for Injuries to Workmen. Vol. i., Report and Appendices; Vol. ii., Minutes of Evidence; Vol. iii., Memorandum on Colonial and Foreign Laws. (Cd. 2206); (Cd. 2334); (Cd. 2458.)

Copy of the Acts, 1897 and 1900, showing Amendments proposed by Bill as brought from the Lords. (188.)

Statistics of Proceedings under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897 and 1900, and the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, during 1904. (Cd. 2727.)

The Report gives an emphatic answer to the charge that the Act occasions too much legislation. During 1904, 34 cases were taken to the Court of Appeal, or little more than one out of every hundred that came before the County Courts. The great majority of claims were settled by agreement, and only a small percentage were made the subject of formal arbitration. Even in cases of death, where a large sum is payable, and likely therefore to be the subject of dispute, not more than one-quarter came before the Courts in any form. Many of these cases were finally settled out of Court, and the only question was the division of the compensation among the dependents.

In cases of claims for injury no official figures exist, but from unofficial figures, it seems probable that less than one out of every 100 cases is the subject of litigation.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—continued.

Last year 2,435 cases came before the County Court judges or arbitrators in England and Wales; 705 of these cases were either withdrawn or settled out of Court. Out of the 1,730 cases settled by the Court, the applicant gained the day in 1,207 cases. In 557 cases a lump sum was awarded; in 650 there was a weekly payment. Out of the 557 cases in which a lump sum was awarded 452 were on account of death. The average amount of compensation in these cases was £177 10s. 11d. The remaining 105 cases dealt with grants of compensation for injury, the average of which was £34 12s. 8d.

In the 650 cases of injury in which a weekly sum was assigned, 409 were cases of total, and 241 cases of partial, incapacity. The weekly amount of compensation in cases of total incapacity averaged 11s. 9d.; of partial incapacity, 10s. 8d.

In 3,625 cases, memoranda of agreement were registered in County Courts. This represents but a very small proportion of the agreements under the Act. In these cases the awards to dependents in cases of death averaged £151 7s. 5d.; and the weekly payments in cases of incapacity averaged 12s. 11d.

Information as to the charge placed upon industries by the Act is only available in the case of railways. In this industry the amount paid as compensation works out at less than 10s. per £100 of wages paid.

WORKMEN'S TRAINS.—Report from Select Committee and Minutes of Evidence. (270.)

THE UNIONIST PRESS.

THE following List is printed for general information, as well as for the use of advertisers and others who may wish to communicate with the Conservative or Unionist organs in various parts of the country. Unionist Papers which are not avowedly Conservative are printed in italics.

NOTE.—Newspapers which appear to be issued under the same proprietary are bracketed together.

LONDON DAILY PAPERS.

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price	Office.
<i>Times</i>	3d.	Printing House Square, E.C.
Standard	1d.	} 104, Shoe Lane, E.C.
Evening Standard and St. James' Gazette... ..	1d. Evening	
Daily Express	1d. Morning	
Morning Post	1d.	
<i>Daily Telegraph</i>	1d.	17, Tudor Street, E.C.
<i>Morning Advertiser</i>	1d.	346, Strand, W.C.
<i>Daily Graphic</i>	1d.	135, Fleet Street, E.C.
Globe	1d. Evening	127, Fleet Street, E.C.
Sun	1d.	Milford Lane, W.C.
Pall Mall Gazette	1d.	367, Strand, W.C.
<i>Daily Mail</i>	1d. Morning	Temple Avenue, E.C.
Evening News and Mail	1d. Evening	Newton Street, W.C.
		} Carmelite Street, E.C.

LONDON WEEKLY PAPERS.

<i>Mail</i>	M., W. & Fri. 2d.	} Printing House Square, E.C.
<i>Times</i> (Weekly Edition)	Fri. 2d....	
<i>Observer</i>	Sun. 2d.	396, Strand, W.C.
<i>Sunday Times and Sunday Special</i>	Sun. 1d.	8, Essex Street, W.C.
<i>News of the World</i>	Sat. & Sun. 1d.	30, Bouverie Street, E.C.
People	Sun. 1d.	Milford Lane, W.C.
Saturday Review	Sat. 6d....	38, Southampton Street, W.C.
<i>Spectator</i>	Sat. 6d....	1, Wellington Street, W.C.
<i>Vanity Fair</i>	Wed. 6d.	7, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.
<i>Whitehall Review</i>	Thur. 6d.	15, King Street, W.C.
<i>London Argus</i>	Sat. 1d....	8, New Bridge Street, E.C.
Sporting Times	Sat. 2d.	52, Fleet Street, E.C.
<i>Agricultural World</i>	Fri. 1d....	51, Gt. Queen Street, W.C.
Public Opinion	Sat. 2d....	Bell's Bldg., Fleet St., E.C.

MAGAZINES, &c.

Quarterly Review	6s.	} 50a, Albemarle Street, W.
<i>Monthly Review</i>	2s. 6d.	
Blackwood's Magazine	Monthly 2s. 6d.	37, Paternoster Row, E.C.
National Review	Monthly 2s. 6d.	23, Ryder Street, S.W.
Empire Review	Monthly 1s.	St. Martin's Street, Leicester Square, W.C.
Handy Notes on Current Politics	Monthly	} Conservative Central Office, St. Stephen's Chmbrs, S.W.
The Conservative	Monthly	
National Union Gleanings	Monthly 6d.	National Union, St. Stephen's Chambers, S.W.
National Church	Monthly 1d.	Church House, S.W.
Primrose League Gazette	Monthly 3d.	64, Victoria Street, S.W.
<i>Notes and News</i>	Monthly 1d.	Lib. Unionist Association.
Notes from Ireland	Monthly 1d.	109, Grafton Street, Dublin.
<i>Britannia</i>	Monthly 6d.	2 & 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster.
<i>British Empire Review</i>	Monthly 6d.	112, Cannon Street, E.C.

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Office.
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LONDON COUNTY AND BOROUGHES.

Bethnal Green News ...	Fri. 1d. ...	16, Mile End Road, S. E.
Eastern Post ...	Fri. 1d. ...	
Brockley News ...	Fri. 1d. ...	118, Brockley Road, S. E.
South Eastern Herald ...	Fri. 1d. ...	
Woolwich Herald ...	Fri. 1d. ...	189, Greenwich Road, S. E.
Hackney Standard ...	Fri. 1d. ...	
Hornsey and Finsbury Park Journal ...	Fri. 1d. ...	50, Lower Clapton Rd., N. E.
Islington Gazette ...	Daily 1d. ...	
Islington News ...	Sat. 1d. ...	10, High Street, Islington, N.
Kentish Independent ...	Fri. 1d. ...	
Kentish Mercury ...	Fri. 1d. ...	16, Wellington St., Woolwich.
Lewisham Gazette ...	Fri. 1d. ...	
Norwood News ...	Sat. 1d. ...	6, Blackheath Road, S. E.
Streatham News ...	Sat. 1d. ...	
Paddington Gazette ...	Sat. 1d. ...	Station Rd., S. Norwood, S. E.
South London Chronicle ...	Fri. 1d. ...	
South London Mail ...	Wed. & Sat. 1d. ...	10, Sutherland-avenue, W.
Wandsworth and Battersea Times ...	Sat. 1d. ...	
Wandsworth Borough News ...	Fri. 1d. ...	13, Skipton Street, S. E.
West Kent Argus ...	Tues. 1d. ...	
West London Reporter ...	Sat. 1d. ...	Camberwell Road, S. E.
West Middlesex Advertiser ...	Fri. 1d. ...	
		88, East Hill, Wandsworth.
		Wandsworth.
		79, Lewisham High St., S. E.
		204, Hammersmith Road, W.
		131, King's Rd., Chelsea, S. W.

See also under Essex, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Bedfordshire Standard ...	Fri. 1d. ...	Bedford.
Bedfordshire Advertiser ...	Fri. 1d. ...	Luton.

BERKSHIRE.

Berkshire Chronicle ...	Sat. 1d. ...	Reading.
Reading Mercury ...	Sat. 2d. ...	Reading.
Windsor Chronicle ...	Fri. 1d. ...	Windsor.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Bucks Herald ...	Sat. 2d. ...	Aylesbury.
Buckingham Express ...	Sat. 1d. ...	Buckingham.
North Bucks Times ...	Sat. 1d. ...	Fenny Stratford.
Slough, Eton and Windsor Observer ...	Sat. 1d. ...	Slough.
South Bucks Standard ...	Fri. 1d. ...	Wycombe.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Cambridge Chronicle ...	Fri. 1d. ...	Cambridge.
Cambridge Express ...	Sat. 1d. ...	Cambridge.
Cambridgeshire Times ...	Fri. 1d. ...	March.
Wisbech Constitutional Gazette ...	Fri. 2d. ...	See Norfolk.
Wisbech Standard ...	Fri. 1d. ...	Wisbech.

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Office.
CHESHIRE.		
Birkenhead and Cheshire Advertiser	W. ½d. & Sat. 1d.	Birkenhead.
<i>Chester Courant</i>	Wed. 1d.	Chester.
<i>Cheshire Observer</i>	Fri. 1d. & Sat. 1d.	Chester.
<i>Congleton Chronicle</i>	Sat. 1d.	Congleton.
Lymm Observer	Sat. 1d.	See Lancashire.
Macclesfield Courier	Sat. 2d.	Macclesfield.
Runcorn Observer	Sat. 1d.	See Lancashire.
Stockport Advertiser... ..	Fri. 1½d.	} Stockport.
Cheshire Daily Echo	Daily ½d.	
Alderley and Wilmslow Advertiser	Fri. 1d....	
Altrincham Division Advertiser...	Fri. 1d....	
Knutsford & Northwich Advertiser	Fri. 1d....	
Macclesfield Advertiser	Fri. 1d....	
Manchester (South) Advertiser .	Fri. 1d....	
Sandbach & Middlewich Advertiser	Fri. 1d....	
Stretford Division Advertiser ...	Fri. 1d. ..	
CORNWALL.		
Royal Cornwall Gazette	Thur. 1d.	Truro.
<i>Camborne Post</i>	Thur. & Sat. 1d.	Camborne.
<i>Lake's Falmouth Packet</i>	Sat. 1d.	Falmouth.
Launceston Weekly News	Fri. & Sat. 1d.	Launceston.
<i>Cornish Times</i>	Fri. & Sat. 1d.	Liskeard.
<i>The Cornishman</i>	Th. & Sat. 1d....	Penzance.
CUMBERLAND.		
Carlisle Patriot	Fri. 1d....	} Carlisle.
East Cumberland News	Fri. & Sat. 1d.	
Penrith Observer	Tues. 1d.	Penrith.
Cumberland Pacquet... ..	Thur. 1d.	} Whitehaven.
Whitehaven Advertiser	Fri. 1d....	
Maryport Advertiser	Sat. 1d.	
Workington Guardian	Fri. 1d....	
<i>Millom Herald</i>	Tues. ½d.	See Lancashire.
DERBYSHIRE.		
Derby Mercury	Wed. 1d.	} Derby
Derby Express	Daily ½d.	
<i>Derbyshire Advertiser</i>	Fri. & Sat. 1d.	Derby.
Alfreton and Belper Journal	Fri. 1d....	Alfreton.
Belper and Alfreton Chronicle	Thur. 1d.	Belper.
<i>Buxton Herald</i>	Wed. 1d.	Buxton.
Derbyshire Times	Wed. ½d. & Sat. 1d.	Chesterfield.
Glossop Dale Chronicle	Fri. 1d....	} Glossop.
Buxton Chronicle	Fri. 1d....	
Ilkeston Pioneer	Fri. 1d....	Ilkeston.
Ripley and Heanor News	Fri. ½d....	Ripley.
DEVONSHIRE.		
<i>Western Morning News</i>	Daily 1d.	} Plymouth.
<i>Western Weekly News</i>	Sat. 1d.	
Devon and Exeter Daily Gazette	Daily ½d.	} Exeter.
	Tues. & Fri. 1d.	
North Devon Herald	Thur. 1d.	Barnstaple.
<i>Western Express</i>	Tues. & Sat. 1d.	Bideford.

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DEVONSHIRE—continued.

<i>Weekly Express</i>	Wed. 1d.	Chudleigh.
<i>Exeter Flying Post</i> (Trewman's) ...	Sat. ½d....	Exeter.
<i>Exmouth Journal</i> (Freeman's) ...	Sat. 1d....	Exmouth.
<i>Kingsbridge Gazette</i>	Fri. 1d....	Kingsbridge.
<i>Western Guardian</i>	Wed. & Thu. 1d.	Totnes.

DORSETSHIRE.

<i>Dorset County Chronicle</i>	Thur. 1d.	} Dorchester. Weymouth. See Hampshire.
<i>Southern Times</i>	Sat. 1d....	
<i>Observer and Chronicle</i>	Sat. 1d....	

DURHAM.

<i>North Star</i>	Daily, morn'g. ½d.	Darlington.
<i>Durham County Advertiser</i>	Fri. 1d....	Durham.
<i>Jarrow Express</i>	Fri. 1d....	Jarrow.
<i>Seaham Weekly News</i>	Fri. 1d....	Seaham Harbour.
<i>Sunderland Daily Post and Herald</i> ...	Daily ½d.	Sunderland.

ESSEX.

<i>Essex County Standard</i>	Sat. 1d....	} Colchester
<i>Colchester Gazette</i>	Wed. 1d.	
<i>Essex and Suffolk News</i>	Sat. 1d....	Colchester.
<i>Halstead and Colne Valley Gazette</i> ...	Thur. 1d.	Halstead.
<i>Harwich and Dovercourt Free Press</i> ...	Sat. ½d....	Harwich
<i>Southend Observer</i>	Thur. 1d.	Southend-on-Sea.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

<i>Bristol Times and Mirror</i>	Daily 1d., Sat. 2d.	} Bristol.
<i>Bristol Evening Times</i>	Daily ½d.	
<i>Cheltenham Looker-on</i>	Sat. 3d....	Cheltenham.
<i>Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard.</i> ...	Sat. 1d....	Cirencester.
<i>Dean Forest Guardian</i>	Thur. 1d.	Coleford.
<i>Gloucestershire Chronicle</i>	Sat. 1d....	Gloucester.
<i>Stroud News</i>	Fri. 1d....	Str. ud.
<i>Tewkesbury Register</i>	Sat. 1d....	Tewkesbury.

HAMPSHIRE.

<i>Sheldrake's Aldershot Gazette</i>	Fri. 1d....	Aldershot.
<i>Hampshire Herald</i>	Sat. 1d....	Alton.
<i>Andover Advertiser</i>	Fri. 1d....	Andover.
<i>Bournemouth Observer</i>	Sat. 1d....	} Bournemouth.
<i>Observer and Chronicle</i>	Sat. 1d....	
<i>Bournemouth Daily Echo</i>	Daily ½d.	Bournemouth.
<i>Portsmouth Times</i>	Sat. 1d....	} Portsmouth.
<i>Newport Times</i>	Sat. 1d....	
<i>Southern Daily Mail</i>	Daily ½d.	Portsmouth.
<i>Hampshire Advertiser</i>	Sat. 2d....	Southampton.
<i>Southampton Observer</i>	Sat. 1d....	Southampton.
<i>Hampshire Observer</i>	Sat. 1d....	Winchester.

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HEREFORDSHIRE.

Hereford Journal Sat. 1d.... ... Hereford.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

North Herts & South Beds. Journal ... Fri. 1d.... ... Hitchin.
Watford and West Herts Post ... Fri. 1d.... ... Watford.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Huntingdonshire Standard Sat. 1d.... ... } See Northamptonshire.
Huntingdonshire Post Sat. 1d.... ... } Huntingdon.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

Isle of Wight County Press... .. Sat. 1d.... ... Newport, I. W.
Isle of Wight Observer Sat. 1d.... ... Ryde.
Isle of Wight Chronicle Thur. 1d. ... Sandown.
Isle of Wight Advertiser Sat. 1d.... ... Ventnor.
Newport Times Sat. 1d.... ... See Hampshire.

KENT.

Bromley Journal Fri. 1d.... ... Bromley.
Kentish Observer Thur. & Sat. 1d. ... }
Canterbury Journal Sat. 1d.... ... } Canterbury.
Faversham Mercury Sat. 1d.... ... }
West Kent Advertiser Fri. 1d.... ... } Dartford.
Deal, Walmer, and Sandwich Mercury ... Sat. 1d.... ... Deal.
Dover and County Chronicle Sat. 1d.... ... }
Dover Telegraph Tues. 1d. ... } Dover.
Dover Observer Fri. 1d.... ... } Dover.
Folkestone Herald Sat. 1d.... ... } Folkestone.
Dover Standard Sat. 1d.... ... } Dover.
Folkestone Chronicle Sat. 1d.... ... } Folkestone.
Gravesend Standard Fri. 1d.... ... } Gravesend.
Northfleet & Swanscombe Standard ... Fri. 1d.... ... }
Kent and Sussex Post Sat. 1d.... ... }
Herne Bay Argus Sat. 1d.... ... } Herne Bay.
Maidstone and Kentish Journal Thur. 1d., Sat. 1d. ... }
Kent County Standard Sat. 1d.... ... } Maidstone.
Tonbridge and Sevenoaks Standard ... Sat. 1d.... ... }
Tunbridge Wells Standard Fri. 1d.... ... }
Kent Times and Chronicle Sat. 1d.... ... Maidstone.
Keble's Gazette Sat. 1d.... ... Margate.
East Kent Times Wed. 1d. ... Ramsgate.
Sevenoaks Chronicle Fri. 1d.... ... Sevenoaks.
Kent and Sussex Courier Fri. 1d.... ... Tunbridge Wells.

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Office.
LANCASHIRE.		
Liverpool Courier	Daily 1d. ...	Liverpool.
Liverpool Evening Express	Daily 1d. ...	
Manchester Courier	Dly. 1d., Sat. 2d.	Manchester.
Accrington Division Gazette	Sat. 1d.	Accrington.
Haslingden Gazette	Sat. 1d.	
Ashton-under-Lyne Herald	Fri. 1d.	Ashton-under-Lyne.
Droylsden and Openshaw Herald	Fri. 1d.	
Dukinfield Herald	Fri. 1d.	
Mossley and Saddleworth Herald	Fri. 1d.	
Stalybridge Herald	Fri. 1d.	
Barrow Herald	Tue. 1d., Sat. 1d.	Barrow-in-Furness.
North Lonsdale Herald	Tue. 1d., Sat. 1d.	
Ulverston Advertiser	Thur. 1d.	
Blackburn Echo	—	Blackburn.
Blackpool Gazette-News	Tu. 1d. & Fri. 1d.	Blackpool.
Bolton Daily Chronicle	Evening 1d. ...	Bolton.
Bolton Chronicle	Sat. 1d.	
Waterloo Herald	Sat. 1d.	Bootle.
Burnley Express	Wed. 1d., Sat. 1d.	Burnley.
Bury Guardian	Sat. 1d.	Bury.
Darwen and County Gazette	Wed. 1d., Sat. 1d.	Darwen.
Great Harwood News	Sat. 1d.	
Formby Newspaper	Fri. 1d.	Formby.
Heywood News	Fri. 1d.	Heywood.
Lancaster Standard	Sat. 1d.	Lancaster.
Makerfield Examiner	Sat. 1d.	Newton-in-Makerfield.
Manchester (South) Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	See Cheshire.
Oldham Standard	Dly. 1d., Sat. 1d.	Oldham.
Ashton Standard	Dly. 1d., Sat. 1d.	
Middleton Standard	Sat. 1d.	
North Manchester Standard	Sat. 1d.	
Saddleworth and Mossley Standard	Sat. 1d.	
Stalybridge & Dukinfield Standard	Sat. 1d.	
Preston Herald	Wed. 1d., Sat. 1d.	Preston.
Rochdale Times	Wed. 1d., Sat. 1d.	Rochdale.
St. Helens Reporter	Tue. 1d., Fri. 1d.	St. Helens.
Garston and Woolton Reporter	Fri. 1d.	
Prescot Reporter	Fri. 1d.	
Salford Chronicle	Sat. 1d.	Salford.
Southport Visitor	Tu., Th. & Sat. 1d.	Southport.
Stretford Division Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	See Cheshire.
Western Telegraph	Fri. 1d. ...	Urmston.
Eccles and Patricroft Telegraph		
Stretford Telegraph		
Swinton and Pindlbury Telegraph		
Walkden and District Telegraph		
Warrington Observer	Sat. 1d. ...	Warrington.
Earlestown Observer		
Lymm Observer (Cheshire)		
Newton Observer		
Runcorn Observer (Cheshire)		
Widnes Observer	W. 1d., F. & S. 1d.	Wigan
Wigan Examiner		

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

Leicester Advertiser	Sat. 1d. ...	Leicester.
Leicester Journal	Fri. 1d.	Leicester.
Leicester Evening News	Daily 1d. ...	Leicester.
Market Harborough Advertiser	Tu. & 1d. ...	Market Harborough.
Melton Mowbray Times	Fri. 1d.	Melton Mowbray.

Name.	Day of Publication and Price.	Office.
LINCOLNSHIRE.		
Boston Independent	Sat. 1d.	Boston.
Weekly Herald	Sat. ½d.	Epworth.
Grimsby Daily Mail	Daily ½d.	See Hull, Yorkshire.
Lincolnshire Chronicle	Tu. ½d., Th. & S. 1d.	Lincoln.
Lincoln Gazette and Times	Fri. & Sat. 1d.	Lincoln.
Alford Gazette	Sat. 1d.	
Grimsby Gazette	Fri. 1d.	
Lincolnshire Echo	Daily ½d.	
Louth Advertiser	Wed. ½d., Sat. 1d.	Louth.
Sleaford Gazette	Sat. 1d.	Sleaford.
Horncastle News	Sat. 1d.	Horncastle.
MIDDLESEX.		
Middlesex Gazette	Sat. 1d.	Enfield.
Middlesex Chronicle	Sat. 1d.	High Street, Hounslow.
Uxbridge Gazette	Sat. 1d.	Uxbridge.
Ealing Gazette	Sat. ½d.	
Hanwell Gazette	Sat. ½d.	
Southall & Norwood Gazette	Sat. 1d.	
MONMOUTHSHIRE.		
Chepstow Weekly Advertiser	Sat. 1d.	Chepstow.
Monmouthshire Beacon	Thur. 1½d.	Monmouth.
County Observer	Sat. 1½d.	Usk.
NORFOLK.		
Norfolk Weekly Standard	Sat. 1d.	Norwich.
Eastern Evening Mail	Daily ½d.	
Norfolk Chronicle	Sat. 1d.	
Lowestoft Weekly Standard	Sat. 1d.	
Cromer and North Walsham Post	Sat. 1d.	
East Coast Visitor	Thur. 1d.	King's Lynn.
Lynn Advertiser	Fri. 2d.	
Wisbech Constitutional Gazette	Fri. 2d.	
Yarmouth Mercury and Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	Great Yarmouth.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.		
Northampton Herald	Fri. 1d. & 2d.	Northampton.
Northampton Daily Chronicle	Daily ½d.	
Peterborough Standard	Fri. 1d.	Peterborough.
Peterborough Express	Wed. ½d.	
Peterborough Evening News	Daily ½d.	
Brackley Observer	Fri. 1d.	See Oxfordshire.
Daventry Express	Sat. ½d.	Daventry
Kettering Guardian	Fri. 1d.	Kettering.
Oundle and Thrapston Guardian	Fri. 1d.	
Rushden Times	Fri. 1d.	
Wellingborough Post	Fri. 1d.	
NORTHUMBERLAND.		
Newcastle Daily Journal	Morning 1d.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Newcastle Weekly Journal	Fri. 1d.	
Alnwick Gazette	Sat. 1d.	Alnwick.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.		
Nottingham Daily Guardian	1d.	Nottingham.
Nottinghamshire Guardian	Fri. 1d.	
Nottingham Evening Post	Daily ½d.	
Mansfield Reporter	Fri. 1d.	Mansfield.
Newark Advertiser	Wed. 1d.	Newark.
Retford and Gainsborough Times	Tues. ½d., Fri. 1d.	Retford.

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OXFORDSHIRE.

Bicester Advertiser	Fri. 1d....	} Bicester.
Brackley (Northants) Observer	Fri. 1d....	
Henley Standard	Fri. 1d....	Henley-on-Thames.
Oxford Journal	Sat. 1d....	Oxford.
Oxford Times	Sat. 1d....	Oxford.

SHROPSHIRE.

Shrewsbury Chronicle	Fri. 1d....	Shrewsbury.
Wellington Journal	Sat. 1d....	Wellington, Salop.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Bath Weekly Argus	Sat. 1d....	} Walcot Street, Bath.
Bath Daily Argus	1d.	
Bath Chronicle	Thur. 1d.	} Bath.
Bath Daily Chronicle	1d.	
Bath Journal	Sat. 1d....	Bath.
Clevedon Mercury and Courier	Sat. 1d....	Clevedon.
Somerset Standard	Fri. 1d....	Frome.
Central Somerset Gazette	Fri. & Sat. 1d.	Glastonbury.
Somerset County Herald	Sat. 1d....	} Taunton.
Taunton Courier	Wed. 1d.	
Weston Mercury	Fri. 1d....	Weston-super-Mare.
Western Gazette	Fri. 1d....	} Yeovil.
Pulman's Weekly News	Tues. 1d.	

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Midland Weekly News	Sat. 1d....	} Wolverhampton.
Midland Evening News	Daily 1d.	
County Herald	Sat. 1d....	Brierley Hill.
Burton Observer	Thur. 1d.	} Burton-on-Trent.
Burton Daily Mail... ..	Daily 1d.	
Leek Post	Fri. 1d....	Leek.
Lichfield Mercury	} Fri. 1d....	} Lichfield.
Cannock Chase Mercury		
Rugeley Mercury		
Sutton Coldfield Mercury... ..		
Tamworth Mercury	} Sat. 1d....	} See Worcestershire.
Tipton Herald		
Walsall Advertiser	Sat. 1d....	Walsall.
Wednesbury Herald	Sat. 1d....	Wednesbury.
Darlaston Herald	Sat. 1d....	Darlaston.
Wednesbury Borough News	Sat. 1d....	See Worcestershire.
West Bromwich Free Press	Fri. & Sat. 1d.	West Bromwich.

SUFFOLK.

Bury and Norwich Post	Tu. 1d.	} Bury St. Edmunds.
West Suffolk Advertiser	Fri. 1d....	
South West Suffolk Echo	Fri. 1d....	Haverhill.
Lowestoft Standard	Sat. 1d....	See Norfolk.
Suffolk and Essex Free Press	Wed. 2d.	} Sudbury.
Stowmarket Courier	Thur. 1d.	

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SURREY.

Surrey County Herald ...	Sat. 1d....	High Street, Sutton.
Epsom Herald ...		
Mitcham Herald ...		
Sutton Herald ...		
Tooting and Balham Herald		
Wallington & Carshalton Herald		
Wimbledon Herald	Sat. 1d....	Croydon.
Croydon Guardian ...		
Croydon Express ...	Sat. ½d....	Farnham.
Farnham Herald ...	Fri. 1d....	
Surrey Advertiser & County Times...	Mon. & Wed. ½d.	Guildford.
Farnham Standard	Sat. 1d....	
Surrey Mirror ...	Tues. ½d., Fri. 1d.	Red Hill.
Surrey Leader	Fri. 1d....	Red Hill.
Horley Advertiser ...	Sat. 1d....	
Richmond Herald ...	Sat. 1d....	Richmond.

SUSSEX.

Brighton Gazette ...	Thur. & Sat. 1d.	Brighton.
Brighton and Hove Times ...	Fri. 1d....	Brighton.
Sussex Evening Times ...	Daily ½d.	
Hastings and St. Leonards Observer	Sat. 1d....	Hastings.
Hastings & St. Leonards Advertiser	Thur. 2d.	
South Eastern Advertiser	Sat. 1d....	Horsham.
West Sussex County Times...	Sat. 1d....	
Sussex Express ...	Sat. 1d....	Lewes.
Midhurst Times ...	Sat. 1d....	Midhurst.
Sussex Coast Mercury	Sat. 1d....	Worthing.
Worthing Mercury	Sat. 1d....	
Worthing Gazette ...	Wed. 1d.	Worthing.
Littlehampton Gazette	Fri. 1d....	

WARWICKSHIRE.

Birmingham Gazette and Express	½d. ...	Birmingham.
Coventry Standard ...	Fri. & Sat. 1d.	Coventry.
Coventry Mercury ...	Wed. 1d.	
Coventry Reporter ...	Fri. & Sat. ½d.	Coventry.
Leamington Spa Courier	Fri. 1d....	Leamington.
Nuneaton Chronicle ...	Fri. 1d....	Nuneaton.
Bedworth Guardian	Fri. 1d....	
Midland Times ...	Sat. 1d....	Rugby.

WESTMORLAND.

Westmorland Gazette	Fri. & Sat. 1d.	Kendal.
Lakes Chronicle	Wed. 1d.	Bowness.

WILTSHIRE.

Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette	Thur. 1d.	Devizes
Wiltshire Telegraph	Sat. ½d....	
Marlborough Times ...	Fri. & Sat. 1d.	Marlborough.
Wiltshire County Mirror	Tu. ½d., Fri. 1d.	Salisbury.
Salisbury and Winchester Journal	Sat. 1d....	Salisbury.
Wiltshire Chronicle ...	Sat. 1d....	Trowbridge.
Warminster Journal ...	Sat. 1d....	Warminster.

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Office.
WORCESTERSHIRE.		
Berrow's Worcester Journal ...	Fri. 1½d.	} { Worcester. Worcester. Evesham. Malvern.
Worcester Daily Times ...	½d. ...	
Evesham Standard ...	Sat. 1d....	
Malvern News ...	Fri. 1d....	
Dudley Herald... ..	} { Sat. 1d....	} Dudley.
Tipton Herald (Staffs.) ...		
Wednesbury Borough News (Staffs.)		
County Herald		
Kidderminster News ...	Thur. ½d. ...	Kidderminster.
County Express	Sat. 1d....	Stourbridge.
Worcestershire Standard ...	Fri. 1d....	Worcester.
YORKSHIRE.		
Yorkshire Post	Daily 1d. ...	} Leeds.
Yorkshire Evening Post ...	Daily ½d. ...	
Yorkshire Weekly Post ...	Sat. 1d....	
Leeds Daily News	Evening ½d. ...	Leeds.
Sheffield Daily Telegraph ...	Daily 1d. ...	} Sheffield.
Yorkshire Telegraph and Star ...	Evening ½d. ...	
Sunday Telegraph	Sun. 1d. ...	
Weekly Telegraph	Wed. 1d. ...	
Weekly News	Sat. 1d....	} Hull.
Hull Daily Mail	Daily ½d. ...	
Hull and Lincolnshire Times ...	Sat. 1d....	
Hull and East Yorkshire Times ...	Sat. 1d....	
Grimsby Daily Mail (Lincolnshire)	Daily ½d. ...	} York.
Yorkshire Herald	Daily 1d. ...	
Yorkshire Weekly Herald... ..	Sat. 2d....	
Bradford Daily Argus	Daily ½d. ...	Bradford.
Barnsley Independent	Fri. and Sat. 1d.	Barnsley.
Dewsbury District News	Sat. 1d....	Dewsbury.
Batley News	Fri. 1d....	Batley.
Birstall News	Fri. 1d....	Batley.
Beverley Guardian	Sat. 1d....	Beverley.
Cleckheaton Guardian	Fri. 1d....	Cleckheaton.
Doncaster Chronicle	Fri. 1d....	Doncaster.
Goole Times and Weekly Herald Doncaster and Thorne Advertiser and Weekly Herald	} Fri. 1d....	} Goole.
Howdenshire Gazette and Weekly Herald		
Selby Express and Weekly Herald		
Halifax Guardian	Sat. 1d....	Halifax.
Harrogate Advertiser	Sat. 1d....	Harrogate.
Huddersfield Daily Chronicle ...	Daily 1d. ...	Huddersfield.
Keighley Herald	Fri. 1d....	Keighley.
Pontefract Advertiser... ..	Sat. 1d....	Pontefract.
Ripon Observer	Thur. 1d. ...	Ripon.
Scarborough Post	D'y. ½d., Fri. 1d.	Scarborough
Craven Herald	Fri. 1d....	Skipton.
Wakefield and West Riding Herald Horbury and Ossett Herald Normanton Herald... ..	} Sat. 1d....	} Wakefield.
Wetherby News		
Boston Spa News		
Tadcaster News	Fri. 1d....	Wetherby.

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WALES.

Western Mail	Daily 1d.	Cardiff.
Weekly Mail	Sat. 1d.	
Evening Express	Daily ½d.	
South Wales Daily Post	Daily ½d.	Swansea.
South Wales Weekly Post	Sat. 1d.	
Aberystwyth Observer	Thur. 1d.	Aberystwyth.
Cardigan County Times	Sat. 1d.	Aberystwyth.
North Wales Chronicle	Fri. 1d.	Bangor.
Gwalia	Tues. ½d.	
Y Cloriannyd	Thur. ½d.	
Brecon County Times	Fri. 1d.	Brecon.
Cardigan Advertiser	Fri. 1d.	Cardigan
The Journal	Fri. 1d.	Carmarthen.
Denbighshire Free Press	Fri. and Sat. 1d.	Denbigh.
Pembrokeshire Herald	Fri. 1d.	Haverfordwest
Radnorshire Standard	Wed. 1d.	Llandrindod Wells.
Glamorgan County Times	Sat. 1d.	Pontypridd.
Rhyl Journal	Sat. 1d.	Rhyl.
Tenby Observer	Thur. 1d.	Tenby.
Tenby and County News	Wed. 1d.	Tenby.
Montgomery County Times	Sat. 1d.	Welshpool.
North Wales Guardian	Fri. and Sat. 1d.	Wrexham.
Rhyl Guardian	Tues. 1d.	

SCOTLAND.

Scotsman	Daily 1d.	Edinburgh.
Weekly Scotsman	Sat. 1d.	
Edinburgh Evening Dispatch	Daily ½d.	
Glasgow Herald	Daily 1d.	Glasgow.
Glasgow Evening News	Daily ½d.	Glasgow.
Glasgow Citizen	Daily ½d.	Glasgow.
Glasgow Weekly Citizen	Sat. 1d.	
Evening Times... ..	Daily ½d.	Glasgow.
Aberdeen Journal	Daily 1d.	Aberdeen.
Aberdeen Weekly Journal	Wed. 1d.	
Aberdeen Free Press	Daily & Sat. 1d.	
Aberdeen Evening Gazette	Daily ½d.	Aberdeen.
Alloa Journal	Sat. 1d.	Alloa
Hillfoot's Record	Wed. ½d.	Alva, Stirlingshire.
Ayr Observer	Tues. & Fri. 1d.	Ayr.
Ayr Advertiser	Thur. 1d.	Ayr.
Banffshire Journal	Tues. 2d.	Banff.
West Lothian Courier	Fri. 1d.	Bathgate.
Campbeltown Courier	Sat. 1d.	Campbeltown.
Strathearn Herald	Sat. 1d.	Crief.
Fife Herald	Wed. 1d.	Cupar, Fife.
Fife News	Sat. 1d.	
St. Andrews Citizen	Fri. 1d.	
Dalkeith Advertiser	Thur. 1d.	Dalkeith.
Dalry and Kilbirnie Herald	Fri. 1d.	Dalry, Ayrshire.
Ross-shire Journal	Fri. 1d.	Dingwall.
North Star	Thur. 1d.	Dingwall.
Dumfries Courier and Herald	Wed. & Sat. 1d.	Dumfries.
Northen Scot and Moray and Nairn Express	Sat. 1d.	Elgin.
Fraserburgh Herald	Tues. 1d.	Fraserburgh.
Scottish Border Record	Fri. 1d.	Galashiels.

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Office.
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SCOTLAND—continued.

<i>Northern Times</i>	Sat. 1d....	Golspie, Sutherland.
<i>Greenock Herald</i>	Sat. 1d....	Greenock.
<i>Haddingtonshire Advertiser</i>	Fri. 1d.	Haddington.
<i>Hawick Express</i>	Fri. 1d.	Hawick.
<i>Helensburgh News</i>	Thur. ½d.	Helensburgh.
<i>Northern Chronicle</i>	Wed. 1d.	Inverness.
<i>Irvine Herald</i>	Fri. 1d.	Irvine.
<i>Kilwinning Chronicle</i>	Fri. 1d.	
<i>Teviotdale Record</i>	Wed. 1d.	Jedburgh.
<i>Jedburgh Gazette</i>	Sat. 1d....	
<i>Banffshire Herald</i>	Sat. 1d.	Keith.
<i>Kelso Mail</i>	Wed. 1d.	Kelso.
<i>Kilmarnock Herald</i>	Fri. 1d....	Kilmarnock.
<i>Kirkintilloch Herald</i>	Wed. 1d.	Kirkintilloch.
<i>Kirkintilloch Mercury</i>	Fri. ½d....	Kirkintilloch.
<i>Leith Herald</i>	Fri. 1d....	Leith.
<i>Shetland News</i>	Sat. 1d.	Lerwick.
<i>Montrose Standard</i>	Fri. 1d....	Montrose.
<i>Nairnshire Telegraph</i>	Tues. 1d.	Nairn.
<i>Nairn County Press</i>	Sat. 1d.	Nairn.
<i>Galloway Gazette</i>	Sat. 1d....	Newton Stewart.
<i>Paisley and Renfrewshire Gazette</i>	Sat. 1d.	Paisley.
<i>Peeblesshire Advertiser</i>	Sat. 1d.	Peebles.
<i>Perthshire Constitutional</i>	Mon. & Wed. 1d.	Perth.
<i>Perthshire Advertiser</i>	M., W., & F. 1d.	Perth.
<i>Peterhead Sentinel</i>	Sat. 1d.	Peterhead.
<i>Port Glasgow Express</i>	Fri. ½d....	Port Glasgow.
<i>Rothsay Chronicle</i>	Sat. 1d.	Rothsay.
<i>Southern Reporter</i>	Thur. 1d.	Selkirk.
<i>Stirling Journal</i>	Fri. 1d....	Stirling.
<i>Bridge of Allan Reporter</i>	Sat. 1d.	
<i>Galloway Advertiser</i>	Thur. 1d.	Stranraer.
<i>John o' Groat Journal</i>	Fri. 1d....	Wick.

IRELAND.

<i>Irish Times</i>	Daily 1d.	Dublin.
<i>Weekly Irish Times</i>	Sat. 1d.	
<i>Daily Express</i>	Daily 1d.	Dublin
<i>Dublin Evening Mail</i>	Daily ½d.	
<i>Dublin Weekly Warder</i>	Sat. 1d.	
<i>Be'fast News Letter</i>	Daily 1d.	Belfast.
<i>Belfast Weekly News</i>	Thur. 1d.	
<i>Belfast Evening Telegraph</i>	Daily ½d.	Belfast.
<i>Belfast Weekly Telegraph</i>	Fri. 1d....	
<i>Larne Times</i>	Fri. 1d....	
<i>Northern Whig</i>	Daily 1d.	Belfast.
<i>Weekly Northern Whig</i>	Sat. 1d.	
<i>Ulster Echo</i>	Daily ½d.	Belfast.
<i>Cork Constitution</i>	Daily 1d.	Cork.
<i>Cork Weekly News</i>	Sat. 1d.	
<i>Armagh Guardian</i>	Fri. 1d....	Armagh.
<i>Armagh Standard</i>	Fri. 1d....	Armagh.
<i>Ulster Gazette</i>	Sat. 1d.	Armagh.
<i>Ballymena Observer</i>	Fri. 1d....	Ballymena.
<i>North Antrim Standard</i>	Thur. ½d.	Ballymoney.
<i>Donegal Independent</i>	Fri. 1d....	Ballyshannon.
<i>Banbridge Chronicle</i>	Wed. & Sat. 1d.	Banbridge.
<i>North Down Herald</i>	Fri. 1d....	Bangor, Down.
<i>County Down Spectator</i>	Fri. 1d....	Bangor, Co. Down.

Name.	Day of Publication, and Price.	Office.
IRELAND—continued.		
<i>Bray Herald</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	Bray.
<i>Carlow Sentinel</i>	Sat. 3d. ...	Carlow.
<i>Cavan Weekly News</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	Cavan.
<i>Clonmel Chronicle</i>	Wed. and Sat. 3d.	Clonmel.
<i>Coleraine Constitution</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	Coleraine
<i>Coleraine Chronicle</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	Coleraine.
<i>Mid Ulster Mail</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	Cookstown.
<i>Down Recorder</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	Downpatrick.
<i>Drogheda Conservative</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	Drogheda.
<i>Dundalk Herald</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	Dundalk
<i>Tyrone Courier</i>	Thur. 1d. ...	Dungannon.
<i>Clare Journal</i>	Mon. and Th. 3d.	Ennis.
<i>Fermanagh Times</i>	Thur. 1d. ...	Enniskillen.
<i>Impartial Reporter</i>	Thur. 1d. ...	Enniskillen.
<i>Galway Express</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	Galway.
<i>Meath Herald</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	Kells.
<i>Kilkenny Moderator</i>	Wed. and Sat. 1d.	Kilkenny.
<i>Limerick Chronicle</i>	Tu., Th., & S. 1d.	Limerick.
<i>Lisburn Standard</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	Lisburn.
<i>Londonderry Sentinel</i>	Tu., Th., & S. 1d.	Londonderry.
<i>Derry Standard</i>	Mn., Wd., & F. 1d.	Londonderry.
<i>Longford Journal</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	Longford.
<i>Lurgan Mail</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	Lurgan.
<i>Lurgan Times</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	Lurgan.
<i>Leinster Express</i>	Sat. 2d. ...	Maryborough.
<i>Northern Standard</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	Monaghan.
<i>Westmeath Guardian</i>	Fri. 1d. ...	Mullingar.
<i>Nenagh Guardian</i>	Wed & Sat. 1d.	Nenagh.
<i>Newry Telegraph</i>	Tu., Th., & S. 1d.	Newry.
<i>Newtownards Chronicle</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	Newtownards.
<i>Newtownards Spectator</i>	Thur. 1d. ...	Newtownards.
<i>Tyrone Constitution</i>	Fri. 1d. ...	Omagh.
<i>King's County Chronicle</i>	Thur. 2d. ...	Parsonstown.
<i>Portadown News</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	Portadown.
<i>Portadown Recorder</i>	Thurs. ½d. ...	Portadown.
<i>Midland Counties Advertiser</i>	Thur. 1d. ...	Roscrea.
<i>Leinster Reporter</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	Tullamore.
<i>Sligo Independent</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	Sligo.
<i>Kerry Evening Post</i>	Wed. & Sat. 2d.	Tralee.
<i>Waterford Standard</i>	Wed. & Sat. 2d.	Waterford.
<i>Waterford Mirror</i>	Thur. 1d. ...	Waterford.
<i>Wexford Independent</i>	Wed. & Sat. 1d.	Wexford.
<i>Wicklow News Letter</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	Wicklow.

ISLANDS.

<i>Manx Sun</i>	Fri. 1d. ...	Douglas, I. of Man.
<i>Jersey Times</i>	Daily ½d. ...	} St. Helier, Jersey.
<i>Jersey Weekly Press</i>	Sat. 1d. ...	
<i>Guernsey News</i>	Fri. 1d. ...	Guernsey.
<i>Guernsey Star</i>	Tu., Th., & S. 1d.	Guernsey.

POLITICAL DIARY, 1904-5.

Proceedings in Parliament are included in the Parliamentary Summary, page 262.

NOVEMBER, 1904.

- 21st. Mr. Asquith, M.P., in a speech at Cambridge, said that the Liberal contention was that Mr. Chamberlain's scheme was one of open and avowed protection, and that Mr. Balfour's so-called policy was either absolutely meaningless or involved indirectly a return to protection.
- 22nd. *The Times*: Correspondence between Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., and Mr. Chaplin, M.P., with reference to a statement by Sir Henry that Mr. Chaplin said that Colonial Preference involved the taxation of raw materials. Mr. Chaplin denied this statement, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman expressed his regret at his inaccuracy.
- 23rd. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., speaking at Rugby, said that we ought to resume the old power of making bargains with foreign countries. By following this course we should regain some of the markets we had lost. He could not understand the attitude of those who opposed the Prime Minister's proposal for a Colonial Conference.
- Lord Londonderry spoke at Wynyard Park. ¶
- 24th. Mr. Ritchie, M.P., in a speech at Croydon, said economy of public finance was needed.
- Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., speaking at Perth, said that the real test of the rival merits of free trade and protection was in manufactured exports.
- Mr. Rigg, M.P., announced that his views on the chief questions of the day were no longer in accord with those of the Liberal party, and offered to resign his seat. His resignation was accepted by the Liberal organisation for the Appleby Division of Westmorland.
- 26th. Mr. Brodric, M.P., spoke at Haslemere; Mr. Akers-Douglas, M.P., at Folkestone; Mr. Wyndham, M.P., at the Annual Dinner of the United Club; Earl Percy, M.P., at Huddersfield; and Sir E. Grey, M.P., at Hastings.
- 28th. Mr. Balfour, speaking at a Primrose League dinner at the Hotel Cecil, urged the Unionist party to adopt offensive rather than defensive tactics.
- Mr. Atkinson, M.P., speaking at Londonderry, dealt with the question of devolution.
- Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., spoke at Manchester.
- 29th. Mr. Arnold-Forster, M.P., spoke at Croydon. He expressed his confidence in the value of the reforms that were being effected in the Army. As to the fiscal question, he was in full agreement with Mr. Balfour.
- The Duke of Marlborough spoke at Liverpool.
- Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., in a speech at Manchester, said that the policy of tariff reformers was to raise prices at home in the interests of individuals. The Government was committed to this so-called fiscal reform. It was playing fast and loose with its own honour and the interests of the Empire.
- 30th. Mr. Long, M.P., spoke at Bristol.
- Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., addressing a deputation of unemployed at Manchester, said that a special session of Parliament, to deal with the question, was not likely. He thought that recipients of temporary relief ought not to be disfranchised.
- Mr. Asquith, M.P., spoke at Southend on the fiscal question.

DECEMBER.

- 1st. Mr. Bonar Law, M.P., spoke at Glasgow on the fiscal proposals of the Government.
- 2nd. Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., speaking at Oxford, denounced many of the main propositions of the tariff reformers as fallacious, and urged that our commercial liberty should be preserved.
- Mr. Haldane, M.P., speaking at Bristol, said that to reform the administrative machine, to redeem secondary education from its chaotic condition, and to put the national expenditure on a proper basis would be the first work of the Liberal party in office.

DECEMBER—*continued.*

- 5th. Lord Rosebery spoke at Glasgow on the fiscal question.
 Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., spoke at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., spoke at Leeds.
- Sir H. Kimber, M.P., at the Constitutional Club, discussed redistribution, and indicated the outlines of a plan which he had suggested to Mr. Balfour.
- 6th. Mr. Walter Long, M.P., spoke on the unemployed at the Holborn Restaurant.
 Mr. Bryce, M.P., spoke in South Aberdeen, and Mr. H. Gladstone, M.P., spoke at Leeds.
- 7th. Mr. Walter Long, M.P., spoke at Bristol on the sugar question.
- 8th. Mr. Akers-Douglas, M.P., at Herne Bay, said that the need for maintaining an invincible Navy would always remain.
 Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., at Dunfermline, denounced Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals and condemned the Brussels Sugar Convention. He claimed the programme of the Liberal party to be definite, bold, and frank.
- Sir H. Fowler, M.P., at Warwick, said that Colonial preference and retaliation were other names for protection in its extreme and most indefensible form.
- 9th. Mr. Walter Long, M.P., spoke at Banbury, and Earl Percy, M.P., spoke at Worcester.
 Mr. Arnold-Forster, M.P., speaking at Edinburgh, denied Mr. Asquith's assertion that his Army reform scheme had been allowed to fall into abeyance.
 Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., speaking at Culross and Inverkeithing, said that the expenditure on the Boer War was the real cause of the outcry for protection.
 Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., spoke at Leeds, and Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., at Carmarthen.
- 10th. In reply to a deputation of the Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee, requesting that in any conference that might be held with the representatives of the Colonies, the subject of the Colonies' contribution towards Imperial defence might be considered, Mr. Balfour said that the future safety of the Empire called for yet greater watchfulness and greater efforts than had ever been the case in the past. As to the projected Colonial Conference, it was impossible that that should be restricted only to a consideration of the question of closer commercial union. It must meet unhampered and unfettered, but he earnestly trusted that the temper in which it would meet would not be how much each fragment of the Empire could get out of the other fragments, but how much each could give to the common whole.
- 12th. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., at Spark Hill, dwelt on the necessity of checking Imperial and local expenditure and restricting borrowing, and commented on the absence of a definite policy on the part of the Opposition.
- 13th. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., spoke on the fiscal question at Hay Mills.
 Mr. Lyttelton, M.P., spoke at Spalding, and Mr. E. G. Pretymann, M.P., at Woodbridge.
 Mr. Brodrick, M.P., spoke at Shere in support of Mr. Balfour's policy of retaliation.
 Mr. Asquith, M.P., at Preston, said that Liberals were fighting, not against progress, but against reaction. The policy of the Government was to burke a fair and square fight between free trade and protection, and the proposed Colonial Conference was only another move in the game of procrastination.
 Lord George Hamilton, M.P., spoke at Ealing condemning protection.
 Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., spoke at Hanley.
- 14th. Mr. Brodrick, M.P., spoke at Windsor.
 Sir E. Grey, M.P., at Kendal, referred to the fiscal question, and strongly condemned any change in the present policy of the country.
- 15th. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., discussed the sugar question at Redditch.
 Mr. Chamberlain spoke at Limehouse in continuation of his fiscal campaign. Referring to the alien problem, he said it was only part of the greater question of the employment of their own people. This was not, as their opponents asserted, a rich man's question: it was a matter of life and death to the working man.
- 16th. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., spoke at King's Heath.
 Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., at Birkenhead, commented on Mr. Chamberlain's Limehouse speech.

DECEMBER—continued.

- 17th. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., speaking at Cotteridge, said he had no difficulty in following both Mr. Balfour and Mr. J. Chamberlain. He advocated retaliation and Colonial preference.
- 19th. Mr. A. Lyttelton, M.P., speaking in Glasgow, defended the introduction of Chinese labour into the Transvaal. He justified the Government's proposal to summon a Colonial Conference to deal with fiscal relations, and contended that all the reasons which Lord Rosebery had advanced against such a conference were really arguments in favour of it.
- Mr. Asquith, M.P., at Cardiff, defended our present fiscal policy.
- 20th. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., at Limehouse, said that the unemployed problem should be treated from the point of view of London as a whole. Referring to Mr. Chamberlain, he denied that he had any authority to speak for the Empire. He described the new fiscal proposals as essentially a part of a retrograde and anti-democratic system. As to alien immigration, the Liberal party was no more in favour of the introduction of undesirables than Mr. Chamberlain, but did object to a measure which would subject every passenger arriving at our ports to the indignity of search and inquisition. The Bill of last Session was a farce.

JANUARY, 1905.

- 4th. Lord Selborne, at Wolverhampton, said that the grandest dream that had ever been dreamed was Mr. Chamberlain's ideal of a united Empire. What would be the position of this country a couple of generations hence, with possibly a population of 40 millions, as against the hundreds of millions of Russia, France and Germany, if we refused to adopt the policy put forward by Mr. Chamberlain, and stood alone.
- 5th. Lord Selborne, at Hardsworth, insisted on the necessity of Imperial unity, and urged that the proposed Colonial Conference would greatly contribute to that end.
- Mr. Graham Murray, M.P., spoke at Rothesay.
- 7th. Bye-election: Stalybridge:—Mr. J. F. Cheetham (L.), 4,029; Mr. J. Travis Clegg (C.), 3,078; Majority, 951.
- 9th. Lord Percy, M.P., speaking at Selby, said that the Opposition would be given an opportunity next Session of remedying their tactics on the alien immigration question. He claimed that the Government had remedied the criminal apathy of their predecessors as regards armament.
- Sir Robert Finlay, M.P., spoke at Inverness.
- 11th. Mr. Chamberlain spoke at Preston in continuance of his fiscal policy, and dealt especially with the cotton trade. He expressly declared that under no circumstances would he tax raw cotton. As regards the sugar duty, it was his object to reduce it, putting the burden on articles of luxury.
- Mr. Walter Long, M.P., spoke at Weston-super-Mare in defence of the record of the Government, and Mr. Arnold-Forster, M.P., spoke at Croydon.
- 12th. Bye-election: Tower Hamlets (Mile End):—Mr. H. L. W. Lawson (C.), 2,138; Mr. B. S. Straus (L.), 2,060; Conservative majority, 78.
- Mr. Balfour, speaking at Glasgow, said, with regard to the fiscal question, that he had nothing to add to, or take away from, what he had said at Edinburgh in the autumn. Concerning the Army, the important questions were the defence of India and the question of re-armament. He could confidently say that the whole Army would be re-armed in about two years, when we should be, in that respect, in advance of any other nation in the world. After urging that the development of the Empire had not kept pace with its magnitude and potential power, he emphasised the importance of the recent changes in naval organisation effected by the Admiralty. In conclusion, he urged the importance of strengthening union with the Colonies, and hoped that Colonial conferences would soon be as essential a part of the working machinery of the Empire as the House of Commons.
- 13th. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., in reply to a deputation representing the sugar-using trades who urged the remission of the duty on sugar, disputed some of their contentions as to the consequences of the Brussels Convention in benefiting foreign competitors, and cited various facts to show that the gloomy picture of the condition of the sugar-using industries had been somewhat overdrawn. He could not hold out any hope that in the present condition of the national finances it would be possible for him, or for anyone in his position, to dispense with the revenue derived from sugar.

JANUARY—continued.

- Lord George Hamilton, M.P., at Blackburn, upheld the principles of free trade as essential to the well-being of the nation and to the true unity of the Empire.
- 14th. Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., spoke at Deganwy.
- 16th. Mr. Arnold-Forster, M.P., presiding at a lecture in the course of instruction on military subjects in the University of London, said the diffusion of intelligence and education among officers was not so great as it ought to be, and unless the public schools better satisfied the necessary requirements, the War Office would have to look elsewhere for the supply of officers.
- Sir Edward Grey, M.P., spoke at St. Andrews.
- Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., spoke at Conway.
- 17th. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., speaking at Stirling, said the costly expenditure of the present Government on military adventures was far more responsible than foreign tariffs for the increase in the number of the unemployed. The only remedy was retrenchment. As regards the Ministry's attitude to the fiscal problem, it was to Mr. Chamberlain, and not to Mr. Balfour, that the country would look for the signal of the dissolution which it ardently desired, and for the terms of the appeal to the constituencies.
- Mr. Bonar Law, M.P., at Glasgow, denied that the advance in the price of sugar was due to the Brussels Convention.
- Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P. speaking at Manchester, severely criticised the Government, and said that the gravest count in the indictment against them was "constitutional misdemeanour."
- Lord Brassey and Mr. Haldane, M.P., spoke at the Eighty Club on the subject of naval and military expenditure.
- 18th. Lord Onslow spoke at Derby.
- Mr. John Morley, M.P., spoke at Brechin. He held that the present Government was, at that moment, in the most humiliating and dishonoured position that any British Ministry had occupied since the days of the Stuarts. Both enterprise and public confidence were checked by the prolonged suspense regarding the fiscal agitation which had been forced on the country with so little wisdom and foresight.
- 19th. Mr. Akers-Douglas, M.P., spoke at Whitstable on the efficiency of the Army. They had every reason to believe that within two years from March the entire Army would be re-armed with guns far and away better than anything possessed by any foreign Power, and exactly adapted to the requirements of the service.
- Mr. St. John Brodrick, M.P., spoke at Shalford; Lord Onslow at Richmond criticised Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's recent speech.
- Mr. Asquith, M.P., speaking at Reading, dealt at length with the question of alien immigration.
- Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., spoke at the National Liberal Club.
- 20th. Mr. John Morley, M.P., speaking at Montrose, said the present Government had outraged the maxims and the principles which, since the time of Charles II., had animated all the Governments of this country. As regards retaliation, he said that if the Sugar Convention and its results were regarded as the Conservative idea of what was good for the country the outlook was very serious. One of the most scandalous incidents in our political history was that nobody knew what Mr. Balfour meant, and what he was going to ask the country to support him in securing.
- Mr. Haldane, M.P., spoke at Worcester, indicating some general features of the Liberal policy.
- 21st. Mr. Gerald Balfour, M.P., speaking at the centenary dinner of the Leeds Incorporated Law Society, said it was not the present intention of the Government to introduce any measure for the compulsory extension of the operation of the Land Transfer Act.
- 23rd. Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., spoke at Glasgow.
- 24th. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., speaking at Moseley, defended the Education and Licensing Acts.
- Mr. Arnold-Forster, M.P., at Croydon, urged the importance and desirability of establishing a fiscal union between this country and the Colonies.
- Mr. Akers-Douglas, M.P., speaking at Dover, said that unless the divisions in the lobby of the House of Commons compelled them, the Government had no intention of appealing to the country until the end of their term of office.

JANUARY—continued.

- Mr. Asquith, M.P., spoke at Wednesbury.
- Mr. Bryce, M.P., at Weston-super-Mare, in the course of criticising the Government, denounced as a mere sham the proposal of a Colonial Conference to deal with the fiscal question.
- 26th. Bye-election: Dorset (North):—Mr. A. W. Wills (L.), 4,239; Sir Randolph Baker (C.), 3,330; Majority, 909.
- Mr. Balfour, speaking at Manchester, said that the charge made against the Government by the Opposition, namely, that they were remaining in office immorally, illegitimately, and without a mandate, was fundamentally vicious, and one that he absolutely repudiated. After recapitulating his previous fiscal declarations, Mr. Balfour said he desired, in the first place, such alterations in our fiscal system as would give us the freedom of action, which was impossible while we held ourselves bound by the maxim that no tax should be imposed except for revenue. That would be useful in checking the importation of foreign protected goods. Then he desired closer fiscal union with the Colonies, and he advocated the reference of that subject to a Colonial conference. Lastly, he did not wish to raise home prices for the benefit of home producers.
- Mr. Akers-Douglas, M.P., spoke at Canterbury; Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., spoke at South Queensferry; Sir E. Grey, M.P., and Mr. Gerald Balfour, M.P., spoke at the annual dinner of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce; Sir John Gorst, M.P., spoke at Oldham; and Mr. Winston Churchill, M.P., spoke at Manchester.
- 27th. Mr. Balfour, at Manchester, re-affirmed the views as to his constitutional position which he had expressed on the previous night. The country, he said, must place its faith in the Unionist party if it was to have security at home and peace abroad.
- Mr. Gerald Balfour, M.P., speaking at Leeds, said that as regards the fiscal policy he agreed with the declarations of the Prime Minister at Manchester, and advocated conference with the Colonies on the question. The policy of the Government was not Protection, but Free Trade, because they desired freer and fairer trade with foreign countries, and also closer commercial unity with the Colonies.
- Lord Stanley, M.P., speaking at Sheffield, acknowledged himself a free trader, but at the same time he welcomed the aspirations of closer communications and closer harmony between the sons and daughters of the Empire beyond the seas.
- Lord Goschen spoke at Cambridge, and said that while he now understood Mr. Balfour's policy he did not understand the methods by which he was going to carry it out.
- Mr. Churchill, M.P., and Sir John Gorst, M.P., spoke at a Free Trade demonstration in Manchester.
- 28th. Mr. Chaplin, M.P., speaking at Cambridge, said he believed in free exchange between nations. He contended that Mr. Chamberlain's scheme would not increase the price of food, for the consumer would gain on the balance.
- 30th. Mr. Bryce, M.P., speaking at Lewes, declared that Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals rested on contentions which had been proved to be untrue, and described Mr. Balfour's policy as unworkable.
- 31st. Mr. Arnold-Forster, M.P., speaking at a house dinner of the Auxiliary Forces Club, said the problem before the country was to get rid of what was superfluous, in the sense of being inefficient, and to make more efficient that which remained.
- Mr. Long, M.P., spoke at Bristol.
- Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., spoke at Preston, and Mr. Chavlin, M.P., spoke at Oakham.

FEBRUARY.

- 1st. Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Gainsborough, said that he had always considered that the improvement and elevation of the condition of the people, and the future of the Empire were the most important objects that could be dealt with by any statesman. The Empire had been built up by sacrifice, and only by sacrifice could it be maintained. Alluding to Cobden's indifference to the retention of our Colonial Empire, Mr. Chamberlain observed that posterity had, in this matter, given judgement against Cobden. The burden of our Imperial responsibilities was great, and the time might be coming when we should not be able

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to bear it alone. The experience of our recent war had turned the minds of both British and Colonial statesmen to a consideration of our mutual relations, and they had found them to be unsatisfactory, and had come to the conclusion that a practical tie was wanted which would only be found in preferential arrangements. He deprecated treating the proposed Colonial Conference as a party question.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., spoke at Malvern.

Mr. Brodrick, M.P., spoke at the Merchant Taylor's Livery dinner.

- 2nd. Mr. Arnold-Forster, M.P., speaking at Chelmsford, said we required an Army, in the first place, to carry on war against possible enemies outside these islands, and, secondly, to defend us against invasion. The Navy at present really constituted our home defence. The Army must be organised for its work over-sea, and we must improve the quality of the Volunteer and Militia forces.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., spoke at Birmingham on the Education Act and the fiscal question.

- 3rd. Mr. Brodrick, M.P., replying to a deputation from the Indian Tea Association, said that he found it difficult to follow the argument that the present depression in the trade was due entirely to the taxation which had been imposed. He pointed out reasons for thinking that the consumption of tea per head in this country, which was over 6 lb., was about the utmost that could be expected, and after commenting on the important fact urged by the deputation that the greater part of the duty fell on the producer, suggested that one remedy for the depression might be the conquering of new markets.

Mr. Morley, M.P., at Newbury, criticised Mr. Balfour's position on the fiscal question; and various aspects of the fiscal question were dealt with by Mr. Bryce, M.P., at Stroud; Mr. Haldane, M.P., at Chertsey; and Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., at Warrington.

- 4th. Sir Edward Carson, M.P., speaking at Manchester, and referring to Irish Unionist members, said that nothing afforded him so much grief and so much pain in his political life as to find those members intimating that they could no longer support his Majesty's Government.

Mr. Asquith, M.P., speaking at Heywood, said that the blunder of the new protectionists was that they had professed to discover the weakness of our trade exactly where it was strongest.

- 6th. Mr. Chamberlain, at Birmingham, announced that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had undertaken to propose in the next Budget the doubling of the Government grants for University education.

- 7th. Mr. Balfour, in answer to a deputation of trade union representatives who laid before him suggestions for dealing with the problem of the unemployed, after pointing out that certain of those suggestions would be only temporary palliatives, said it would be an ill day for the industries of the country if it were attempted to substitute the State machinery for the machinery of private enterprise. He entirely agreed that anything which could reasonably be done to prevent hardship in connection with Government factories should be done, but what was the use of denouncing the Government for their bloated armaments, if at the same time they were attacked for obvious and necessary economies permitted by the change of circumstances? He deprecated rash experiments or tampering with the Poor Law; but the President of the Local Government Board was considering methods for establishing permanent machinery to deal with the distress due to the exceptional lack of employment.

Mr. Brodrick, M.P., at a dinner of the Imperial Industries Club, referred to the enormous development of Indian trade, and expressed the opinion that, whatever fiscal policy might ultimately be adopted by this country, India would have to be considered even before the Colonies.

Lord Dunraven spoke at Dublin on Irish Reform, and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., speaking at Leeds, outlined the policy of the Liberal party.

- 8th. Mr. Wyndham, M.P., speaking at Kendal, defended the policy of Mr. Balfour in advocating retaliation and periodical conferences with the Colonies.

- 9th. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., replied to a deputation of representatives of ship-owners, that he could not consent, at a time when the tax-payer was heavily burdened, to the transfer to the Imperial Exchequer of half-a-million a year which the shipping industry had always hitherto borne,

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- and must therefore give a negative answer to the deputation's request to be relieved of the payment of light dues.
- Mr. Brodrick, M.P., at Epsom, defended the policy and administration of the Government.
- Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., at High Wycombe, sharply criticised the position of the Ministry and the position of Mr. Balfour on the fiscal question.
- 14th. By-election: North Kildare :—Mr. John O'Connor (N.), unopposed.
Mr. Gerald Balfour, M.P., in reply to a deputation of trade unionists, who laid before him resolutions adopted at the last Trades Union Congress, with reference to the immunity of foreign shipowners from payment of compensation for personal injuries, the certification of locomotive engine-drivers, and other questions, expressed his sympathy with the proposal in reference to the responsibility of foreign shipowners, and said it was under the consideration of the Home Secretary with a view to legislation, but he was unable to concur with the deputation on the other questions.
- 16th. Mr. Akers-Douglas, M.P., received and replied to a deputation from the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress who made representations in regard to various labour questions.
- 17th. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., in reply to a deputation of miners' delegates urging the repeal of the export duty on coal, promised consideration of the statements of the deputation.
Lord Selborne, replying to a deputation from the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, who waited on him in support of resolutions of the Congress, in regard to wages and the publication of particulars of contracts, explained the action of the Department with regard to rates of wages, and held that it must be left free to organize labour in the dock-yards in the manner which it found most convenient.
- 18th. The Duke of Fife, Lord Derby, and Mr. Haldane, M.P., spoke at a meeting of the British Empire League, held in the Marylebone Town Hall.
- 21st. Lord Londonderry, replying to a deputation representing education authorities in West Yorkshire, who waited on him to urge an increase in the State grants for the training of teachers, intimated that there was no likelihood of his being able to comply with the request, and suggested that much might be done for the higher training of teachers by the co-operation of authorities in large areas.
- 22nd. By-election: Liverpool (Everton) :—Mr. Harwood-Banner (C.), 3,854; Mr. Hanbury Aggs (L.), 2,543; Majority, 1,311.
Lord Londonderry and Sir W. Anson, M.P., replied to a deputation from the Church Schools' Emergency League, referring to various aspects of the position of religious education in non-provided schools. The views of the deputation were stated by Mr. Cripps, M.P., Sir John Gorst, M.P., and others.
- 23rd. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., who received a deputation representing the coal-owners, exporters, and shippers of the United Kingdom, urging the remission of the export duty on coal, said, in reply, that he could only promise to take the statements of the deputation into careful consideration.
Mr. Walter Long, M.P., in reply to a deputation from the Workmen's National Housing Council, said that the Department had always aimed at such regulations as would secure that houses should be well built, sanitary, and suitable for human habitation. He questioned the wisdom of making bye-laws generally compulsory, and pointed out the difficulty of framing bye-laws applicable to mixed districts.
- 24th. Lord Spencer, speaking at St. Albans, said the uncertainty which existed on the fiscal question was most damaging to trade, because no one knew what was going to happen during the next few years. Reviewing the Irish devolution scheme, he held that Sir A. MacDonnell's action was perfectly justifiable under the conditions of his appointment.
Mr. Asquith, M.P., spoke at Birmingham, and said that the House of Commons had assembled, not to do business, but to mark time. Referring at length to the MacDonnell incident, he said it still remained an unsolved enigma.
Mr. Arthur Elliot, M.P., spoke at Sutton on the fiscal question.
- 27th. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., replying to a deputation from the tea buyers' associations, urging the repeal of the tea duty, agreed that the duty was a high *ad valorem* tax, and was open to some objection, but the Government

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had to raise a great revenue, and every tax could be objected to for some reason or other.

- 28th Sir Edward Grey, M.P., speaking at Cheltenham, said, with reference to the Japanese alliance, that the successors of the Government would honourably carry out all the obligations it imposed on them. The agreement with France would also be maintained in a sympathetic spirit. Alluding to the proposed Colonial Conference, Sir Edward said he was strongly in favour of a conference between the leading colonial and home statesmen, a policy which had always been favoured by Liberals; but he would have such conferences regularly called to consider general topics; he would not throw among them the apple of discord in the form of a proposal for preferential tariffs.

The Times: Death of Mr. Middleton, late Principal Conservative Agent, announced.

MARCH.

- 1st. Mr. John Morley, M.P., spoke at the Welsh National Dinner, held in London. Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., Mr. Churchill, M.P., Mr. Austin Taylor, M.P., Lord Avebury, and others spoke at the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at the Hotel Métropole.
- 2nd. Bye-election: Westmorland (North):—Mr. Leif Jones (L.), 2,922; Major Noble (C.), 2,702; Majority, 220.
The Duke of Norfolk spoke at Dorking on the question of Home Rule.
The Times: Announcement of Lord Milner's resignation of the offices of High Commissioner in South Africa and Administrator of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies, and appointment of Lord Selborne as his successor.
- 3rd. Bye-election: Buthshire:—Mr. N. Lamont (L.), 1,460; Mr. E. T. Salvessen, K.C. (L.U.), 1,426; Majority, 34.
Mr. Lytton, M.P., speaking at the annual dinner of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, dwelt on the importance of the commercial and financial relations between Great Britain and the Colonies. With regard to Colonial conferences, he wished there could be in continual session some body in which the Colonies could be represented as well as the Mother Country.
Lord Salisbury spoke at St. Albans on the fiscal question and on Home Rule.
Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., replied to a deputation of the liquor trade urging a remission of the war taxation on beer and spirits.
Mr. Chamberlain, at a meeting of the executive committee of the Tariff Reform League, delivered a speech on the present position and prospects of the movement.
- 4th. Mr. Asquith, M.P., spoke at Dalston on the fiscal question. The official policy of the Government on the fiscal question, he said, was summed up in one blessed and comprehensive word—retaliation. He had asked again and again, where, when, and how, against whom, and in respect of what commodities, that retaliation should be applied. Mr. Asquith proceeded to argue that there was no country in the world which stood to lose more and gain less by retaliation than this country.
Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., spoke at Gloucester.
- 8th. Lord Spencer, speaking at Wandsworth, said he very much regretted Mr. Wyndham's resignation. With regard to the fiscal policy, he defied even Mr. Balfour's best friend to understand his position. The Government sacrificed everything for office, even principles.
- 9th. Lord Rosebery, speaking at the City Liberal Club, said he did not believe that it was attachment to the Tory Government that kept the City aloof from Liberalism, for during the past year and more he had never heard one good word about the present Government. Referring to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, he said it must be remembered that the understanding was founded by the Liberal Government of 1895. In respect to Home Rule, there was no need for apprehension. In regard to the fiscal question, that was a matter upon which the City ought to give a clear lead to the rest of the country. Let the City assert itself, and make it perfectly clear that it would not touch the fabric on which its prosperity had been built, and would have nothing to do with protection.
- 10th. Lord Londonderry, speaking at York, denied that the Government was in any way involved in the inception of the devolution scheme for Ireland, and defended their policy in regard to education and Chinese labour.

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- Mr. Haldane, M.P., speaking at Godalming, commented on the attitude of the Government in regard to the Trades Dispute Bill and the fiscal question, endorsed Lord Rosebery's vindication of Liberal foreign policy, and criticised the attitude of Ministers with regard to the MacDonnell incident.
- Mr. Bryce, M.P., spoke at Wolverton condemning the conduct of the Government in yielding to the Ulster Unionists.
- 13th. *The Times*: Ministerial changes: Appointment of Mr. Walter Long, President of the Local Government Board, to be Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the room of Mr. George Wyndham, resigned; of Mr. Gerald Balfour, President of the Board of Trade, to succeed Mr. Long at the Local Government Board; of Lord Salisbury, as President of the Board of Trade in succession to Mr. Gerald Balfour; and of Mr. Ailwyn E. Fellowes, as President of the Board of Agriculture in succession to Lord Onslow, now Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords.
- 14th. Mr. L. Courtney presided at a meeting held in the Queen's Hall in support of the enfranchisement of women. A letter was read from Mr. John Morley, expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting.
- 15th. Sir Edward Grey, M.P., speaking at Northallerton, urged the desirability of an early dissolution, but expressed the opinion that, unless the Liberals obtained a majority independent of the Irish Nationalist party, it would be inexpedient for them to take office.
- 16th. Lord Stanley, M.P., received a deputation of members of Parliament, urging him to make a reduction in the postal rates of magazines and newspapers from this country to Canada. His lordship pointed out that the reduction asked for would involve a loss to the revenue of at least £3,000,000 a year, and regretted that he could hold out no hope of meeting the deputation's views.
- Mr. Redmond, M.P., speaking at an Irish Nationalist banquet in London, strongly condemned Lord Rosebery's attitude on the question of Home Rule.
- Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., spoke at Highbury.
- Mr. Lyttelton, M.P., received a deputation of the West India Committee.
- 17th. Mr. Bonar Law, M.P., dealt at Warrington with the fiscal question, and especially insisted on the importance of developing preferential trade within the Empire.
- Mr. T. G. Bowles, M.P., addressed his constituents at King's Lynn. Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., also spoke, condemning the protectionist movement as a proposal to go back to the edge of the abyss where other nations dwelt.
- Mr. Churchill, M.P., at Cardiff, said the results of the protectionist campaign had been the breaking up of the Cabinet and the profound weakening of the Unionist party.
- 18th. Lord Rosebery, speaking at Esher, dealt with Mr. Redmond's criticism of his recent speech in the City. He did not believe it would be possible for the leaders of the Liberal party to make an appeal to the constituencies on the question of Home Rule at the next General Election. Referring to other topics, he characterised the present Government as a national discredit and a national disaster. He urged the need for an inquiry into the state of things in South Africa, and contended that a Liberal Government, if it presided over the next Colonial Conference, must state quite frankly that it had no mandate to deal with the taxation of food or raw material. The next Government must revise the Education and Licensing Acts, and must aim at efficiency in administration, especially of the War Department, in regard to which he thought the country would yet accept his nostrum—the appointment of Lord Kitchener.
- Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., speaking at Liverpool, commented on the MacDonnell incident, and reiterated his antagonism to what he termed the Rosebery view of Home Rule.
- 20th. Mr. Morley, M.P., at the Queen's Hall, denounced the tactics of the Prime Minister and his colleagues, especially with regard to the fiscal question, as lowering to the dignity of Parliament. He also dealt with the question of Ireland.
- Mr. Redmond, M.P., speaking at an Irish meeting in London, replied at some length to Lord Rosebery's references to the Home Rule question in his speech of the 18th.
- 21st. In reply to a deputation from the United Kingdom Alliance, and the National Temperance Federation, who presented a statement in regard to prospective

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- temperance legislation, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., said that the first and most urgent thing they had to do was to repair, as far as possible, the damage done by the Licensing Act of last year; in the first place by restoring their full powers to the local licensing authorities, and extending those powers, and secondly by introducing a time-limit into the Act. Mr. Asquith, M.P., who was also present, concurred with Sir Henry's views.
- 23rd. Mr. Bryce, M.P., spoke at an "At Home" of the Eighty Club on the Near Eastern question.
- 24th. Lord Tweedmouth at Ipswich dealt with the questions of fiscal reform, the Army, and Ireland, and described the Government as a junta of amiable men whose policy was one of evasion.
- Sir Alfred Thomas, M.P., Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., and others spoke at Shrewsbury on the Education Act in Wales.
- 29th. Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., addressing his constituents at Greenwich, defended the attitude assumed towards the fiscal question by himself and other free food Unionists, as absolutely consistent with real loyalty to the Conservative Party. It was absolutely certain that the late Lord Salisbury was opposed to the salient feature of Mr. Chamberlain's policy, namely, the taxation of food.
- Lord Spencer, in a speech at Rochdale, dealt chiefly with the fiscal question.
- 30th. Mr. Churchill, M.P., spoke at Manchester.
- 31st. Mr. Arnold-Forster, M.P., spoke at South Norwood. Lord Salisbury spoke at Chelmsford. Mr. Bonar Law, M.P., spoke at Carlisle. Mr. Asquith, M.P., spoke at Canterbury. Mr. Haldane, M.P., spoke at Epsom. Mr. Churchill, M.P., spoke at Sheffield, and Mr. Cripps, M.P., spoke at Manchester.

APRIL.

- 1st. Sir Edward Carson, M.P., spoke at Brighton.
- 5th. Bye-election: Brighton (on the appointment of Mr. G. Loder as a Junior Lord of the Treasury):—Mr. E. A. Villiers (L.), 8,209; Mr. G. Loder (C.), 7,392; Majority, 817.
- Lord Onslow and Mr. Brodrick, M.P., spoke at Guildford, and Sir H. Fowler, M.P., and Mr. Asquith, M.P., spoke at Wolverhampton.
- 6th. Lord Balfour addressed a free-trade meeting at Tunbridge Wells. Lord Crewe at Nottingham discussed the causes of the Liberal victory at Brighton.
- 7th. Mr. Gerald Balfour, M.P., spoke at Leeds.
- Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., addressing a meeting of his constituents at Greenwich, defended himself against the charge of disloyalty to his party.
- 10th. The Duke of Devonshire, speaking at the first annual meeting of the Unionist Free Trade Club, said he did not think it could be doubted that the attack on free trade was serious and formidable, and that the proposals of the Tariff Reform League controverted every principle held by free traders, while as to those more moderate proposals, which were believed to have the approval of the Government, he thought it was only too true that they controverted, in at least one essential principle, the doctrines always strongly held by free traders.
- 12th. Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at the annual meeting of the Liberal Union Club, after advocating a mutual defensive understanding between Japan and Great Britain in the interests of a lasting peace in the Far East, and urging that Home Rule still constituted a serious danger, proceeded to criticise the recent speech of the Duke of Devonshire, and maintained that, whatever might be the position of the Government and the Unionist party, it had not, so far as the signs showed, been affected by the tariff reform agitation.
- Sir Edward Carson, M.P., spoke at St. John's Wood.
- 13th. Lord Rosebery, speaking at the annual dinner of the Liberal League, urged that, whatever the Irish policy of the next Liberal Government might be, it could not be too explicit or too clear. His own belief was that their policy towards Ireland would be one that he would be able to support. He believed that it should be to apply justice, and generous justice, to Ireland without hope of gratitude and without expectation of immediate results. In regard to the attitude of the House of Lords towards Liberal legislation, he anticipated that after the first year of the new Government it would be as aggressively and offensively Tory as it had ever been in the past. Mr. Asquith, M.P., Sir Henry Fowler, M.P., and Mr. Haldane, M.P., also spoke.

APRIL—continued.

- Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., and Mr. Asquith, M.P., replied, at the House of Commons, to a representative deputation of Scottish temperance advocates.
- 14th. Mr. Balfour received a deputation of Tariff Reformers; the proceedings were private. Mr. Arnold-Forster, M.P., spoke at Croydon. Mr. Bonar Law, M.P., at Finsbury. Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., at Greenwich. Lord Windsor at Birmingham. Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., at Poplar; and Mr. Churchill, M.P., at Salisbury.
- The Times*: Mr. Balfour, writing to the Editor of the *Yorkshire Herald*, in reference to the action of Messrs. Reckitt, in transferring part of their business to the United States in order to overcome the American tariff, said it really was beyond argument that tariffs which withdrew capital and plant from this country did it a serious injury.
- 20th. Mr. Long, M.P., speaking at Belfast, said it must be his duty, and the duty of any Chief Secretary in a Unionist Government, to do nothing himself, to promote nothing himself, and to countenance nothing on the part of those who served under him which should tend in the smallest degree to weaken the foundation upon which the Union rested. It was the duty of the Unionist Government to administer fairly and honestly as between all classes and creeds, to hear grievances and complaints from whatever quarter they might come and consider what was the best way to remove them.
- 27th. Mr. Brodrick, M.P., speaking at Godalming, said he was opposed to protection, but in favour of retaliation. Mr. Balfour's retaliation policy would exist long after that of the protectionist, and would out-live the policy of free trade.
- 28th. Mr. Brodrick, M.P., spoke at Guildford on the importance of preserving efficiency in religious teaching. Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., addressed a meeting of the Liberal Association of Carnarvon Boroughs on the Education Act. The Duke of Devonshire spoke at Chatsworth on local taxation.

MAY.

- 2nd. Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., spoke at Bala on the education question as regards Merionethshire.
- 3rd. Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes, M.P., spoke at Wantage, chiefly on agricultural problems.
- 5th. Mr. Balfour, speaking at the Albert Hall at the annual demonstration of the Primrose League, referred to the wonderful tissue of misrepresentations with which the Opposition had flooded the country in connection with the question of Chinese labour in the Transvaal. And, after characterising the numerous votes of censure with which the Government had been assailed as either antiquarian or prophetic, he said he was sure that the forces which made for Home Rule and Welsh disestablishment 12 years ago existed still, undiminished in force and unchanged in quality.
- Mr. Chamberlain, addressing a Liberal Unionist meeting at Birmingham, said they were face to face with the prospect of a general election, and personally he wished that election had come sooner. The coming fight would be a fight between two ideals; were they to be Imperialists, or were they to cringe to their enemies, and be indifferent to the fate of their friends? In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain warned his hearers that they must be prepared for another fight over Home Rule.
- 6th. Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., spoke at Huddersfield.
- 10th. Mr. Chamberlain spoke at the annual dinner of the London School of Tropical Medicine. Lord Salisbury spoke at the annual dinner of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce.
- 11th. Mr. Fellowes, M.P., replied to a deputation which waited on him to urge the removal of the embargo on the importation of Canadian live cattle into Great Britain. He was unable to hold out any hope that the request of the deputation could be complied with.
- 12th. Mr. Brodrick, M.P., spoke at Farnham; Mr. Law, M.P., at Kidderminster; Lord Dunraven at Manchester; and Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., at Bilston.
- 17th. Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at the annual conference of the organised labour branch of the Tariff Reform League at the Westminster Palace Hotel, affirmed that his two great objects in public life had been to improve the condition of the working classes and to maintain the greatness of the Empire. He contended that the attitude of those labour leaders who advocated free imports and yet sought to protect labour was altogether

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inconsistent. The principle of Cobdenism was to encourage competition and increase the struggle for existence. The fact was that restriction on unfair competition in labour was right, but it was perfectly useless without restrictions on the products of labour. His policy, in a word, was more employment for the people. If we had that, our foreign export trade would increase immensely, instead of being stationary, as it had been for the last 30 years.

- Mr. Arnold-Forster, M.P., spoke at the annual meeting of the Army Temperance Association.
- 18th. Mr. Arnold-Forster, M.P., speaking at Croydon, said he believed there would be a great and happy re-union in the Conservative party.
- The annual meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation was opened at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. Birrell, K.C., presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, discussed the position of the Government, and urged that the policy of the Liberals must be patience in working and waiting. The report was adopted and various resolutions were afterwards carried. Speeches were delivered by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., and others.
- 19th. Lord Londonderry spoke at Poole, and Earl Percy, M.P., at Oxford.
- The annual meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation was concluded at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Resolutions were passed on the subjects of education and licensing, and enumerating several questions which, it was declared, ought to be dealt with by a Liberal Government. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., maintained that the continuance in office of the present Government was an act of usurpation, for it did not bow to the will of the constituencies. The Aliens Bill had not been opposed, because it was very different to that of last year; but the Opposition would insist on preserving the character of this country as an asylum from persecution.
- Mr. Asquith, M.P., spoke at Stockwell on education.
- 20th. Mr. Long, M.P., speaking at Dublin, challenged the accuracy of the statements contained in the recent speech by Lord Dunraven at Manchester regarding the situation in Ireland, and maintained that the policy of coercion and that of conciliation were not the antithesis of each other. Both had been pursued by the Unionist Government ever since the present Prime Minister was Chief Secretary.
- 24th. Mr. Lyttelton, M.P., spoke on Canadian affairs at a dinner given by the Canada Club.
- Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes, M.P., replying to a deputation who waited on him to protest against the monopoly enjoyed by chemists in the sale of poisonous compounds used in agriculture, expressed his concurrence with their views, and said that a Bill dealing with the subject was being prepared.
- 25th. A deputation of labour leaders was received by Mr. Gerald Balfour, M.P., on the Unemployed Bill.
- 30th. Major Evans-Gordon, M.P., and Mr. Arnold-Forster, M.P., spoke at the Caxton Hall, Westminster, at the general annual meeting of the Women's Liberal Unionist Association.
- 31st. Sir Edward Grey, M.P., speaking at the Eighty Club, after observing that the Liberal party were fully alive to the necessity of maintaining the alliance with Japan, proceeded to deal with the fiscal question. The Liberal party, he said, had no desire to postpone the Colonial Conference, but there was a belief that, unless that Conference were presided over by a Government with fresh authority from the electorate, it would be nothing more than a farce.

JUNE.

- 1st. Bye-election: Yorkshire (Whitby Division):—Mr. Noel Buxton (L.), 4,547; Mr. Gervase Beckett (C.), 4,102; Majority, 445.
- In the absence of Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne responded to the toast of "Our Leader, the Prime Minister," at the dinner given by Mr. J. Bailey, M.P., to Conservative Agents at the Holborn Restaurant. Referring to the Japanese alliance, his lordship said at no time had there been, either on the side of the Japanese Government or on ours, any question whatever of a withdrawal from that alliance. In the opinion of his Majesty's Government, when the time came to consider what should be done with regard to the renewal of the agreement, the only practical question would be whether it should be renewed in its present form or whether they should not seek for some means of strengthening it.

JUNE—continued.

- A reception and conversazione was held at the National Liberal Club, at which speeches were made by Lord Spencer, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., Mr. Asquith, M.P., Sir H. Fowler, M.P., and others.
- 2nd. By-election: Sussex (Chichester Division), on the appointment of Lord E. Talbot as a Junior Lord of the Treasury:—Lord Edmund Talbot (C.), 4,174; Mr. J. E. Allen (L.), 3,762; Majority, 412.
- Mr. Balfour, speaking at the Albert Hall, commented on the persistency with which the leaders of the Opposition kept the secret of their future programme, and on their activity in carrying on the propaganda of misrepresentation. He severely criticised the attitude of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman on the occasion of the recent scene in the House of Commons. If the Radical party came into power it would be in direct alliance with the Irish and Labour parties, neither of which could be described as free-traders in the Cobdenite sense. He had asked that the question which had touched the whole Empire should be dealt with by a conference representing the whole Empire, free and unfettered. He asked further that the nation should suspend its judgment until they could see what could be done. Was that an unreasonable demand? If the Opposition were returned to power, did they mean to treat with contempt the oft-expressed wish of the Colonies, and, without examination or consultation, to reject their overtures? He feared that, in their haste to snatch a party advantage, they had committed themselves to a position in which they could not, with the best will in the world, carry out their duty to the Empire.
- Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., at Oxford, unveiled a portrait of the late Sir William Harcourt, at the Reform Club, and subsequently took part in a debate at the Union, at which a motion condemning the Government was rejected.
- 3rd. Mr. Balfour, who was entertained at the Hotel Métropole by the prospective Conservative Parliamentary candidates of Great Britain, said the Conservative candidates might approach the great contest which, under the Septennial Act, could not, he supposed, be long deferred, in a spirit of confidence and hope. He commented on the inability of the Radical party to produce a programme. It was not one party, but many parties; its elements were agreed on no fundamental problem; and its administration was predestined to failure.
- Mr. Chamberlain, at St. Helens, maintained that in regard to the fiscal question, parties had changed sides, and their opponents, who claimed formerly to be the party of progress, now wanted no change. After touching on the question of preferential relations with the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain urged that national interests, common sense, and patriotism were all on the side of the tariff reformers, and sooner or later their cause must be victorious. Mr. Balfour had said that tariff reform would be the most important part of the Unionist policy, that Colonial preference would be the first item in the future Unionist programme, and that the Colonial Conference should be absolutely free. This was the official programme, to which he most heartily subscribed.
- 8th. Mr. Balfour received privately a deputation of representatives of heavily-rated districts with regard to the question of relief from the excessive burden of the education rate, and promised full consideration to the points put before him.
- Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., replying to a deputation who waited on him to urge the further reduction of the cable rate to India, China, and West Africa, pointed out the difficulties arising from the circumstance that increased traffic did not always necessarily mean increased profits; but he announced that there would be a reduction on the Indian rate from 2s. 6d. to 2s. a word in a few months, that a further reduction would be made if the traffic responded, and that he hoped the rate to Egypt would shortly be reduced to 1s. a word.
- 10th. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., presided and spoke at the annual convention of the United Irish League of Great Britain at the Finsbury Town Hall.
- 13th. Mr. Haldane, M.P., spoke at Tranent, and dealt with the questions of fiscal policy, the Japanese alliance, and the Scottish Churches Bill.

JUNE—continued.

- 14th. Bye-election : Cork :—Mr. Augustine Roche (N.), unopposed.
 Lord Londonderry, speaking at Belfast, condemned the devolution scheme, and protested against the doctrine that Ireland should be governed according to Irish ideas.
 Lord Rosebery, at Bathgate, commented on some aspects of the Scottish Church crisis.
- 15th. Bye-election : Donegal (North) :—Mr. John Muldoon (N.), unopposed.
 Mr. Chamberlain replied to a deputation which waited on him at Highbury to solicit his assistance in the movement for putting the Shop Hours Act into operation.
- 17th. Lord Linlithgow, at Edinburgh, replied to a deputation representing the School Boards of the four large cities in Scotland, with reference to the Scottish Education Bill.
- 20th. Mr. Lyttelton, M.P., presided and spoke at the annual banquet of the Corona Club at the Hotel Cecil.
- 22nd. Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., spoke on the Education Act at Huncote. Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., and Mr. Brynmor Jones, M.P., spoke at Cardiff.
- 23rd. Mr. Balfour and others spoke at Claridge's Hotel at the dinner given to Mr. Whitelaw Reid. Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes, M.P., spoke at Aberystwith on agricultural education.
- 24th. Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., spoke at Underley.
- 27th. Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at a luncheon given to the Canadian manufacturers by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, insisted on the value of greater social intercourse between the members of the Imperial family.
- 28th. Mr. Lyttelton, M.P., spoke at the annual New Zealand Dinner at Prince's Restaurant.
- 29th. Bye-election : Finsbury (East) :—Mr. J. A. Baker (L.), 2,320 ; Mr. L. Cohen (C.), 1,552 ; Majority, 768.
 Lord Spencer, speaking at the National Liberal Club, commented on the manner in which the Government were clinging to office in the teeth of the reiterated decisions of the constituencies.

JULY.

- 3rd. Bye-election : Staffordshire (Kingswinford Division) :—Mr. H. Staveley Hill (C.), 5,490 ; Major Dunne (L.), 4,887 ; Majority, 603.
- 7th. Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at the annual meeting of the Tariff Reform League at the Albert Hall, referred to the progress the League had made towards the realization of its object—namely, the material improvement of the people and the assurance of the organization of the Empire.
- 8th. Lord Lansdowne spoke at a dinner given by the American Society at the Hotel Cecil in celebration of Independence Day.
- 10th. Bye-election : Down (West Division) :—Mr. H. Liddell (C.), 4,036 ; Mr. A. Beattie (I.C.), 3,015 ; Majority, 1,021.
 Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., spoke at the Eighty Club at a lunch given to the Canadian manufacturers.
- 14th. Bye-election : Carlisle :—Mr. F. W. Chance (L.), 3,616 ; Mr. L. L. Sanderson, K.C. (C.), 2,586 ; Majority, 1,030.
 Mr. Lyttelton, M.P., spoke at the annual dinner of the Imperial South African Association, at the Hotel Cecil.
 Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., speaking at the Mansion House, referred to the condition of public expenditure.
 Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., speaking in London at a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary branch of the United Irish League of Great Britain, discussed the redistribution proposals in relation to the representation of Ireland.
- 17th. Mr. Balfour and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman replied, at the House of Commons, to deputations of women interested in the unemployed question.
- 18th. Mr. Balfour, presiding at the Foreign Office at a meeting of the Conservative party, explained the reasons which led to the withdrawal of the redistribution resolution, and stated that a Bill would be brought in early next Session, while a committee or commission would be appointed in the autumn to consider and report upon the proposals of the Government. Mr. Balfour also pointed out how necessary it was that efforts of the Ministerialists should in no way be relaxed for a moment until the House rose.

JULY—continued.

- 22nd. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Akers-Douglas, M.P., at Dartford, and by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., at Woodford Green, referring to the Ministerial crisis. Sir E. Carson, M.P., and Lord Edmund Talbot, M.P., spoke at Petworth Park.
- 24th. Lord Halsbury spoke, justifying Mr. Balfour's decision, at the annual dinner of the United Club.
- 25th. Mr. Pretyma, M.P., replied to a deputation from the Corporation of Portsmouth and the Poor Law Guardians and others, urging that every consideration should be shown to the men who were being discharged at Portsmouth, Devonport and Chatham, owing to the want of work.
- The Duke of Devonshire dwelt on housing and kindred problems at the Garden City, Letchworth.
- 29th. Mr. A. Lyttelton, M.P., speaking at Warwick, criticised the conduct of the Opposition in the House of Commons, and defended the introduction of Chinese labour on the Rand.

AUGUST.

- 1st. Lord Roberts spoke with reference to the present state of the Army at a special meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce.
- Mr. Asquith, M.P., at Sheffield, severely criticised the Government's record.
- 12th. At a luncheon given in Westminster Hall to Vice-Admiral Caillard and the officers of the French Fleet, Mr. Balfour, in proposing the toast of the French Navy, said that on occasions like the present, party differences were forgotten. Such a gathering as theirs implied no menace to other communities. It was a harbinger of peace all the world over. No greater security for the greatest of all human good could be found than in the warm and enduring friendship of two great neighbours who were able to feel that their world interests were identical.
- 21st. Lord Curzon's resignation announced: Lord Minto appointed Governor-General of India in his stead.
- 23rd. Mr. Brodrick, M.P., speaking at Godalming, said he deeply regretted the termination of Lord Curzon's career in India. Having been called on to act in a controversy between a great administrator and a great soldier, he (Mr. Brodrick) had done his duty to the best of his ability; and he had had the unanimous support, not only of the Cabinet and of his Council, but of a strong committee called together expressly to consider the subject.
- 26th. Mr. Walter Long, M.P., speaking at Bristol, expressed confidence that when all the facts in connection with Lord Curzon's resignation were fully disclosed, it would be conceded that while Lord Curzon's retirement was greatly to be regretted, it was due to no fault, indiscretion, or unfairness on the part of the Government.
- 30th. *The Times*: Japan and Russia.—Announcement that the Peace Conference had arrived at a complete accord on all questions, and that it had been decided to proceed with the elaboration of a treaty of peace.

SEPTEMBER.

- 2nd. Mr. Asquith, M.P., speaking at Abercainey, said that, while reserving his liberty of judgment as to the details of the new alliance with Japan, he believed the alliance to be heartily approved by the people of this country, by whom it had come to be regarded as an integral part of our policy in the Far East.
- 8th. Bye-election: Elgin Burghs:—Mr. J. E. Sutherland (L.), 2,474; Mr. P. Rose-Innes (C.), 1,021; Majority, 1,453.
- 9th. Mr. Balfour, speaking at North Berwick, dealt with the Volunteer problem in its relation to Imperial Defence. After touching on the problems of Indian and insular defence, Mr. Balfour said that the Volunteers were an integral and necessary part, not merely of home defence, but of Imperial defence. Their existence had a bearing, not merely on the safety of these shores, but on the safety of the far-distant frontiers of India.
- Lord Londonderry spoke at Wynyard Park, and Lord Ripon, at Fountain's Abbey.
- 11th. *The Times*: Letter from Mr. Long, M.P., to Sir John Colomb, M.P., with reference to the Irish Land Act of 1903, stating that he had come to an arrangement with the Treasury under which they had agreed to provide additional funds.

SEPTEMBER—continued.

- 14th. Bye-election: Belfast (North):—Sir D. Dixon (C.), 4,440; Mr. William Walker (Lab.), 3,966; Majority, 474.
- Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., presided and spoke at Dublin at the annual meeting of the National Directory.
- 15th. Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., spoke at Fishguard, on the Welsh education question.
- 16th. Lord Londonderry spoke at Wynyard Park.
- 20th. Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., spoke at Porth.
- 25th. Mr. Birrell, K.C., speaking at Bristol, said the time was not ripe for any appeal to this country on the great question of Home Rule. They would have to show English and Scottish people bit by bit, step by step, that the Irish people were well qualified to govern themselves; and that could be done administratively by investing them more and more with the Government of their country, by calling in their aid, and by removing the Dublin Castle legislation from which Irishmen were debarred. He believed a Liberal Government would be able to do something during the next few years in the way of familiarising the people of this country with the problems of Home Rule.
- Lord Crewe spoke at Crewe.
- 26th. *The Times*: Correspondence between Mr. Herbert Roberts, M.P., and Mr. Brodrick, M.P., with reference to the partition of Bengal.
- 27th. Lord Londonderry spoke at Bradford.
- Mr. Bonar Law, M.P., spoke at Sheffield.
- Mr. George Wyndham, M.P., speaking at Dover, reviewed the record of the Government in regard to foreign, colonial, and domestic affairs as furnishing reasons why the national confidence in them should be continued, and insisted that something must be done to defend industry in this country by resuming the power to drive a bargain for fair play.
- The Times*: Letter from Mr. Lyttelton, M.P., to Colonel Rutherford, M.P., on Chinese Labour.
- 29th. Mr. Bonar Law, M.P., spoke at Glasgow.
- Mr. George Wyndham, M.P., spoke at Dover.
- Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., spoke at a meeting of the Welsh Campaign Committee at Wrexham.

OCTOBER.

- 4th. Mr. Gerald Balfour, M.P., speaking at the Leeds Conservative Association, said, in reference to the Redistribution question, that, after the Committee's report had been received, a scheme would be framed and submitted to a Commission. He trusted that next Session it would be possible to submit a final scheme in the form of a Bill.
- 7th. Mr. Asquith, M.P., speaking at Ladybank, dealt with the Redistribution question. He said that a fatal objection to the Government's scheme was that it would not attempt to deal with the anomalies in regard to the franchise. He deprecated any attempt to determine in advance the order of procedure in regard to the questions which the next Government would have to deal with.
- Mr. J. Redmond, M.P., at Doon, appealed to the Irish people for such an expression of opinion as would show that Ireland would tolerate no dissension.
- 9th. Mr. Asquith, M.P., speaking at Auchtermuchty, complained of the beggarly legislative achievements of last Session, the acquiescence of the Government in the stifling of debate on questions of policy, and the application of the guillotine to Supply.
- 10th. Mr. Haldane, M.P., speaking at Haddington, expressed his satisfaction with the new Japanese Treaty, which he thought was in the interests of peace. There was a much more serious danger than Home Rule incurred from the present Government. The House of Lords blocked, obstructed and injured most Liberal measures, and it never hindered any Conservative measures; consequently, were Protection to be brought forward by the Unionist party—say if Mr. Chamberlain came to power as leader of the Conservatives—the House of Lords would pass Protection, whereas if any measure, even of a comparatively harmless description for extending self-government to Ireland, were produced by the Liberal party, its fate in the House of Lords

OCTOBER—continued.

would be certain, unless there had been for at least six years previously the fullest discussion which showed the mind of the country in a way that inspired the House of Lords with awe.

The Times: Letter from Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., on Universal Penny Postage.

- 11th. Mr. Asquith, M.P., speaking at Earlsferry, ridiculed the allegation that the Liberals were lukewarm with respect to the maintenance of the Empire. In reply to a question, Mr. Asquith said the establishment of an Irish Parliament would not, and could not, be any part of the policy of the next Liberal Government.
- 12th. Mr. Walter Long, M.P., speaking at Canterbury, ridiculed the demand that the Government should resign at the moment the Opposition desired it.
Mr. Asquith, M.P., speaking at Leven, devoted his remarks chiefly to the financial "quagmire," in which, he said, the Government had landed the country by extravagance. He characterised the introduction of Chinese labour into the Transvaal as a gigantic blunder. The dominating issue, however, at the next election would be that between Free Trade and Protection.
- 13th. Bye-election: Yorks. (Barkston Ash):—Mr. J. O. Andrews (L.), 4,876; Mr. G. R. Lane-Fox (C.), 4,148; Majority, 228.
Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., discussing Conservatism as a school of thought at Glasgow, said he was confident that in the great controversy raised by Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour was more on the side of the Unionist free-traders than on the side of Mr. Chamberlain. It was their belief that Mr. Balfour could be reckoned as a free-trader who had enabled the Unionist free-traders in very trying circumstances to retain their allegiance to the Conservative party.
Sir E. Grey, M.P., at Manchester, censured the Government for not appealing to the constituencies. He believed the Liberal party accepted the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the Anglo-French understanding, and it was in their spirit that the foreign policy of a Liberal Government would be conducted. But such a Government would stop the importation of Chinese labour into the Transvaal, and would refuse to put a tax on food.
- 16th. Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., spoke at Cardiff on the Welsh Education Controversy.
- 17th. *The Times*: Appointment of Mr. J. A. Clyde, K.C., to be Solicitor-General for Scotland.
- 18th. Mr. Arnold-Forster, M.P., speaking at Croydon, said that his policy regarding the Army remained unchanged—to make it an efficient instrument for war; and he prophesied that in three years it would in all respects be better than it had been for a very long period.
- 19th. Lord George Hamilton, M.P., at Lincoln, extolled the foreign policy of the Government, adversely criticised their course in regard to the controversy between Lords Curzon and Kitchener, and condemned Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals.
Mr. Akers-Douglas, M.P., spoke at Chatham, and Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., spoke at Kingston.
- 20th. Sir Edward Grey, M.P., speaking at the Cannon Street Hotel, said there was no foundation for the suspicion which was abroad that a change of Government in this country would bring some new and unwelcome change in foreign policy. The three cardinal features of British foreign policy at the present time were the growing friendship with the United States, the alliance with Japan, and the French Agreement, and none of these did the Liberal party desire to see changed.
Mr. Morley, M.P., speaking at Forfar, sharply condemned the conduct of Ministers in refusing to face the constituencies, and discussed the Irish question at considerable length.
- 21st. Lord Rosebery, speaking at Edinburgh at a Liberal demonstration, challenged certain statements that had been made with regard to the Liberal party having no policy but that of stagnation and drift, and declared that the Empire had been built up by Liberalism, and only by Liberalism could it be maintained. Mr. Asquith, M.P., also spoke at the same demonstration, and analysed the figures as to imports and exports during the last two years, as illustrating the unsoundness of the assumptions on which Mr. Chamberlain had based his propaganda. Mr. Haldane, M.P., spoke in the evening at a dinner of the Scottish Liberal Club.

OCTOBER—continued.

- 23rd. Lord Stanley, M.P., speaking at West Houghton, explained and defended his attitude in regard to the demands of certain sections of those employed in the postal and telegraph service, and announced that increases of pay would be granted in cases where the cost of living was exceptionally high.
- Mr. Morley, M.P., at Arbroath, criticised the measures and policy of the Government during the past 10 years, and declared that the moving force at the General Election would not be Imperialism or militarism, but social reform.
- The Times*: Letter from Mr. Balfour on the unemployed question.
- 25th. Lord Rosebery, at Stourbridge, urged the need for caution in the framing of a programme, and mentioned education, temperance, housing, and kindred social questions as calling for immediate attention. He then proceeded to insist on the duty of the Liberal leaders to make a clear statement of their attitude on the Irish question. He said that one of the first duties of the Liberal Ministry would be to overhaul very thoroughly the national expenditure. The Japanese Alliance he characterised as an engine of tremendous power and liability, which might provoke many animosities against the powers involved in it. He was glad the Opposition leaders supported the Anglo-French Agreement, for the sake of continuity in foreign policy.
- 26th. Bye-election: Hampstead:—Mr. J. S. Fletcher (C.), 4,225; Mr. G. F. Rowe, (L.), 3,803; Majority, 422.
- Mr. Brodrick, M.P., speaking at Guildford, said that there was no outstanding question of difference between the Governments of Great Britain and Germany, nor anything to prevent their friendship.
- Mr. Bryce, M.P., spoke at Newport, Isle of Wight, and Sir Robert Reid, K.C., M.P., at Dundee.
- The Times*: Letter from the Duke of Devonshire to a Hampstead elector saying that personally, as a free-trader, he could not give his vote to a candidate who professed himself in favour of the policy of the Tariff Reform League, but his support of the free-trade candidate would depend upon the opinions which he might hold on many other questions as to which, in the present case, the Duke had no knowledge.
- 27th. Mr. Lyttelton, M.P., spoke at Warwick.
- Lord Tweedmouth and Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., spoke at Kirkcaldy.
- 31st. Mr. Gerald Balfour, M.P., speaking at Bradford, said he wanted to correct a misconception with regard to the Unemployed Workmen's Act. The Act was not intended to carry out the principle of "right to work," either in the form in which it was introduced, or in the form in which it was ultimately passed; and, as for the principle itself, he repudiated it absolutely.
- Mr. Brodrick, M.P., spoke at Godalming, and Sir Edward Grey, M.P., at Alnwick.

NOVEMBER.

- 1st. Lord Londonderry, at Sunderland, said he had always regretted that fiscal reform had been made a political or controversial question. Time had shown that Mr. Chamberlain's forecast had not been borne out by the figures which were being placed before them.
- 2nd. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., spoke at Stirchley; and Mr. Lyttelton, M.P., at Leamington, discussed the Chinese Labour question.
- 3rd. Mr. Chamberlain, at Birmingham, continued his campaign of fiscal reform.
- Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., spoke at Nottingham; and Mr. John Redmond, M.P., at Wexford.
- 4th. The Duke of Devonshire and Mr. John Morley, M.P., spoke at the unveiling of the London Memorial to Mr. Gladstone.
- 6th. Mr. Balfour received and replied to a deputation of representatives of the London unemployed.
- Lord Lansdowne, at the Junior Constitutional Club, said the character of the Japanese Alliance and the understanding with France were prompted by no desire whatever to encroach upon the rights and privileges of other peoples.
- Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M.P., spoke at Acorns Green; and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., at Leeds.

NOVEMBER—continued.

- 7th. Mr. Akers-Douglas, M.P., discussed agricultural problems at Canterbury. Mr. Asquith, M.P., at Basingstoke, commented on the differences of the Government.
- Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., at Leeds, said that he remained exactly where he was on the Irish question. He was a Home Ruler and always should be.
- 9th. Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., spoke at Dunfermline.
- Mr. Balfour, speaking at the Guildhall, said that during ten years the foreign policy of this country had been guided by two of the greatest Ministers the country had produced—Lord Salisbury and Lord Lansdowne; and the Government of which they had been members had during that period struggled to develop the principle of arbitration. In ten years no fewer than sixteen separate cases had been brought to arbitration by this country, and he did not believe there was now outstanding any serious question of boundary in America, Africa, Europe or Asia.
- Resignation of Captain Wells, chief Conservative Agent, announced.
- 10th. Announcement of the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Haig, C.V.O., C.M.G., to be principal agent of the Conservative party, in the room of Captain Wells, resigned.
- 11th. Mr. Balfour, opening a new dock at Seaham Harbour, alluded to the old friendship between himself and Lord Londonderry.
- Mr. John Redmond, M.P., at Motherwell, severely criticised the Government and insisted on the right of Irish Catholics to a national university to which they could send their sons.
- 13th. Sir Alexander Acland-Hood, M.P., speaking at a preliminary meeting of the annual conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations at Newcastle-on-Tyne, emphasised the necessity of increasing the efficiency of Conservative organisation all over the Kingdom.
- Mr. Lyttelton, M.P., at Bristol, said the Unionists placed the desire of closer commercial union with the Colonies in the forefront of their programme.
- 14th. The National Union of Conservative Associations opened its annual conference at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. Balfour, at the evening meeting, said the time could not be very long before an appeal to the country. He asked the party to agree on the fiscal policy which was before them—a policy which was called retaliation. He took a serious view of restrictions on our trade and industry by unfair competition. No one could deny that these dangers existed, and the next Unionist Government should be free to deal with them and to draw the Empire closer together. He was not, and never had been, a protectionist, but he believed that the doctrine of *laissez faire* was antiquated and illusory. He deprecated the discussion in the constituencies of possible differences which might arise when their constructive policy might be carried out. It was of no use to be a leader unless followed, and if his advice was rejected disaster would ensue.
- 15th. The National Union of Conservative Associations concluded its conference at Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- 16th. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., at Portsmouth, and Mr. Asquith, M.P., at Blyth, criticised Mr. Balfour's Newcastle speech.

POLITICAL NOTES.

RIGHT HON. A. J. BALFOUR, M.P.,

ON

NEGOTIATION AND IMPERIAL TRADE.

"My utterances on a certain great question have been received with as many commentaries as if I were a classic, and they have been subjected to, or invested with, as many different meanings as if they were inspired. I suggest, and it is the only suggestion I make, that no man, in or out of this hall, should judge of my writings or of my speeches upon the economic question by seeing what other people say of them, but he should read them for himself. If he will do that I am confident he will find that they are neither obscure, nor difficult, nor inconsistent; that they represent a well-thought out body of ideas which may be right or may be wrong, but at all events stand there for public criticism, and must be judged for themselves and not by their self-appointed commentators."—*Mr. Balfour at Southampton, 28th October, 1904.*

I.—NEGOTIATION.

OUR INDUSTRIAL POSITION.—"Call to mind the speeches, pamphlets, and articles written on the subject of technical education, and on the necessity of meeting foreign competition by increased educational efforts; if you call to mind these utterances, delivered by men of all shades of opinion, you will see that I am not exaggerating when I allege that there has been for some years past a feeling of growing uneasiness as to the industrial position of Great Britain among the industrial nations of the world.

"Therefore, when Mr. Chamberlain made his speech—a speech to which we naturally date back this particular movement—the speech itself would have had no effect comparable to that which it has actually produced had it not fallen on ground prepared for it by circumstances, had it not dealt with a problem about which men's minds were beginning to feel disquiet."

"Now that feeling was greatly intensified by what occurred in relation to Canada's Imperial effort to give preferential treatment to this country. You all have the particulars of that incident in your mind—how Canada gave preferential treatment to our manufacturers, and how thereupon Canada was threatened by at least one foreign Power with pains and penalties for what she had done. That brought home to many minds the consciousness of our helplessness under our existing fiscal system to deal with fiscal injuries.

"You cannot go to war over tariff questions. Tariff attacks can only be met by tariff replies, and I think every Englishman felt, when he heard there was some danger lest a British Colony should be penalised for her efforts after closer Imperial union with Britain—every Englishman, I say, felt that if old weapons were insufficient to meet the peril, new weapons must be forged."—*Sheffield, October 1st, 1903.*

THE WORLD AS IT WAS TO HAVE BEEN.—"Mr. Cobden supposed that the world was going to be a free trade world, in which commerce would follow its natural courses unhampered by the devices of statesmen and politicians, untouched by the influence of international treaties. That is what he hoped, that is what he believed."—*Sheffield, Oct. 1st, 1903.*

AND AS IT IS.—"But what, in fact, we have got to deal with is a world in which international commerce is largely regulated by treaty, in which trade flows along channels engineered not by Nature but by diplomacy.

"Is it common sense that in such a world we, the greatest commercial nation of all, should come forward and say: 'We will endeavour to arrange treaties with you. We have nothing to give you, we have nothing to withhold from you, we throw ourselves upon your mercy, we appeal to your kindly consideration. Remember, please remember, how good we are to your commerce, how we throw no impediment in its way, how we freely open to it our markets; and treat it as if it were our own. And please don't forget us when you are making your next treaty.'"

"I am incapable of believing that a nation which deliberately deprives itself of its power of bargaining is a nation which is likely to make very good bargains."—*Sheffield, Oct. 1st, 1903.*

NEGOTIATION—*continued.*

THE BARRIERS AGAINST OUR TRADE.—"What has happened is that the sentiment of nationality has received an accretion of strength of which no man then living could have dreamed; and that contemporaneously with this growing sentiment of nationality we have found protection in foreign countries, not surviving as the creed of the obscurantist minority, but growing in strength day by day, and day by day more separating the nations commercially from one another. . . . We have to take account of the facts of the world in which we live, and neither the individual nor the nation can venture with any prospect of felicity or success to act as if he lived in an ideal world, and not in the world which actually and in matter of fact surrounds him.

"I am afraid that in these years we have too much been in the position of dreamers, confident in the consistency and the worth of our own ideal, refusing to see that it was not conformed to by our neighbours or the world with which we had to deal; and the result is that we have watched for fifty years—we have watched without saying a word or making a sign—we have watched a wall of hostile tariffs growing up, dividing nation from nation, and dividing us from the protective nations of the world."—*Sheffield, Oct. 1st, 1903.*

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY OF 1860.—"I ought, however, to make one exception. . . . One great effort, and, in its measure, one successful effort, was made, and it was made by Mr. Cobden himself. I allude to the famous commercial treaty with France, negotiated in 1859 and brought to a successful issue in 1860. When I consider the history of that treaty I ask myself whether Mr. Cobden was indeed a Cobdenite.

"What was the essence of the treaty of 1860? We were then in process of completing a great series of tariff reforms, mainly due to Tory and Conservative statesmen, which did so much for English commerce and set so good an example to the world. In 1859 there were certain taxes still in existence which the then Chancellor of the Exchequer and other financial authorities thought might well be repealed, but for the repeal of which they desired to obtain from the Government of France—at that time, perhaps, the most protectionist nation with which we had large dealings—some concessions in the direction of free exchange of goods.

"Now, I want to put to you the question. The duties, the repeal of which was promised to the French Government as a consideration for some diminution of their protective tariffs, were duties to which no value was attached, but the contrary, by the British Exchequer. When Mr. Cobden negotiated that treaty he and those who sent him must either have been resolved to keep on these duties if the treaty failed, or they must have been resolved in any case to give them up. If the latter, then the consideration they were offering to the French Government in exchange for fiscal concessions was purely illusory; and the most complimentary epithet that I can imagine for a diplomatic transaction of that kind is, that it was extremely dexterous.

"I believe that Mr. Cobden, who was the emissary, and Mr. Gladstone, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, when they were dealing with the French Government of the day, did not mean to indulge in those over-ingenious tactics. But what they did say to them and meant to say to them was: 'If you will give us increased facilities for our exports we will remit those taxes. If you will not give us increased facilities we will retain those taxes.' That is the only interpretation I can put, consistently with the honour of the persons concerned, upon that great commercial negotiation. But, if so, then, in the opinion of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Cobden, it was legitimate to keep on taxes which would have been from a purely Treasury and revenue point of view illegitimate, in order to put pressure upon a foreign Government to relax its tariff.

"There is no economical distinction whatever between the diplomacy which strives to attain its end by threatening to retain taxes which ought to be repealed and one which threatens to impose taxes which, from a fiscal point of view, ought never to be put on. If Mr. Cobden approved the first, we must assume that he would not have boggled at the second.

"Well, that, so far as I know, is the one exception to our attitude of somewhat self-complacent indifference to the tariff policy of our great commercial friends and rivals and to the tariff policy of our own Colonies."—*Sheffield, October 1st, 1903.*

INJURIES FROM FOREIGN TARIFFS.—"I take it that it is quite impossible for any man to say—I know it is quite impossible for any free trader to say—that we have not suffered deeply and profoundly by foreign tariffs in this country. Free trade is indeed an empty name, a vain speculation, if the fact that foreign nations are setting themselves to work to divert our industries into channels into which they would never

NEGOTIATION—*continued.*

have naturally flowed, to exclude our manufactures from their appropriate markets, and to limit as far as they can the international play of supply and demand—I say that free trade is indeed a farce if those things do not produce an evil effect, not merely upon the country which imposes protective duties, but on the free trade country—and there is still one which has to endeavour to the best of its ability to meet them.

“But real and great as these evils are, they are not the only ones inflicted on us by foreign protection. For there has been a development of which Mr. Cobden and Mr. Cobden’s contemporaries never dreamed, the development of the trust system under the protection of these tariffs which inflict an injury upon the capital and still more upon the workmen of these islands. The phenomenon is so new that I dare scarce venture to prophesy what development it is likely to take, whether it is going to expand into a great national danger, or whether it is going to be limited to the evil which I fear it has already inflicted.

“But of this you may be absolutely sure, that in the alliance of trusts and tariffs there is a danger to the enterprise of this country which threatens not mainly the capitalist, for he is at liberty to establish his business in those countries where tariffs will benefit his industry not injure it, but which will fall with the heaviest weight upon the artisan and labour classes of this country, who have no methods, or no methods known to me, by which they can protect their interests against this particular danger.”—*Sheffield, Oct. 1st, 1903.*

TRUE FREE TRADE AND SO-CALLED FREE TRADERS.—“I understand that the opponents of fiscal reform peculiarly pride themselves on being the representatives of true free trade doctrines. I dispute that proposition, and I appeal to their own practice to show how incorrect it is. Free trade, as I understand it, advocates unrestrained commercial intercourse between nation and nation in which neither those who export nor those who import attempt by artificial stimulants or artificial barriers to modify the natural course of trade. That is free trade, and I wish to Heaven we had it.

“The question I desire to put to these pseudo free traders is this—If they believe in this doctrine, how can they watch with uncomplaining patience its utter repudiation by every manufacturing country in the world but ourselves? They talk as if free trade was enjoyed by every country which refrained from putting a duty upon imports. They forget that true free trade doctrine requires freedom not only for the imports to a country but for the exports from it.

“If they can watch with this indifferent philosophy the complete repudiation of this doctrine by the world at large, what claim have they to be regarded as true free traders? I admit that they do not in words deny that the heavy tariffs put upon our goods by foreign countries is in itself an evil, but they pass it by as an evil which after all may be neglected, as a disease so slight that it must be more tolerable than almost any remedy that can be proposed;—and I notice that in fact the only remedy which they do propose is education. I am the last person in the world to underrate the value or importance of education. But though I do not underrate education, was anything in this world ever heard so utterly ridiculous as the theory that technical education or secondary education, or any other form of education, would neutralise an 80 per cent. duty upon your staple manufactures? The idea that we can cure the ills inflicted by foreign tariffs merely by increasing the number or the excellence of our technical schools, is so intrinsically absurd that I almost feel the sacred cause of education is made ridiculous by such advocacy.”—*Bristol, November 13th, 1903.*

FREEDOM OF NEGOTIATION.—“My request to you is that the people of this country should give to the Government of this country, from whatever party that Government may be drawn, that freedom of negotiation of which we have been deprived, not by the force of circumstances, not by the action of overmastering forces, not by the pressure of foreign Powers, but by something which I can only describe as our own pedantry and our own self-conceit.”—*Sheffield, Oct. 1st, 1903.*

“I have seen nothing to alter in what is now known in the technical language of political controversy as ‘The Sheffield Programme.’ I still believe that all the recommendations that I then made to my countrymen with regard to an alteration in the traditional fiscal policy of this country were sound recommendations. I still believe that they are consistent with the most scientific teaching of political economy, as well as with the instincts of practical statesmanship. They have, so far as I know, been but rarely directly challenged by our opponents. A frontal attack has not been found easy. Indirect methods have been preferred.”

—*Edinburgh, Oct. 3rd, 1904.*

NEGOTIATION—*continued.*

"Free-trader and protectionist may surely alike agree that our commercial interests are likely to be furthered by some power to negotiate effectively with those countries which have erected against us so high a tariff wall. That does not touch any of the prejudices of either one party or the other; it is an interest common to both."—*Albert Hall, June 2nd, 1906.*

ITS VALUE.—"I have been asked by friends of mine whether there really is any ground for supposing that we should make better bargains if we had the freedom of negotiation which I ask you to give us. I confess that the very question seems to me to show that the questioner lives in a world of economic phantasmagoria, with no relation whatever to the realities in which, fortunately or unfortunately, our lot is cast. Are commercial bargains different from all other bargains? Are negotiations between nations which deal with duties upon manufactured goods different in essence and in character from other negotiations carried on for other purposes? Did any man ever hear of a country going into negotiations for these other purposes which came out of these negotiations with success unless it had in the course of these negotiations something to give, which, in case of necessity, it was at liberty to withhold?"—*Sheffield, Oct. 1st, 1903.*

HOW WILL IT BE USED?—"I have stated the fundamental proposition which I wish to affirm, but I agree that it is necessary for me that I should answer some questions which will inevitably be asked as to the manner in which that freedom for which I ask is going to be used.

"I would, however, observe that this question is often put in a manner which I regard as highly unreasonable. I suppose there is not a man in this room who denies that we ought to have a fleet; but am I, or is any other Minister, to tell you how that fleet is to be used in 1904, or 1905, or 1906, or 1907? That is a prophetic calculation which neither I nor any other man can make.

"All you can say is this—that it is absolutely necessary for this country to have at its command in case of need a great navy, and it is necessary, in my judgment, that this country should also have at its command those instruments of negotiation for which in general terms I have already pleaded. How either of these instruments of national policy is to be employed must necessarily depend on the exigencies of the moment.

"But though I think the question is thus put very often in a most unreasonable fashion, I am perfectly ready to answer it, so far as in my judgment it can be answered in general terms.

"Now you will ask me how I mean to carry out, or how I contemplate should be carried out, that liberty of negotiation for which I ask in respect of foreign countries.

"Well, there are a great many people who seem to think that if we ask for liberty of negotiation in respect of tariffs with foreign countries we mean to enter into a general tariff war with the whole world. No such idea, no such expectation is entertained, at all events by myself.

"I do not know whether most of you are acquainted with the practice of foreign countries in their tariff negotiations. What they commonly do is to have what they call a combative tariff, that is to say a very high tariff placed upon all foreign goods, which they then proceed to reduce for the benefit of those nations which give them something in return. So that they start with a heavy duty on all manufactured imports, which they are prepared to reduce for consideration received. I contemplate no such procedure with regard to this country. I think it would involve too great a disturbance of our practice, and might risk the disorganisation of our trade.

"But I see no such objection to our proceeding, so to speak, from the other end, and if we thought we could do it without disadvantage to ourselves—which, after all, is the guiding consideration in these matters—we might inform any foreign country which we thought was treating us with outrageous unfairness, that unless they modified their policy to our advantage we should feel ourselves compelled to take this or that step in regard to their exports to our markets.

"I do not for a moment suggest that foreign countries are animated by a desire to destroy our trade *simpliciter*. What they want to do is to improve their trade at our expense, which is rather a different thing; but in any case are you not trying them too high by your present system? Are you not throwing an unnecessary temptation in their way? Supposing they want to do us justice, is it fair to go to their negotiators and say: 'Well, we have nothing to give you, we have nothing to take from you; our principles are such that you may kick us round the room, and we will only say—please treat us as well as you can.' I do not think that is fair to the foreign negotiator, who has to consider public opinion in his own country. He will find it far easier

NEGOTIATION—*continued.*

to come to a fair 'give and take' arrangement if he knows that behind our request for justice there is a method of exacting it."—*Sheffield, October 1st, 1903.*

NOT A HALF-WAY HOUSE.—"They say that the Sheffield programme may be plausible as a compromise; but that, after all, looked at in its essence, it is but a half-way house to something else, to something further and worse; in short, to protection naked and undisguised. The fiscal policy that I recommended at Sheffield is not a compromise, and is not a half-way house. It is a logical, self-contained whole, defensible in itself, and not carrying within it the seeds of any necessary development in a direction which either protectionist or free trader may either hope for or fear.

"The argument of the Opposition I understand to be this. They say the present policy of the country is free trade. The Sheffield policy is antagonistic to the existing policy of the country. Protection is antagonistic to the policy of the country, therefore the Sheffield programme is protectionist. This is an example of a kind of fallacy which a professor of logic gives to his youngest class as an easy exercise for beginners. This is really so childish that I do not propose to deal with it in that form."—*Edinburgh, Oct. 3rd, 1904.*

WHAT PROTECTION IS.—"I should like to put the subject before you in a shape which will, I think, make even those who do not take the trouble to think very accurately upon these questions, gauge the value of this criticism on the Sheffield policy.

"It is said to be protective.

"What then is a protective policy? A protective policy, as I understand it, is a policy which aims at supporting or creating home industries by raising home prices. The object of protection is to encourage home industries. The means by which it attains that object is by so arranging import duties that the prices obtained in those industries are increased. If home prices are not raised, industry is not encouraged. If industry is encouraged, it is by raising prices. That is, in a nutshell, protection properly understood.

"Now, that may be a good or a bad policy—but it is not the Sheffield policy, and it has no relation whatever to the Sheffield policy.

"You can always distinguish, if you desire to think clearly upon these subjects, you can always, I say, distinguish between a protective policy and a fiscal policy which is not protective by asking whether raising home prices is or is not essential to its success. There are countries which are universally recognized as free trade countries, but which yet have a general Customs tariff, for revenue purposes which is not balanced by a corresponding Excise.

"Are these protective countries or are they not? They are not, because the object of putting on the Customs tax was revenue, and the fact that those countries do not put on a corresponding Excise tax is due to other causes, and not due to a desire to encourage their home industries by raising their home prices.

"Take another illustration. I have always been in favour—that is part, indeed, of the Sheffield programme—of using our power of taxing foreign goods for the purpose of enabling us to negotiate arrangements with foreign countries upon a basis favourable to international free trade.

"Is that a protective policy or is it not?

"It is not a protective policy, because if, unfortunately, it required us to impose a tax on any foreign imports such tax would fulfil its purpose not worse, but better, if through the play of international competition it fell entirely on the foreign producer and left home prices unaffected."—*Edinburgh, Oct. 3rd, 1904.*

MOST-FAVOURLED-NATION CLAUSE.—"The most-favoured-nation clause, as, let us say, between England and Austria, provides that, if Austria gives Italy, for example, favourable terms for any Italian import into Austria, Austria shall be obliged to give us the same terms.

"In other words, it *in appearance* gives us every advantage which France or Germany or America in the course of their tariff negotiations have been able to extract from Austria. Now observe that our opponents, these so-called free traders, are quite ready to accept the good things thus obtained by bargaining, provided only the bargaining is done by other countries and not by us.

"They have to admit, therefore, however inconsistently, that bargaining is useful, and useful to this country. But, if so, had we not better do our own bargaining? Is it credible that the accidental by-products of other people's bargaining for *their* interests should prove the best way of securing our own? We know in fact that it is

NEGOTIATION—*continued.*

not. We know by actual experience that when two countries take the trouble to come to an understanding on fiscal matters with each other, the understanding is usually of a kind that does as much good as possible to themselves and as little good as possible to anybody else.

"When Germany, for example, in 1891, was negotiating commercial treaties, she set to work so to arrange their terms that under the most-favoured-nation clause we should capture as small a part as possible of the advantages she was conferring upon her Continental neighbours—not out of any malevolence to this country, but simply because, as she was probably paying these nations for what they gave her in the way of tariff relaxation, she did not see why she should also pay us, who, in the way of open markets, had already given her all we had to give. And this diplomatic operation, although highly unfavourable to this country, is not one of which in existing circumstances we can complain, nor can it be regarded as in any way a breach of the comity of nations. So much for the security to our export trade provided by the much-vaunted operation of the most-favoured-nation clause.—*Bristol, November 18th, 1903.*

PROTECTION NOT THE BEST POLICY.—"Nevertheless, I am of opinion—and I desire to say it with very great distinctness—I am of opinion that for this country in its existing circumstances protection in the true sense of the word, protection as I have endeavoured to define it to-night, is not the best policy.

"It is not one I have ever recommended, directly or indirectly, either to my colleagues in the Cabinet, to the House of Commons, or to the country.

"It is a policy which I do not believe to be expedient, and though I should never think of diminishing the zeal and earnestness of my support of a Conservative and Unionist party should that party take up a protectionist line, I do not feel that I could with advantage in such circumstances be its leader. A man can only lead his party if he believes in the party's policy; and although I do believe in the general scheme of politics which we in this room represent, I think I should have to leave it to others to carry out protection if the country should decide that protection was in its opinion expedient."—*Edinburgh, October 3rd, 1904.*

II.—IMPERIAL TRADE.

FREE TRADE EMPIRES.—"I do not think it is to our credit, and I confess that when I hear criticisms—criticisms with which I sympathise taken by themselves—upon the American and the German system, under which those great industrial nations have accompanied their marvellous commercial expansion with protective duties which must have thrown a most heavy burden upon the consumer, I feel that they have a retort to which I, at least, have no reply.

"They may well say to us that, although their external policy has been thus protectionist, at all events within the limits of their own country they have established permanent free trade, and that at this moment within the circuit of the German Empire and within the vast ambit of the American Commonwealth all duties, all restrictions which can hamper free exchange, have been abolished by their patriotism and their foresight.

"And they may well ask us whether we in the British Empire can point to a similar picture, and whether at this moment that free trade of which we talk so much, and of which we boast so loudly, is free trade extending beyond the narrow limits of the four seas, and whether it even includes those great self-governing Colonies which we proudly boast are to be the great buttresses of our Empire."—*Sheffield, October 1st, 1903.*

FISCAL UNION PRECEDES POLITICAL UNION.—"I think we have in this country been strangely blind to the anomalous situation in which the British Empire is placed in matters fiscal. You will find many cases in which fiscal union has been the prelude to that closer and more intimate union which is the basis of national strength.

"I may mention, as a Scotsman, the case of England and Scotland. If any of you will consult your histories you will see what reconciled the smaller kingdom to union with the greater kingdom was no love of being under a British Parliament, but the sense that it was absolutely necessary for national existence, or, at all events, for national prosperity, that England and Scotland should be fiscally one. But that Union, originally based on mere material considerations, now depends on the yet stronger bond of sentiment; and it has welded the two peoples together into an inseparable whole, which it will not be possible for any hostile force to divide.

IMPERIAL TRADE—continued.

"And if I wished further to load my speech with historical illustrations I might, of course, point to the case of Germany. For Germany resembles Scotland in this respect, that fiscal union began before that political union which had been the greatest incident in modern European history.

"We, on the other hand, have been content, apparently, as far as our Empire is concerned, to see fiscal divisions growing with our growth, and at the very moment when the population and wealth of our Colonies are greatly increasing, and the sentiment of common interest, common blood, and common institutions is daily gaining strength, we see these fiscal divisions deepening and broadening, with results which no man can prophesy, but which I venture to say no man of sober judgment or any knowledge of history can contemplate without disquiet."—*Sheffield, October 1st, 1908.*

COLONIES DESIRE CLOSER UNION.—"We have Lord Rosebery telling us that, in his opinion, the Colonies do not want an arrangement—telling us that he has no reason to think that the great ideal which Mr. Chamberlain has put before the country with such extraordinary force is one which is at present worth while considering.

"I cannot take that view.

"It surely is wrong that we should now be using the Imperial sentiments of our great self-governing colonies as counters in a political game, and that from one platform to another we should be throwing confident statements that the Colonies want this, or that the Colonies do not want it, that the Colonies are earnestly desirous of a closer union, fiscal and otherwise, with this country, or, again, that the Colonies have no such wish—that their one aim is to be left alone.

"I do not believe it is possible, consistently with our duty as the head of a great Empire, to leave this question in the doubt in which it now inevitably stands. I am one of those who believe firmly that the great communities of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Cape, do desire some closer union."—*Edinburgh, Oct. 3rd, 1904.*

AN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.—"In my view we should meet—by we I mean the representatives of the free governing Colonies, with India and ourselves in this country—we should meet free and unfettered to discuss with each other, in the first place, whether this ideal of closer union is one which commends itself to us; in the second place—for I have no doubt as to what the answer to the first question will be—in the second place, to consider how it can be carried out.

"Freedom in this case, free interchange of ideas, is of the very essence of success, and without it success I believe to be impossible."—*Edinburgh, Oct. 3rd, 1904.*

"It is to be judged, not on economic grounds alone, but on Imperial grounds; but whether you judge it on economic grounds or on Imperial grounds, it is not, in my mind, in conflict with the doctrines of either of the two historic opponents—free traders or protectionists. It is, in truth, beside and beyond that ancient controversy, it deals with problems never contemplated when that controversy was at its height, it deals with issues which are, as it were, of yesterday, but which, though they be of yesterday, are destined to modify to the most remote generations the future of the country to which we belong.

"I have asked that a question which touches nearly the whole Empire should be dealt with by a Conference representing the whole Empire—that that Conference should be a free Conference, and that the inhabitants of these islands, as well as our fellow-subjects in the self-governing Colonies and in India, should suspend their judgment as to what can be done, as to what plan can be proposed by such a Conference, until they see."—*Albert Hall, June 2nd, 1905.*

TWO APPEALS TO THE PEOPLE.—"I do not believe you will induce either this country or Canada, or Australia, or New Zealand—I do not think you will induce them to join in such a conference unless these various self-governing communities have the right to appeal to their respective electorates as to any scheme which may be hammered out.

"Of course, if they claim that liberty, as I am sure they will, that liberty must almost of necessity be equally claimed by us.

"My view, therefore, is that the policy of this party should be, if we come into power after the next election, to ask the Colonies to join a conference on these lines—a conference whose discussion shall be free, but whose conclusions shall not commit any of the communities concerned to any large plan of Imperial union on fiscal or other lines, unless their various electorates have given their adhesion to the scheme."—*Edinburgh, Oct. 3rd, 1904.*

IMPERIAL TRADE—*continued.*

"I have never suggested and I have never thought that the plan of a double election . . . should have any force or operation unless we were returned to power at the next general election, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman tells me explicitly or implicitly on every decent occasion that there is no chance of such a result. It, therefore, does not matter to him, and from one point of view it does not matter to us. If he is right, and if we are not going to be returned to power at the next general election, the whole scheme which I ventured to adumbrate at Edinburgh of a double election of course falls to the ground. We deal with a new situation under new conditions."—*Albert Hall, June 2nd, 1905.*

QUESTION NOT TO BE HURRIED.—"What we are aiming at is the consolidation of the British Empire. The British Empire was not born yesterday. It is not a thing of to-day. It will not perish to-morrow. What we should all aim at is to proceed to this great end with a wise caution, which will enable every man to feel that he is engaged in erecting no temporary structure which a passing wave of public opinion may sweep away, but that he is building for all time a great edifice, which neither winds nor floods can threaten, which shall be solidly based upon the common consent of free communities, aiming at no particular or selfish ends, but at the realisation of a great ideal.

This then is the policy I would recommend to the Unionist party."—*Edinburgh, Oct. 3rd, 1904.*

THE RADICAL POSITION.—"This great problem, if I understand them rightly, they have bound themselves to put on one side. They have deliberately said that this country is not to occupy the place in the commercial system of the Empire which our Colonies desire that she should occupy. Can they complain—can the country which returns them to power complain—if, in such circumstances, our Colonies say: We made you, the mother country, in all honesty, an offer which we thought not less to your advantage than to our own. You have refused to accept it; you have refused even to discuss it. Can you blame us if the place which you have deliberately left vacant we now proceed to give unto another? May no such calamity befall this people."—*Albert Hall, June 2nd, 1905.*

III.—A CLEAR SUMMARY.

"1. I desire such an alteration of our fiscal system as will give us a freedom of action impossible while we hold ourselves bound by the maxim that no taxation should be imposed except for revenue.

"I desire this freedom in the main for three reasons.

"It will strengthen our hands in any negotiations by which we may hope to lower foreign hostile tariffs.

"It may enable us to protect the fiscal independence of those Colonies which desire to give us preferential treatment.

"It may be useful where we wish to check the importation of those foreign goods which, because they are bounty-fed or tariff-protected abroad, are sold below cost price here.

"Such importations are ultimately as injurious to the consumer as they are immediately ruinous to the producer.

"2. I desire closer commercial union with the Colonies.

"I do so because I desire closer union in all its best modes, and because this particular mode is intrinsically of great importance, and has received much Colonial support.

"I also think it might produce great and growing commercial advantages both to the Colonies and the Mother Country by promoting freer trade between them.

"3. No doubt such commercial union is beset with many difficulties.

"Those can best be dealt with by a Colonial conference, provided its members are permitted to discuss them unhampered by limiting instructions.

"I recommend, therefore, that the subject shall be referred to a conference on those terms.

"4. And last, I do not desire to raise home prices for the purpose of aiding home productions."—*Manchester 26th, 1905.*

CONSERVATIVES AND LABOUR.**A Record of Work.**

"They (trade unions) must continue their noble work of ameliorating the conditions of employment of their fellow toilers; of protecting their lives and limbs in their employment; of securing compensation for all who were maimed or killed at their work; of improving the conditions of their homes and surroundings; of securing the best system of education for their children so that the nation could have the service of its best brains; of promoting temperance amongst their class; of securing for their worn-out industrial warriors a well-deserved retiring allowance."

With these words, Mr. Bell, M.P., ended his address at the Trades Union Congress, 1904. Conservatives do not quarrel with his programme. They support it—as they have supported it in the past. EVERY ONE OF THE AIMS MENTIONED BY MR. BELL HAS BEEN THE SUBJECT OF CONSERVATIVE ACTION. Let us take Mr. Bell's remarks sentence by sentence, and the statement will soon be clear.

THEY MUST CONTINUE THEIR NOBLE WORK :—

1. OF AMELIORATING THE CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT OF THEIR FELLOW TOILERS.—Since 1802, about 40 Acts dealing with employment in factories and workshops have been passed, and two-thirds of these, including those of the greatest importance, have been the work of the Conservative Party. Since 1886, the Conservatives have passed the following Acts :—

Agricultural Labourers' Wages Act, 1886, gives wages the first claim in case of an employer's bankruptcy.

Cotton Cloth Factories Acts, 1889 and 1897, protect the workers from damp and dust.

Factories and Workshop Act, 1891, improves the conditions in factories.

Conciliation (Trade Disputes) Act, 1896, enables disputes to be settled in a peaceful way.

Truck Acts Amendment Act, 1896, abolishes illegal fines. As a result fines are done away with in many places.

Seats for Shop Assistants Act, 1899, makes employers provide seats.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, amends the law in the interest of the workers.

Shop Clubs Act, 1902, does away with unregistered clubs.

Shop Hours Act, 1904, provides for shorter hours in shops.

Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, provides organisation for dealing with the workman out of a job through no fault of his own.

2. OF PROTECTING THEIR LIVES AND LIMBS IN THEIR EMPLOYMENT.—Conservative legislation includes :—

Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, restricts employment of children and increases safeguards against accidents.

Railway Regulation Act, 1889, for the safety of railway workers.

Alkali Works Act, 1892, protects the worker.

Merchant Shipping Act, 1892, provides for the health and safety of sailors.

Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1896, protects the miner from accidents and makes sure that his interests are looked after in disputes.

Chaff-Cutting Machines Act, 1897, provides for the safety of the worker by fencing dangerous parts.

Dangerous Performances Act, 1897, prohibits young persons from taking part in them.

Railway Employment Act, 1900, better prevents accidents to railway servants.

Employment of Children Act, 1903, regulates child labour.

Shipowners Negligence (Remedies) Act, 1905, detains foreign ships whose owners are liable for injuries caused by want of care.

3. OF SECURING COMPENSATION FOR ALL WHO WERE MAIMED OR KILLED IN THEIR WORK.—In 1897, the Conservatives passed the Workmen's Compensation Act, which gives compensation in the case of accidents to workers on railways and buildings, in mines, quarries, and factories, and to engineers. In 1900, the benefits were extended so as to include agricultural labourers. More than 7,000,000 workers are benefited by these Acts. The Conservatives appointed a committee to inquire into the working of the Act, and last Session a Bill was brought in on the subject. It could not be passed through want of time, however.

4. OF IMPROVING THE CONDITIONS OF THEIR HOMES AND SURROUNDINGS.—The Conservatives have passed the following measures :—

Dwellings of the Working Classes Acts, 1885-90, ensure healthy houses and promote the erection of cheap dwellings.

CONSERVATIVES AND LABOUR—*continued.*

Allotments and Cottage Gardens Act, 1887, gives allotment holders compensation for improvements and labour.

Labourers' Allotments Acts, 1887-90, give labourers an opportunity of acquiring allotments.

Infectious Diseases Act, 1890, enforces disinfective and preventive measures.

Allotments Rating Act, 1891, reduces the sanitary rates on allotments to the same scale as those on market gardens.

Small Agricultural Holdings Act, 1892, makes it easier to get these holdings.

Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899, enables the worker to borrow money on easy terms to buy his house with.

Housing Act, 1900, gives local authorities extended powers to build houses.

Housing Act, 1903, makes it easier for working class dwellings to be built.

Aliens Act, 1905, keeps out undesirable aliens and stops them from contaminating the homes and surroundings of British citizens.

5. OF SECURING THE BEST SYSTEM OF EDUCATION FOR THEIR CHILDREN SO THAT THE NATION COULD HAVE THE SERVICE OF ITS BEST BRAINS.—The Conservatives have always given great attention to popular education, as the following record will show:—

Technical Instruction Acts, 1887-89, enable local authorities to establish or aid schools for teaching trades.

Technical Instruction Act, 1890, gives the local authorities power to supply such instruction out of the rates.

Museums and Gymnasiums Act, 1891, enables local authorities to provide these means of instruction and recreation.

Elementary Education Act, 1891, gives free education to the people.

Technical and Industrial Institutions Act, 1892, makes it easy for local bodies to establish schools for this kind of education.

Education Act, 1902, puts education on a systematic footing, controlled by one local authority. Makes complete the ladder from Board School to University.

London Education Act, 1903, does the same thing for London.

6. OF PROMOTING TEMPERANCE AMONGST THEIR CLASS.—This is a brief record of what the Conservatives have done for temperance:—

Inebriates Act, 1898, makes it easy for this class to try to reform.

Licensing Act, 1902, protects the wife or husband of an habitual drunkard, and provides for the registration of clubs.

Licensing (Scotland) Act, 1903, reforms the licensing law in Scotland.

Licensing Act, 1904, provides for the reduction of unnecessary licences and the public control of future licences.

7. OF SECURING FOR THEIR WORN-OUT INDUSTRIAL WARRIORS A WELL-DESERVED RETIRING ALLOWANCE.—The Conservatives have always shown themselves in sympathy with Old Age Pensions. A practical scheme has yet to be found. But until that is done, the Conservatives have done their best to protect and extend Friendly Societies and Savings Banks:—

Trustee Savings Banks Act, 1887, enables official enquiry to be made into the state of doubtful banks.

Savings Banks Act, 1891, imposes stringent securities against frauds and ensures complete inspection of their accounts.

Collecting Societies Act, 1896, consolidates the law.

Friendly Societies Act, 1896, consolidates the law.

Savings Banks Act, 1904, provides for the better control of these institutions.

Outdoor Relief (Friendly Societies) Act, 1904, provides that recipient of 5s. a week or less from Friendly Societies are not to have any outdoor relief lessened because of such pay from Friendly Societies.

This is a brief record of what Conservatives have done for labour in recent years. It shows that they are the real friends of the workers. What they have done in the past is a proof of what they will do in the future. Every elector should support them in furthering this work.

RADICALS AND HOME RULE.

Try how they can Radicals are unable to shake off Home Rule. Just when they are congratulating themselves that the question is dying out Mr. Redmond speaks; and the past and the future rise up to confront them.

A selection of recent statements on the question fully bears out this contention.

RADICALS AND HOME RULE—*continued.*

MR. REDMOND THREATENS.—Going back to December, 1903, we come across an angry speech by Mr. Redmond delivered at Bunninaden:—

"NOTHING SHORT OF HOME RULE WILL EVER BE OUR POLICY FOR A SETTLEMENT OF THE IRISH QUESTION. . . . We will not listen to any policy as an alternative to Home Rule, whether it comes to us from the present Government or from any Government that may be named in the future by the fusion of different sections of the Liberal party."—*Freeman's Journal*, Dec. 21st, 1903.

Again, in the House of Commons, Mr. Redmond rubbed it in:—

"The Nationalists accepted no alternative policy to Home Rule. . . . The statement of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Herbert Gladstone) made it necessary, therefore, for the Irish Members to define their position once more, if not for the Government of to-day, at least for the benefit of those who hoped to be the Government of to-morrow, and who, for all he knew to the contrary, might be hugging the comfortable delusion at this moment that they could obtain Irish support on this alternative policy. THERE WAS NO SUCH THING FOR IRELAND AS AN ALTERNATIVE POLICY TO HOME RULE."—*Times*, Feb. 4th, 1904.

Not content with these threats, Mr. Redmond returned to the attack at Manchester. He was even more precise in his demands than before. He said:—

"Before any Liberal Government could hold office by virtue of Irish votes, Home Rule must be its Irish policy."—*Times*, March 21st, 1904.

THE CAUSE OF THE ROW.—What was the cause of all this? Why did Mr. Redmond speak so plainly to the Radicals?

He did so because he thought the Radicals were backing down.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the Radical Whip, wrote a letter, at the end of 1903, in which he said:—

"So far as I am concerned, I am a Home Ruler, but, as I have frequently said to my constituents, the Nationalist party has accepted, at any rate for the present, the alternative policy of the Conservative party; and it is essential that we should see what result that policy is likely to have on Irish opinion, and what are to be its further developments."—*Daily News*, Dec. 19th, 1903.

This was not good enough for Mr. Redmond. He is not going to let the Radicals give Home Rule the go-by if he can help it. Doubtless some Radicals would like to forget that Home Rule ever existed. But they dare not quarrel with their allies.

C.B. CLIMBS DOWN.—So afraid were they that the Nationalists would not give them their help in the future, that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman took an early opportunity of eating humble pie. On 4th May, 1904, in the House of Commons, he sold himself and his party to the Nationalists in the following words:—

"The self-government of Ireland, that was the remedy which they (the Radicals) would apply."—*Hansard*, vol. 134, p. 477.

Lest Mr. Redmond might get nasty again, Sir Henry reminded him later that the Radicals still supported Home Rule. In the House of Commons, he spoke of:—

"Those who, like myself, have supported and still continue to support a policy of thorough and fundamental alteration in the whole system of Irish Government."—*Times*, Feb. 22nd, 1905.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.—If further evidence be needed as to the adoption of Home Rule by the predominant section of the Radical party, we shall not have to go far to find it.

First we have Mr. John Morley, speaking at Manchester. He said:—

"Whether they had that or a settlement which had been called by the name of administrative Home Rule, in either case he thought, and hoped, he was not far wrong in saying for that great assembly, representing so much, that when the Liberal party was asked to unsay all it had been saying with such vehemence, fortitude, steadfastness, and constancy for all these years—to unsay all these things was what would not be, what could not be, and what ought not to be."—*Times*, May 14th, 1904.

And more recently, at the Queen's Hall (March 20th, 1905), Mr. Morley expressed opinions on the Irish question that can only be interpreted as carrying on his former opinions.

Sir Robert Reid, the Attorney-General in the last Radical Government, has also expressed himself in favour of Home Rule:—

"It is quite unnecessary to enter on an argument in favour of this policy of Home Rule, or upon any question of machinery, or how such a policy was to be carried out. It was a question of principle. THE POLICY WAS BROUGHT FORWARD, NOT AS A MATTER OF PLAIN EXPEDIENCY BUT AS A MATTER OF SACRED DUTY."—*House of Commons*, Feb. 3rd, 1904.

RADICALS AND HOME RULE—*continued.*

And last, but not least, we have the Radical leader in the House of Lords pronouncing for it. Speaking at Wandsworth, Lord Spencer said :—

"That unless they gave more self-government to Ireland, the state of the country would be as bad in the future as it had been in the past."—*Times*, March 8th, 1905.

THE LIBERAL IMPERIALISTS.—But it may be urged that the Radicals are so divided on the question that the matter cannot safely be acted upon by any Radical Government. The party are divided it is true. But the Home Rulers are the predominant section. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Lord Spencer have control of the organization of the party. They, in fact, are the official section, and they support Home Rule.

As for the rank-and-file, we may suppose that many would willingly be rid of the whole thing. But whether they would repudiate Home Rule in the event of a Radical Government dependent upon the Irish party, is a problem that cannot yet be solved.

However, at the present time they do not disdain the Irish vote at bye-elections as the following paragraph will show. At a meeting of the United Irish League, held in London —

"It was unanimously decided to call upon the Irish electors of Devonport and the Harborough Division to support the Liberal candidates, Mr. J. W. Benn and Mr. P. Stanhope, whose pledges on the Home Rule question were regarded as satisfactory."—*Times*, June 18th, 1904.

Sir Edward Grey, who speaks presumably for the Roseberyites, said at Northallerton that :—

"If the Liberal party had not a majority over the Unionist party, his opinion was that they had better not get into power at all."—*Westminster Gazette*, March 16th, 1905.

He leaves his hearers to infer that, if the Radicals in some future House of Commons outnumber the Conservatives, but do not outnumber the Conservative and Nationalist parties, they will not hesitate to form a Government. But, as they will be liable to defeat by a combination of Unionists and Nationalists, it is very evident that they will have to bribe the Nationalist support.

This, as we know, can only be done at the price of Home Rule.

ROSEBERY v. REDMOND.—More than ten years ago Lord Rosebery rejected Home Rule.* He rejects it to-day. Speaking in the City of London on 9th of March, 1905, he said that :—

"You may do much for Ireland, you may do her inestimable good by proceeding on grounds of administrative reform, but there is one thing to which no statesman will ever expose his country, and that is the curse of dual government at the heart of the Empire.

"You see . . . what are the results of dualism—a vulture gnawing at the very vitals of the Empire, and we at any rate may be forgiven who will not expose our Imperial heritage and our Imperial future to any such danger."—*Times*, March 10th, 1905.

Such insolence could not be passed over in silence by Mr. Redmond. He at once assumed a threatening attitude. Speaking in London at a banquet in honour of St. Patrick, he said of Lord Rosebery's speech :—

"Lord Rosebery's denunciations of Home Rule had no more effect upon the progress of Ireland's cause than the voice of the cuckoo had on the sequence of the seasons.

"He supposed that that speech was intended to embarrass the Liberal party. . . . He did not himself think that Lord Rosebery's speech was likely to intimidate the Liberal party; BUT IF IT DID, THEN SO MUCH THE WORSE FOR THE LIBERAL PARTY.

"They would support and keep in office in the next Parliament no Liberal party, no Liberal Government, which took the Rosebery view of Home Rule for Ireland."—*Times*, March 17th, 1905.

Meanwhile Lord Rosebery replied to Mr. Redmond. At Epsom, on March 18th, 1905, he said :—

"An independent Parliament in Dublin and the Parliament that exists in London do, in their strictest sense, represent my idea of duality. If Mr. Redmond is in favour

* In what is known as the "predominant partner" speech, in the House of Lords on March 12th, 1894, Lord Rosebery said : "The noble Marquess (Lord Salisbury) made one remark on the subject of Irish Home Rule with which I confess myself in entire accord. He said that before Irish Home Rule is conceded by the Imperial Parliament, ENGLAND AS THE PREDOMINANT MEMBER OF THE PARTNERSHIP OF THE THREE KINGDOMS WILL HAVE TO BE CONVINCED OF ITS JUSTICE AND EQUITY. That may seem a considerable admission to make, because your lordships will know that the majority of English members of Parliament, elected from England proper, are hostile to this measure."—*Parl. Deb.*, Vol. xxii., Page 32.

RADICALS AND HOME RULE—continued.

of that, I venture to tell him explicitly that he has yet to win over not merely the majority, but the great mass of the nation that inhabits Great Britain, to his views.
—*Times*, March 20th, 1905

THE POLICY OF "ARMED REVOLT."—The Radical position was further shown up in the debate in the House of Commons on April 12th, 1905 (see Parliamentary Summary, p. 300). Mr. Redmond, the Irish leader, laid it down that the Nationalist party:—

"Had not departed one hair's breadth from the position which was taken up in 1886 by Mr. Parnell, and after his death in 1893, by the Irish members of that day."—*Times*, April 13th, 1905.

It is a point to be remarked that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Redmond are in agreement as to the ground upon which separation is based. For convenience we put their utterances in parallel columns:—

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

"What was the principle at the root of this policy? It was the right of the Irish people to manage their own domestic affairs."—*Times*, April 13th, 1905.

MR. REDMOND.

"They based their demand not upon grievance, but upon the inherent and inalienable right of the Irish nation to govern itself."—*Times*, April 13th, 1905.

But here the agreement would seem to end. For Mr. Redmond considers the Home Rule question:—

"An urgent and vital question to-day before both the country and the House of Commons."

But to Sir Henry it is not so urgent, and he said that Home Rule was:—

"A policy which in no sense can be said to be before the country."

Indeed the Radical position was never more neatly put than by Mr. Balfour:—

"If the honourable gentlemen are returned in a large majority, then the members for Ireland may whistle, but if they are returned in a small majority, then, 'in Heaven's name justice for Ireland.'"—*Times*, April 13th, 1905.

But there is one sentence above all in Mr. Redmond's speech to which the attention of every elector should be drawn. It shows one of the dangers to which this country may be exposed under a Radical Government with a leaning towards Home Rule. Mr. Redmond said:—

"If he believed that there was the smallest reasonable chance of success, he would have no hesitation in advising his fellow-countrymen to endeavour to end the present system by ARMED REVOLT."—*Times*, April 13th, 1905.

Nobody can pretend that, under a Conservative and Unionist Government, Home Rule has that "smallest reasonable chance of success" that is to be the prelude to an "armed revolt," and an Ireland drenched in blood. If proof were wanted of the truth of this assertion it is to be found in Mr. Balfour's explicit declaration:—

"There is, I believe, not a single man on this side of the House who does not hold as the cardinal article of his political faith that Home Rule for Ireland would not be a gift fatal to Ireland and fatal to England. We stand now one and all of us, as far as I know, exactly where we stood on this matter in the year 1886, when the first Home Rule Bill was introduced, and in the year 1893, when the second Home Rule Bill was introduced; and if . . . the Radical party opposite should attempt again for the third time, to try the same unhappy adventure, I promise them they will find on this side of the House opponents absolutely unanimous, and strenuously resolved to say that the unity of the kingdom shall be preserved."—*Times*, April 13th, 1905.

THE DANGER STILL THERE.—After reading these extracts, no doubts, we think, can exist as to the vitality of the Home Rule danger. But if they do, we venture to claim attention for a moment longer. There is in every constituency the Irish vote. In some places numerous; in others small. But whatever may be the size, it is a very useful commodity to possess, as it represents so much solid voting power.

That vote is purchasable. The price is Home Rule. Many Radicals will freely buy; others will perhaps be more reluctant. The effect on a Radical policy can be easily imagined.

Mr. Redmond has perhaps put the situation as concisely as possible:—

"They (the Irish) would be asked to give their votes irrespective of the English parties, FOR THE INTERESTS OF IRELAND ALONE, and he was perfectly sure that no circumstances could possibly arise which would justify the Irish leaders in asking Irish Nationalists to vote for men who took the Rosebery view of Home Rule."—*Times*, March 20th, 1905.

RADICALS AND HOME RULE—continued.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor spoke even plainer words :—

"He said he did not believe that the Liberal party, if returned to office, would trample on the grave of Gladstone. If it did, then the Irish party were ready to break it down."—*Times*, March 20th, 1905.

Again it is to be remembered that the Nationalists are busy collecting funds for the struggle as the following telegram from Mr. W. Redmond from Sydney to Mr. J. Redmond shows :—

"Authorised by vast meeting City Hall, presided over by Cardinal Moran, to send greeting to party and promise support resolution for Home Rule. One thousand pounds subscribed; thousand more guaranteed."—*Times*, July 29th, 1905.

Any proposals for Home Rule will come from a Radical Government. Not, perhaps, because the Radicals believe in that particular policy but because of the political exigencies of the time, under the terror of Mr. Redmond's "armed revolt." To every elector who values the unity of the United Kingdom, the course is plain—he must support the Conservative party, for by it alone can Separation be defeated and Unity preserved.

REDISTRIBUTION.

"Your attention will be directed to proposals for diminishing the anomalies in the present arrangement of electoral areas, which are largely due to the growth and movement of population in recent years."

When this paragraph was read from the King's Speech, Radical papers expressed considerable amusement, loudly prophesying that they would defeat the Government long before any redistribution resolutions were introduced.

As usual, they were wrong. Mr. Gerald Balfour issued his redistribution memorandum,* and the resolution was set down for discussion in the House.

RADICALS WANT IT.—Before coming to the proposals themselves and the objections brought against them, it may be useful to give the opinions of one or two Radicals upon the necessity for redistribution.

On an amendment to the Address on January 29th, 1902, Mr. Asquith said :—

"In the first place, I think we are all agreed that the existing state of our representation as regards distribution is anomalous and indefensible, and CALLS FOR SPEEDY REMEDY."—*Parl. Deb.*, Vol. 101, p. 1,332.

Mr. Bryce, on the same day, said :—

"Of course, there are what are called anomalies in OUR REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM, WHICH IS NOT PERFECT."—*Parl. Deb.*, Vol. 101, p. 1241.

And in the debate on the Address in the House of Lords, at the beginning of 1905, Earl Spencer said :—

"No one will find the Party to which I belong in opposition to a just and comprehensive measure for this purpose. I quite agree that the great movement of population and other changes require legislation from time to time."—*Parl. Deb.*, Vol. 141, p. 26.

THE RESOLUTION.—The resolution introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Gerald Balfour, on July 13th, 1905, is as follows :—

"(1) That it is expedient, by reason of the present disparity in the population of Parliamentary constituencies, to revise the existing distribution of seats in accordance with the following principles :—

"(a) The number of Members of the House of Commons shall not be materially altered.

"(b) New Members shall be given as follows :—

"(i) A municipal borough or urban district with a population exceeding 65,000 shall become a separate constituency;

"(ii) A county or borough with a population exceeding 65,000 multiplied by the number of its Members shall have an additional Member for every complete 65,000 of the excess.

"(c) Members shall be taken away as follows :—

"(i) A borough with a population of less than 18,500 shall cease to exist as a separate constituency; and a county or borough with two Members and a population of less than 75,000 shall (except in the case of the City of London) lose one Member; and

"(ii) A county or borough with more than two Members and a population of less than 65,000 multiplied by the number of its Members shall have one less Member for every complete 65,000 of the deficiency;

REDISTRIBUTION—*continued.*

“(d) The county and the borough shall, as far as practicable, be made co-extensive with the administrative county and the municipal borough respectively, but the boundaries of a borough shall not be curtailed except when the population affected is inconsiderable ;

“(e) In London each metropolitan borough shall be treated as if it were a borough returning the number of members returned by the present boroughs or divisions to which it most nearly corresponds.

“(2) That Commissioners be appointed to report what changes of boundaries are necessary or advisable for the purpose of giving effect to these principles, and whether any division or re-division of any county or borough is necessary or advisable for that purpose, or for the purpose of remedying any disparity in the population of the divisions of that county or borough.”

THE SPEAKER'S DECISION.—It may be useful here to give an account of the events which led to the withdrawal of the Resolution.

Mr. Redmond had asked the Speaker whether it would be in accordance with the rules of procedure and of precedent to take the redistribution resolution as one resolution, or whether it ought not, as has been done in similar cases, to be submitted to a Committee of the House ?

Mr. Gibson Bowles also asked whether a resolution containing different propositions should not be divided, and each proposition put separately ?

The Speaker gave his decision on July 17th, 1905. He said :—

“I have come to the conclusion that to offer the resolution which stands in the name of the President of the Local Government Board and to take it in the ordinary way—that is, *en bloc*—after the first amendment has been moved, would not afford to the House a sufficient and adequate opportunity for discussing the various matters and principles which are contained in that resolution. I think, therefore, the resolution ought to be divided into at least eight, and probably nine, resolutions.

“When that point is reached I have further to consider whether in taking a series of resolutions like these, eight or nine in number, the proper procedure is that they should be taken *seriatim* by the House with myself in the chair, or whether they should be referred to a Committee. It may be said that the old system of referring these resolutions to a Committee of the whole House is obsolete. The last time in which it was employed, I think, was about the year 1868. But I cannot undertake myself to say that a system of that kind has become obsolete in the course of less than 40 years.

“The question then arises—How are these resolutions to be dealt with ? The form of proposing these resolutions, although not obsolete, is antiquated ; but I feel I am driven back when this form is adopted to follow former precedents ; and, looking at almost the last precedent—the year 1867, when Mr. Disraeli introduced his reform resolutions, which were somewhat of this character, partly for the extension of the franchise, and partly for redistribution of seats, which numbered some 13, I find that the procedure then adopted was to set up a Committee of the whole House and to refer these resolutions to that Committee, where they would, in the ordinary course have been discussed. It so happened that on that particular occasion they were not discussed, because another method of procedure was adopted, and the principles set out in the resolution were embodied in a Bill. But that does not concern the House on the present occasion.

“What really does concern the House is, what the procedure then adopted was ; and the procedure was, as I say, to set up a Committee and refer these resolutions to it. (An Opposition member : ‘A Committee of the whole House ?’) Yes, certainly, a Committee of the whole House. That was the same procedure as was adopted in 1858 upon the resolutions relating to the Government of India ; and those two precedents seem to me to be strictly in force, and I cannot take upon myself to set aside those precedents on this occasion.

“I can only repeat what I said on Thursday as to the precedent of the Irish Church resolutions, which I do not think is for our guidance, and so need not be considered on this occasion, for, by reason of a certain Standing Order then in existence, all matters dealing with religion were referred to a Committee.

“But following the precedents of 1858 and 1867, my opinion is that these resolutions ought to be divided, and, when divided, that they ought to be considered by a Committee of the whole House.”—*Times*, July 18th, 1905.

RESOLUTION DROPPED.—In consequence of this ruling, Mr. Balfour was not able to proceed with the consideration of the resolution. He said :—

“It must be perfectly evident to every member of the House who has listened

REDISTRIBUTION—*continued.*

to your ruling, Mr. Speaker, that unless the two sides of the House come to some agreement as to the length of time to be occupied in these discussions, an agreement, which, of course, in view of the pressure of other business upon us, would not involve a very large expenditure of Parliamentary time, I cannot go on with them, and as no suggestion has reached me that any such agreement is likely to be considered, as, indeed, it was openly derided by the hon. gentleman (Mr. J. Redmond), who has put the question to me, I propose to found my course upon the same precedent as you, Mr. Speaker, have founded your ruling; and, as Mr. Disraeli in 1867 withdrew his resolutions and proceeded with his Bill, I mean to withdraw my resolution and proceed with my Bill."

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman: "Does the right hon. gentleman mean a Bill during the present Session?"

Mr. Balfour: "Oh, no."—*Times*, July 18th, 1905.

WHAT MR. BALFOUR WILL DO.—Speaking at the Foreign Office to a meeting of the Party, Mr. Balfour detailed the steps he intended to take to further his proposals. According to the official report:—

"In his opening statement, Mr. Balfour explained the circumstances which had led to the withdrawal of the redistribution resolution. A Bill would be brought in early next Session; and, following former precedents, a committee or Commission would be appointed in the autumn to consider and report upon the proposals of the Government. On the whole, Mr. Balfour saw no disadvantage in the situation which had arisen through the Speaker's decision. In answer to questions, the Prime Minister said that such a Commission or committee would not be bound hard and fast by the terms of the Government resolution, but that the starting point of their inquiry would be founded on the general principles of the resolution."—*Times*, July 18th, 1905.

In reply to various questions addressed to him in the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour said that investigation by a committee or Commission would not be deferred until next Session; he would not be disposed to limit the labours of this body if he thought that by extending their scope information would be obtained useful to the House when the Bill was introduced.

In reply to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who had asked whether there was any precedent for a boundary commission, or, anything in the nature of a boundary commission, being appointed without the authority of Parliament, except in a case where there was an agreement in the House of Commons on the subject, Mr. Balfour said that he was not aware of any precedent to the contrary.

In the case, for example, of the first Reform Bill of 1831, Lord Russell, or the Government of the day, did ask to put the names of the Commissioners in that Bill, and so far asked for Parliamentary powers. But the Bill was thrown out in the Lords, and Lord Russell proceeded to appoint the Commissioners without the authority of Parliament.

Mr. Gladstone's investigations in 1866, under Lord Russell's Government, were carried on without Parliamentary authority. In 1867 Mr. Disraeli brought in resolutions which did ask for House of Commons authority, but he withdrew his resolutions, and such investigations as he desired to carry out were carried out without the mandate of Parliament.

In 1884 Mr. Gladstone, before the concordat, appointed what he called a committee to look into these questions of redistribution. There was then a concordat, and then Parliament was summoned together, and then he announced to Parliament, in introducing his Redistribution Act of 1884, which ultimately became law, that the commission had been some time at work and had made important advances in their labours.

When a Bill was introduced dealing with redistribution, it would be very desirable that the House should have all the information at the disposal of the Government; but that the House would be coerced by that information to carry out the recommendations of the commission, as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman suggested, was wholly inconsistent with tradition.

As to whether the Bill of next Session would be substantially on the same lines as the resolution, and whether the limit of 18,500 was to be maintained, Mr. Balfour said that that must, of course, in part depend upon the information derived between now and the introduction of the Bill next Session. Any Committee appointed would start with a general knowledge of the views by which the Government reached their proposals. But it would be impossible to say whether those views would be changed in the course of investigation by the committee.

When asked why the redistribution resolution should have been introduced at all, Mr. Balfour said it would have been extremely inconvenient both to the House and

REDISTRIBUTION—*continued.*

the country if the general lines on which the Government based their policy had not been made public and the subject of general criticism.

THE COMMITTEE.—Later, Mr. Balfour said :—

"We propose to follow very closely the example set up by Mr. Gladstone in 1884. Mr. Gladstone, as the House knows, appointed a committee in the early days of the recess. That committee carried on investigations and made a confidential report to the Government. They were then, with the addition of one or two members, turned into a Commission. The Commission held public inquiries, and the result of those investigations, both public and private, both confidential and not confidential, were embodied in a Bill and subsequently passed into law."—*Times, August 9th, 1905.*

The resolutions introduced during July, 1905, are to form the basis of any inquiry which the committee make. It does not follow that the Government may not amend the resolutions as the result of recommendations on the part of the committee.

On September 9th, 1905, the Local Government Board made the following announcement :—

"Mr. Gerald Balfour has appointed Colonel Duncan Alexander Johnston, C.B., R.E., late Director-General of the Ordnance Survey Department, Mr. Alexander Glen, K.C., and Mr. Howel Thomas, of the Local Government Board, as a Committee to obtain information for the guidance of the Government in framing a scheme for the redistribution of seats at Parliamentary elections.

"The offices of the Committee are at 49 and 50, Parliament Street, S.W., and Mr. Charles Knight is their Secretary."

THE MEMORANDUM SUMMARISED.—There are eight general rules upon which the scheme of redistribution is based. The rules, with the various results, are as follows :—

NUMBER OF MEMBERS.—(1) The number of Members of the House of Commons shall not be materially altered.

The proposed changes do not affect the total number of Members in the House. The effect of the various changes is as follows :—

GAINS.			LOSSES.		
England	17 seats.		Ireland	22 seats.	
Wales	1 seat.				
Scotland	4 seats.				

The effect of these rules may also be shown in a more extended form :—

						Gain.	Loss.		
England—									
Counties .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8		
Boroughs, London .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	—		
Boroughs, outside London, including new Boroughs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	20	6		
						31	14	Net gain ..	17
Wales—									
Counties .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
Boroughs, including new Borough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1		
						2	1	Net gain ..	1
Scotland—									
Counties .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	—		
Boroughs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1		
						5	1	Net gain ..	4
Ireland—									
Counties .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	—	20		
Boroughs .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3		
						1	23	Net loss ..	22

REDISTRIBUTION—*continued*.

NEW BOROUGH SEATS.—(2) A Municipal Borough or Urban District with a population exceeding 65,000, not at present separately represented, shall become a separate constituency.

By this rule the following seven seats are gained :—

England—

East Ham	..	..	..	Municipal Borough	..	..	1
Leyton	..	..	..	Urban District	..	..	1
Walthamstow	..	..	..	"	..	..	1
Hornsey	..	..	..	Municipal Borough	..	..	1
Tottenham	..	..	..	Urban District	..	..	1
Willesden	..	..	..	"	..	..	1
							— 6

Wales, Glamorgan, Rhondda	..	Urban District	..	..	..	1
						— 1

Total gain 7

SEATS GAINING ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.—(3) A County or Borough with a population exceeding 65,000 multiplied by the number of its Members shall have an additional Member for every complete 65,000 of the excess.

The following illustrate this rule :—

Portsmouth, with 188,923 inhabitants, at present returns two Members :—

$$65,000 \times 2 = 130,000.$$

$$188,923 - 130,000 = 58,923.$$

Portsmouth, therefore, has an excess of 58,923 over 65,000 multiplied by the number of its present representatives ; but, as 58,923 falls short of a complete 65,000 it is not entitled under the Scheme to an additional Member.

Surrey, with 519,766 inhabitants, at present returns six Members.

$$65,000 \times 6 = 390,000.$$

$$519,766 - 390,000 = 129,766.$$

Surrey, therefore, has an excess of 129,766 inhabitants over 65,000 multiplied by the present number of its representatives. This excess covers one complete 65,000, and therefore Surrey is entitled to one additional Member. If the excess had amounted to 130,000 (that is, 65,000 \times 2), Surrey would have been entitled to two additional Members.

The following constituencies gain seats under this rule :—

England, Counties—

Durham	..	..	..	1
Kent (including Penge)	..	..	..	2
Lancaster, North-East	..	..	..	1
Surrey	..	..	..	1
York, West Riding, South	..	..	..	1
				— 6

England, Boroughs, outside London—

Birmingham	..	..	..	1
Bradford (<i>extended</i>)	..	..	..	1
Bristol (<i>extended</i>)	..	..	..	1
Croydon	..	..	..	1
Leeds	..	..	..	1
Leicester (<i>extended</i>)	..	..	..	1
Liverpool (<i>extended</i>)	..	..	..	1
Manchester (<i>extended</i>)	..	..	..	3
Newcastle-on-Tyne (<i>extended</i>)	..	..	..	1

England, Boroughs, outside London—*continued*—

Sheffield (<i>extended</i>)	..	..	..	1
West Ham	2
				— 14

Wales, Boroughs—

Cardiff District	1
				— 1

Scotland, Counties—

Lanark	1
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Scotland, Boroughs—

Glasgow (<i>extended</i>)	4
				— 5

Ireland, Boroughs—

Belfast (<i>extended</i>)	1
				— 1

Total gain .. 27

REDISTRIBUTION—*continued.*

BOROUGHES CEASING TO EXIST.—(4) A Borough with a population of less than 18,500 shall cease to exist as a separate constituency.

The following Boroughs lose seats under this rule :—

England, Boroughs—				Scotland, Boroughs—			
Bury St. Edmunds ..	..	..	1	Wick District ..	..	..	1
Durham .. ..	..	..	1				— 1
Grantham .. ..	..	..	1	Ireland, Boroughs—			
Penryn and Falmouth ..	..	..	1	Galway .. ..	..	..	1
			— 4	Kilkenny .. ..	..	..	1
Wales, Boroughs—				Newry .. ..	..	..	1
Montgomery District ..	..	..	1				— 3
			— 1				— 9
				Total loss			9

CONSTITUENCIES LOSING ONE MEMBER.—(5) A County or Borough with two Members and a population of less than 75,000 shall (except in the case of the City of London) lose one Member.

The following seats are affected :—

England, Counties—				Ireland, Counties— <i>continued</i> —			
Huntingdon .. ..	..	..	1	Longford .. ..	..	..	1
Westmorland .. ..	..	..	1	Louth .. ..	..	..	1
			— 2	Meath .. ..	..	..	1
England, Boroughs—				Monaghan .. ..	..	..	1
Bath .. ..	..	..	1	Queen's County ..	..	..	1
Ipswich .. ..	..	..	1	Waterford .. ..	..	..	1
			— 2	Westmeath .. ..	..	..	1
Ireland, Counties—				Wicklow .. ..	..	..	1
Fermanagh .. ..	..	..	1				— 12
Kildare .. ..	..	..	1				— 16
King's County .. ..	..	..	1	Total loss			16
Leitrim .. ..	..	..	1				

CONSTITUENCIES LOSING PART REPRESENTATION.—(6) A County or Borough with more than two Members and a population of less than 65,000 multiplied by the number of its Members shall have one less Member for every complete 65,000 of the deficiency.

The following examples illustrate this rule :—

The County of Oxford, with a population of 137,124, at present returns three Members.

$$65,000 \times 3 = 195,000.$$

$$195,000 - 137,124 = 57,876.$$

Oxfordshire, therefore, has a deficiency of 57,876 inhabitants, as compared with 65,000 multiplied by the number of its present Members. But as this deficiency falls short of a complete 65,000, Oxfordshire does not lose a Member, and its representation remains unchanged.

Devonshire, with a population of 415,085, at present returns eight Members.

$$65,000 \times 8 = 520,000.$$

$$520,000 - 415,085 = 104,915.$$

Devonshire, therefore, has a deficiency of 104,915 inhabitants, compared with 65,000 multiplied by the number of its Members. This deficiency covers one complete 65,000, and accordingly Devonshire loses one representative.

The constituencies affected are :—

England, Counties—				Ireland, Counties—			
Cornwall .. ..	..	..	1	Armagh .. ..	..	..	1
Devon .. ..	..	..	1	Cork .. ..	..	..	2
Lincoln .. ..	..	..	1	Donegal .. ..	..	..	1
Norfolk .. ..	..	..	1	Galway .. ..	..	..	1
Somerset .. ..	..	..	1	Kerry .. ..	..	..	1
Wilts .. ..	..	..	1	Tipperary .. ..	..	..	1
			— 6	Tyrone .. ..	..	..	1
							— 8
				Total loss			14

A WELCOME REFORM.—(7) The County and the Borough shall, as far as practicable, be made co-extensive with the Administrative County and the Municipal Borough respectively, but the boundaries of a Borough shall not be curtailed except when the population affected is inconsiderable.

REDISTRIBUTION—*continued.*

In connection with this rule, the Memorandum draws attention to the fact that, since the passing of the Redistribution of Seats Act, 1885, numerous alterations have been made in the boundaries of Counties by the operation of the Local Government Acts. The Local Government Act, 1888, provided generally that in England and Wales the Administrative County, under a County Council, should coincide with the Parliamentary County, subject to this, that if a Municipal Borough or other Urban District was in more than one County, it should be deemed to be within that County which contained the largest portion of the population according to the Census of 1881. Some alterations have also been made in Administrative Counties since the Act of 1888 passed. None of the alterations mentioned have taken effect for Parliamentary purposes. Further, the boundaries of many Municipal Boroughs have been extended, with the result that in a good many instances the area of the Parliamentary Borough is now less than that of the corresponding Municipal Borough.

Alterations of a similar character have been made in Scotland and Ireland.

It is proposed that a simplification of electoral areas should be effected by assimilating, as far as practicable, the boundaries of Parliamentary Counties and Administrative Counties, and making the latter and better known area the County for Parliamentary purposes, and also by enlarging the area of the Parliamentary Borough where necessary so as to comprise the entire area of the extended Municipal Borough.

LONDON SEATS.—(8) In London each Metropolitan Borough shall be treated as if it were a Borough returning the number of Members returned by the present Boroughs or Divisions to which it most nearly corresponds.

As regards London the Memorandum says that the case is so peculiar that it seemed best to deal with it by a separate rule. The effect of this rule will be that the Metropolitan Boroughs will be Parliamentary Boroughs also, each with its appropriate number of representatives computed as if it were a pre-existing constituency.

As a result the following seats are gained —

England, Boroughs, London—				
Wandsworth	..	..	..	2
Fulham	..	..	..	1
Hackney	..	..	..	1
Islington	..	..	..	1
				— 5

REPRESENTATION ON A POPULATION BASIS.—Mr. Gerald Balfour, dealing with population as the measure of representation, points out that prior to 1832, population as a determining element in representation was practically ignored.

The Acts of 1832 and 1868 did much to remove the gross anomalies of the system; but they did not follow any rule or method capable of exact expression.

The Act of 1885 proceeded on a more or less definite numerical plan. The lines on which this plan was framed were never formulated, either in a resolution or in a Bill. They have to be collected from statements made in Parliament while the subject was under discussion. The average population to each Member, calculated on the Census of 1881, and allowing for the additional twelve seats created by the Act itself, was 52,700.

This standard was not strictly adhered to. Towns and districts possessing a population between 15,000 and 50,000 were allowed one Member only. A population between 50,000 and 165,000 became entitled to two Members. A population of over 165,000 became entitled to three Members. The further addition of population required to give a claim to an additional Member or Members beyond three appears to have ranged somewhat indefinitely between 50,000 and 60,000.

The resemblance between this scheme and the present one is obvious. The minimum and standard figures of population play the same part in both schemes; but to meet the increase of population that has taken place in the interval, the standard figure has been raised to 65,000, and the minimum in the same ratio to 18,500. The minimum figure justifying the retention of two Members has been fixed at 75,000 instead of 50,000. In this case there has been a distinct departure from the 1885 model; but even a minimum of 75,000 cannot be regarded as otherwise than favourable to counties and boroughs now returning two Members.

As regards constituencies returning more than three Members, the two schemes differ principally in the more or less rigid application of a definite standard of population in each case. Some latitude seems to have been allowed in this respect in 1885, whereas the present scheme is absolutely precise.

The City of London is the only exception, and it received exceptional treatment under the scheme of 1885 also.

REDISTRIBUTION—*continued.*

EFFECT OF THE SCHEME.—The anomalies and inequalities which the scheme will correct or mitigate are those which have arisen since 1885, in consequence of the increase or movement of population.

How rapidly inequalities have grown since 1885 is shown by the subjoined tables, which give particulars of the six largest and the six smallest single-membered constituencies, (a) after Redistribution in 1885, (b) at the present time, (c) as they will be under the proposed scheme.

LARGEST ONE-MEMBER CONSTITUENCIES.**(A) After Redistribution in 1885 :—**

St. George, Hanover Square ..	89,573
Ayrshire, South	89,256
Chelsea	88,128
Huddersfield	87,157
Cardiff	85,862
Southwark, Bermondsey Division	84,537

(B) Present time :—

Essex, Romford Division ..	217,085
Essex, Walthamstow Division ..	185,549
Wandsworth, Borough ..	179,877
Cardiff, District of Boroughs ..	167,592
Middlesex, Harrow Division ..	167,392
West Ham, North Division ..	161,639

(C) PROPOSED CONSTITUENCIES :—

Lewisham	127,495
Woolwich	117,178
Middlesbrough	116,546
Willesden	114,811
Rhondda	113,735
Hammersmith	112,239

SMALLEST CONSTITUENCIES.**(A) After Redistribution in 1885 :—**

Kilkenny	15,278
Pontefract	15,332
Durham	15,372
Newry	15,590
Bury St. Edmunds	16,111
Salisbury	16,435

(B) Present time :—

Newry	13,137
Kilkenny	13,242
Durham	15,122
Bury St. Edmunds	16,255
Galway	16,257
Penryn and Falmouth	16,312

(C) PROPOSED CONSTITUENCIES :—

Buteshire	18,641
Peebles and Selkirk	19,106
St. Andrews District	19,311
Whitehaven	19,324
Rutland	19,709
Salisbury	20,185

From these tables it is calculated that the “ratio of greatest disparity” (the difference between the value of a vote in the largest of these constituencies and the value of a vote in the smallest) which was 5·8 to 1 immediately after redistribution in 1885 has now risen to no less than 16·5 to 1, and would be again reduced under the present proposals to 6·8, very nearly the 1885 figure. The ratio of mean disparity between the mean of the six largest constituencies and the six smallest which was 5·5 immediately after redistribution in 1885 is now 11·9, and would be reduced under the present proposals to 6.

It may be of interest to note that as between the different parts of the United Kingdom, if representation was in strict proportion to population, England and Wales would return 518 Members, Scotland 71, and Ireland 71, exclusive in each case of the Universities; in other words England and Wales would gain 28 seats and Scotland 1 seat, while Ireland would lose 30 seats. Under the proposed scheme the actual gain to England and Wales is 18, and to Scotland 4, Ireland losing 22.

THE TWO PRINCIPLES IN VIEW.—The scheme keeps two principles in view.

It seeks to lay down numerically definite rules for adjusting representation to population, which can be uniformly applied to Counties and Boroughs alike throughout the United Kingdom, and at the same time to leave sufficient room for other considerations connected with history and prescription and the character of the communities represented, which have always powerfully influenced our constitutional system.

It is evident that within limits numerical inequalities are a necessary incident of any scheme of local representation in which these two principles are recognised.

BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS.—As regards the Commissioners proposed to be appointed in pursuance of the Resolution, the memorandum says that they are not empowered to report in favour of changes in the boundaries of Counties or Boroughs except in accordance with the rules. For instance, they would not, as the Rules stand, be authorized to recommend that the boundaries of a Borough should be extended so as to include a part of a division of a County not already included within the municipal area. Their principal function would be to report on the readjustment of divisions within the limits of a County or Borough where such readjustment is rendered necessary or desirable in consequence either of a change in the number of its Members or of an important increment of population in one of its divisions as compared with another.

REDISTRIBUTION—*continued.*

POPULATION AND REPRESENTATION.—The following table gives a summary of population and representation, exclusive of Universities.—

1.	Present Constituencies.			Proposed Constituencies.		
	Population 1901.	Number of Members.	Average Population to each Member.	Population 1901, as adjusted.	Number of Members.	Average Population to each Member
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7
<i>England and Wales—</i>						
Counties	16,835,928	253	66,545	15,635,993	251	62,294
Boroughs, London ..	4,543,436	59	77,007	4,536,429	64	70,881
Boroughs outside London	11,148,479	178	62,631	12,355,421	193	64,017
Counties & Boroughs	32,527,843	490	66,383	32,527,843	508	64,031
<i>Scotland—</i>						
Counties	2,426,345	39	62,213	2,260,388	40	56,509
Boroughs	*2,045,758	31	65,992	*2,211,715	34	65,050
Counties & Boroughs	4,472,103	70	63,887	4,472,103	74	60,433
<i>Ireland—</i>						
Counties	3,566,312	85	41,956	3,605,302	65	55,466
Boroughs	892,463	16	55,778	853,473	14	60,962
Counties & Boroughs	4,458,775	101	44,146	4,458,775	79	56,440
<i>United Kingdom—</i>						
Counties	22,828,585	377	60,553	21,501,683	356	60,397
Boroughs, London ..	4,543,436	59	77,007	4,536,429	64	70,881
Boroughs outside London	*14,086,700	225	62,607	*15,420,609	241	63,985
Counties & Boroughs	41,458,721	661	62,721	41,458,721	661	62,721

* The 9,856 persons on board shipping in harbour in Scotland have for the purpose of this Summary been tentatively included in the population of Boroughs.

THE TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Lyttelton, in his despatch enclosing the text of the Transvaal Constitution (Cd. 2,400), first reviews at length the circumstances which influenced the Government in their decision.

He points out that it was never the intention of the Government that the new Colonies should be for any length of time governed as Crown Colonies. Mr. Chamberlain, speaking in the House of Commons on the 7th December, 1900, said :—

"I believe we can promise that there shall be throughout South Africa equal laws, equal liberty—not, indeed, political independence. In the first instance, that must be more restricted in these two Colonies than it is in the Colonies of the Cape and Natal, but a liberty and constitution, leading ultimately to self-government which we all desire to see established as soon as possible."—*Parliamentary Debates*, Vol. 88, p. 262.

THE SUCCESSIVE STEPS.—The terms of Peace contained an article promising that :—

"Military administration in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony will, at the earliest possible date, be succeeded by civil government, and, as soon as circumstances permit, representative institutions leading up to self-government will be introduced."

THE TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION—*continued.*

The intentions of the Government were more precisely stated by Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons on the 29th July, 1902, when he said, in speaking of Crown Colony government:—

"That is the first step. But we have always, from the very first, declared that that was only the first step, that we should go on gradually, and that the next advance would be to add to the official element a non-official element, which would be, in the first instance, a nominated non-official element. Then we should go on from that probably to substitute for the nominative element an elective element, and after that nothing would separate us but the circumstances of the time, from that full self-government, which is, and always has been, our ultimate goal."—*Parliamentary Debates*, Vol. 112, p. 40.

STEPS ALREADY TAKEN.—Mr. Lyttelton points out that considerable progress towards self-government has already been made:—

"After the abolition of martial law, a nominated Legislative Council containing a minority of non-officials was established in each Colony. In municipal affairs great advances had been made. Elective municipalities or local boards have been established in all the towns and larger villages of the Transvaal, while in the Orange River Colony, where similar institutions existed before the war, they have been in full operation since its conclusion. In all their domestic affairs the urban centres of the new Colonies are completely self-governing communities. The extension of elective boards to rural districts in the Transvaal has, it is understood, only been suspended because a deputation of the Farmers' Congress expressed apprehensions that the system might prove too expensive."—*Cd.* 2,400, p. 2.

SELF-GOVERNMENT NOT ADVISABLE YET.—On the 21st July, 1904, it was announced in the House of Commons that the Government had decided to give elective representative institutions to the Transvaal, and to substitute an elective element for the present nominated element in the Legislature.

Full self-government, Mr. Lyttelton points out, implies Party Government; that is, the control both of administration and legislation by the political leaders of the Party which holds a majority in the Legislature. The Government do not think that the Transvaal would find at the present time that the system of Party Government would be beneficial:—

"Parties in the Transvaal must for some time yet mainly coincide with the line of races, and Party Government would most probably mean government by one race or the other. It will become more practicable when the two races have, with equal rights of citizenship, lived and acted somewhat longer together, and when bitter memories have become softened by the healing effect of time."—*Cd.* 2,400, p. 2.

OTHER COLONIES.—Other Colonies have passed through representative government to full self-government. This was the history of Upper and Lower Canada before the union of 1840, and for some time after it; of the Australian Colonies and New Zealand; of Cape Colony and Natal.

With regard to Canada, the disorders, which preceded Lord Durham's mission and the subsequent grant of self-government to that country, could not compare in any way with a war like that of 1899 to 1902.

WHAT IS DONE.—The Government, therefore, do not think that the immediate grant of full self-government is practicable. Nor do they think that the substitution of the existing nominated non-official minority in the Legislative Council by an elected minority would be entirely satisfactory, especially as they are anxious to give the utmost liberty compatible with safety and with the stability of the Administration.

They think that the Transvaal should have such an elective majority as will give them an effective control of legislation.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—The system, therefore, which they have decided to adopt, is as follows:—

A Legislative Assembly consisting of—

- (1) The Lieutenant Governor.
- (2) Six to nine official members.
- (3) Thirty to thirty-five elected members.

The official members will be persons holding office and members of the Executive Council as may be appointed. They will hold office during the King's pleasure.

THE FRANCHISE.—The voters are every white male British subject over the age of 21 who is qualified as follows:—

- (1) Enrolled on the latest list of Burghers of the South African Republic and entitled to vote for members of the First Volksraad.

THE TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION—*continued.*

- (2) Has occupied for not less than six months before the date of registration, premises and land to the value of £100, or of the annual value of £10.
- (3) Is in receipt during a period of not less than six months of a salary or wages of £100 a year, *bona fide*, earned within the Colony.

The following persons are not qualified:—

- (1) Those convicted since 31st May, 1902, of treason, or at any time of murder, unless they have received a free pardon.
- (2) Convicted within three years of registration date of an offence and imprisoned without the option of a fine, unless they have received a free pardon.
- (3) In receipt of relief from public funds; but relief by way of repatriation or treatment in a hospital, maintained wholly or partly out of public funds, does not disqualify.

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.—The Lieutenant Governor, when the final list of voters is made, is to appoint three Boundary Commissioners, who will map out not less than 30 nor more than 35 districts, each district to return one member.

The Commissioners are to give due consideration to:—

- (1) Existing boundaries of local electoral and other districts.
- (2) Community and diversity of interest.
- (3) Means of communication.
- (4) Physical features.

In dividing the number of voters by the number of districts, the Commissioners, having regard to the consideration set out, may adopt a margin of allowance of not more than 5 per cent. either way.

REGISTRATION.—There is to be a biennial registration of voters, to be commenced not later than the 31st March.

After every alternate registration Commissioners may be appointed to re-divide the Colony into election districts as may be necessary.

POWERS OF ASSEMBLY.—The Lieutenant Governor shall preside at all meetings of the Legislative Assembly, unless prevented by illness or grave cause. In his absence, such member as he may appoint, or if no one has been appointed, the senior member of the Executive Council shall preside.

The Legislative Assembly are to make the laws required, subject to the assent of the Governor, who may reserve it for the signification of the King's pleasure, or may amend it. Amendments will be sent to the Assembly for their consideration.

A law may be disallowed by the King within two years after the official copies have been received, even if assented to by the Governor.

To the Governor is reserved the right of recommending alterations in the revenue.

The Lieutenant Governor may prorogue or dissolve the Assembly by Proclamation whenever he thinks fit. The Assembly in any case is to be dissolved every four years.

Debates are to be conducted in English. But, by permission of the President, any member may speak in Dutch.

Every member must take the oath of allegiance.

THE CIVIL LIST.—The Civil List, which includes £6,000 for the Lieutenant Governor's salary, £22,000 for the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and £20,000 for persons holding office under the Government of the Colony, who are or may be members of the Executive Council, in addition to any sums payable out of the revenues of the Colony to the Inter-colonial Council, is reserved in accordance with the practice in similar constitutions.

THE EX-BURGHERS.—Upon these Letters Patent, of which the above is an outline, Mr. Lyttelton makes certain observations.

First, as regards the franchise, he points out that the inclusion without proper qualifications, of ex-burgbers, whose names were in the voting lists under the South African Republic, will confirm in the electoral privileges a class which the misfortunes of war have, it is hoped, only temporarily impoverished.

THE NATIVES.—The Government have been unable, having regard to the terms of peace signed in 1902, to make provision for the representation of coloured subjects. As a protection, however, for the interests of those sections of the population, which are not directly represented in the Legislature, the Governor will, as now, be required by his instructions to reserve any Bill, whereby persons not of European birth or descent may be subjected to any disability or restriction to which persons of European birth are not also subjected.

THE TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION—*continued.*

THE NUMBERS OF MEMBERS.—With regard to the numbers of the Assembly, Mr. Lyttelton states that a smaller number of elected members would be insufficient to ensure a Legislature thoroughly representative of the various interests of the country, whilst a larger number would seem to involve for the present too great a demand upon the community, especially in view of the fact that the system of automatic redistribution which has been adopted will inevitably lead to a considerable increase in the number.

THE OLD CONSTITUENCIES.—The very serious inequalities between the old constituencies made it impossible to preserve them. For instance, at one end of the scale is Barberton, with a white population of 2,642, of whom 1,143 are adult males; at the other end Standerton, with a white population of 11,192, of whom 3,267 are adult males. The whole policy of the late South African Republic was in the direction of giving altogether disproportionate power to the country population, of which a striking proof is afforded by the disfranchisement of towns in 1886. Even in the last year of the Republic only one representative was allotted to Johannesburg, with a population at that time of 76,500, while the districts of Rustenburg and Lydenburg, with populations of 13,000 and 3,500 respectively, each possessed two.

POPULATION v. ELECTORS.—The question whether the electoral districts should be framed on the basis of the number of voters or on the basis of population has also been carefully considered.

It was found that in some regions the adult male population was much larger in proportion to the rest of the population than in others.

The reason for this is that in the rural districts early marriages and large families are the rule, while in the rapidly increasing industrial and urban districts there are at present a great number of young unmarried men.

It was found therefore that if the whole population was taken as a basis, a vote in one district would be out of all proportion to a vote in another. Moreover, if population were taken as a basis, redistribution must be governed by census, which would delay automatic redistribution to every ten years.

THE WAR CONTRIBUTION.—The final part of Mr. Lyttelton's despatch deals with the £30,000,000 contribution of the Transvaal towards the cost of the war.

After pointing out that it would be competent to the Government to ask the existing Legislative Council to pass the necessary legislation for the purpose of raising a war contribution loan, and that the issue of the first instalment of £10,000,000 might then be made as soon as the financial position of the Colony enabled it to meet the charges of the additional debt, Mr. Lyttelton goes on to say that the Government are anxious to avoid any appearance of imposing or exacting this contribution by compulsion; therefore, they have decided not to press forward the necessary legislation in the Legislative Council which is so shortly to expire, and have deliberately left the matter to the new Representative Assembly, in the assured belief that they will do what is right and just.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.—With regard to the Orange River Colony, Mr. Lyttelton says that the grant of representative government is a less urgent one, and that it appears to the Government that there will be advantage in allowing a short period to intervene before elective representative institutions are granted to the last-named Colony, because this will permit the Government to observe the experiment, and, if need be, to profit by the experience so gained.

THE FUTURE.—The Government recognise that the grant to the Transvaal may be regarded by some as a step not unattended by risk. But they trust that those of British origin in the country will do their best to promote the welfare of the country and the smooth working of its institutions.

From the Dutch, the despatch concludes:—

"As from a people of practical genius, who have learned by long experience to make the best of circumstances, His Majesty's Government expect co-operation in the task of making their race, no longer in isolated independence, a strong pillar in the fabric of a world-wide Empire. That this should be the result, and that a complete reconciliation between men of two great and kindred races should, under the leading of Divine Providence, speedily come to pass, is the ardent desire of His Majesty the King and of His Majesty's Government."—*Cd.* 2,400, p. 6.

THE RADICAL ATTITUDE.—The debate in the House of Commons on July 27th, on the Transvaal Constitution (*see* Parliamentary Summary, p. 266), was remarkable for the fact that the Radicals determined to treat the matter in a purely party spirit.

THE TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION—continued.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman announced that he took "exactly the opposite view" from granting representative government—"a restricted constitution" he called it—and went on to say that there was—

"Only one way to gain the confidence of the population of the Transvaal, Briton and Boer, and that is to take the people of the country with you and to show that you trust them in all respects."—*The Times*, July 28th.

This was naturally taken to mean that he was in favour of granting responsible government at once. But Sir Henry denied that his words bore such construction, and said that he did not say "it should be done immediately." When it was suggested that he was, therefore, against immediate self-government, he shook his head.

Such action may be the embodiment of all Radical sagacity. But nevertheless it obscures his opinion. The opinion of the Radical press, however, is known—it is to make the working of the new constitution as difficult as possible by playing the same old game that years ago resulted in Majuba—the game of stirring up discontent among the Boers by promises of fulfilling every desire should Radicals come into power. The following elegant extracts are culled from the *Daily News* :—

"We cannot congratulate the Government on the instrument they have put into the hands of the inhabitants of the Transvaal."

"This botched and clouted constitution."

"This half-way house with its legend 'Put not your confidence in the people' over the door."

"That such plans can bring neither peace nor prosperity to the Transvaal goes without saying; they are humiliating to a free country, and one of the first duties of a Liberal Government will be to supersede them by a measure of complete self-government."—*Daily News*, July 28th.

These extracts show clearly that if the new constitution succeeds in the Transvaal, it will not be the fault of the Radical press. The lesson of Majuba preceded by Radical promises lightly thrust aside when they were of no further help, does not deter the Radicals from a similar folly.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

The Radical Nonconformists, regardless of the children's welfare, are still fighting the Education Act. It should be particularly noticed that the Conservatives are being assailed by the Nonconformists as members of their Free Churches, and not as members of the Radical party. Indeed, official Radicalism is nowhere in the controversy. The Free Church Councils, the chapels and their pastors have eclipsed the orthodox party attitude. Every pulpit and every chapel is for the time being turned into a political organization working against Mr. Balfour.

THE "FREE CHURCH" DEMANDS.—It is interesting to note the attitude of the orthodox Radical party towards this political agitation of the Free Churches. We have it on the authority of Dr. Clifford that "the Liberal party cares nothing for Passive Resistance." (*Daily News*, July 25th, 1904.) Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has, we believe, carefully abstained from praising or blaming the zeal of the "martyrs." And at the same time it should be noticed that he and his principal followers have never given more than a vague indication of what amendments they would introduce into the Education Act.

What the official Radical programme is with respect to the amendment of the Education Act is not so certain as the programme of the Free Church party. They have laid down their demands with considerable clearness.

The "Free Church" demands are contained in four questions, which "have been put to all candidates, whether they were Liberal, Conservative, or Labour candidates."*

These questions are :—

"Are you in favour of immediate legislation in order to secure—

- (1) Complete popular control for the elected representatives of the people over all schools maintained by the State ?
- (2) The abolition of sectarian tests for all teachers employed in such schools ?
- (3) The omission of sectarian teaching from the public curriculum of State-supported schools ?
- (4) The establishment of a system of secondary education and of colleges for the training of teachers which shall be unsectarian and under popular control ?"*

* Free Church Year Book, 1905, page 176.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION—continued.

Although the Free Church Council call these questions "four plain questions," there is considerably more in them than at first sight appears. This will be seen when they are examined in some detail.

"COMPLETE POPULAR CONTROL."—The first question is "Complete popular control for the elected representatives of the people over all schools maintained by the State?"

This question requires considerable examination. In the first place, what is meant by "complete popular control?" We shall have to go to some of the Free Church leaders' writings for a definition. Mr. George White, M.P., President of the Baptist Union 1903-4, defines it as the "control of the people as against the control of the priest."* By this we see that the question is aimed against the voluntary schools, which the Free Church allege are under the "control of the priest." This is made clearer by Mr. White, who says that "full powers" (or "complete popular control") "must be extended to the whole of the schools maintained by the public, and include possession or control of all the school buildings."† The Free Church therefore intend to get "possession or control" of the voluntary schools. How to do it? Mr. White says "by rent or purchase." The Free Church Council say likewise, but with this reservation, "Due regard being had to the existing rights of the public in such buildings."‡ We shall refer to this later.

POINTS FOR EXAMINATION.—Before we sum up, three points require further examination. They are:—

- (a) What do the Free Church mean by "control of the people"?
- (b) What position do the "priests" hold with regard to the "control" of the voluntary schools?
- (c) What is to be the cost of fairly renting or purchasing the voluntary schools?

WHAT IS "CONTROL OF THE PEOPLE"?—"Control of the people" is control by the local authority elected by the people. In non-provided voluntary schools the local authority have *complete control* over:—

- (1) Secular education.
- (2) Appointment and dismissal of teachers on educational grounds.
- (3) Right to inspect schools.

The only rights the managers have not given up are:—

- (1) Right to give religious instruction in accordance with the trust deed.
- (2) Appointment and dismissal of head teachers on religious grounds.

Appointment of assistant teachers and pupil teachers may be made (and are made) without reference to religious belief.

So we see this, that the Radical Nonconformist clamour for "control of the people" narrows down to a cry for the destruction of religious instruction in non-provided schools.

But what reason is there to suppose "that control of the people" is really represented by the abolition of distinctive religious instruction. "The people" are the whole body of the people—not merely the Radical Nonconformists. Members of the denominations who have built and for years subscribed to the maintenance of the voluntary schools—Church of England, Catholic, and Wesleyan—are also "of the people." They pay rates towards local education expenditure, and by doing so they have a right to say what policy shall be followed. The undenominational teaching of the provided (Board) schools satisfies the Radical Nonconformist, but it does not satisfy Churchmen, Catholics or Wesleyans. And as they are citizens, so they have a right to say what shall be taught to their children. They recognise that the parents should decide. For years they have paid their rates to support the Board Schools, although they did not approve of the absence of distinctive religious teaching in those schools, but they knew that certain parents did approve and they recognised toleration.

We see then that the claim for "control of the people" is purely a desire to force on the children religious teaching of which the parents disapprove.

THE "PRIESTS."—The next point is: What position do the "priests" hold with regard to the non-provided (Voluntary) schools. Mr. George White, as we have pointed out, defines "complete popular control" as the "control of the people as against the control of the 'priests.'" We are to assume from that that these non-provided schools are under the "control of the priest." Whereas the truth is that except as regards religious instruction and the appointment and dismissal of head teachers on religious grounds, the control is in the hands of the local authority (i.e., "the people"). The control of religious instruction and the appointment and dismissal of head teachers

* Case against Education Act, page 10. † *ib.* page 11.

‡ Free Church Year Book, 1905, page 167.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION—continued.

is in the hands of a body of managers usually six in number, who have also to carry out the orders of the local authority. Of these six managers, two are appointed by the local authority and four are foundation managers. Of these four managers only one can be a "priest." This dreadful bogey of "the control of the priest" reduces itself on examination to one solitary clergyman as a member of a body with very limited powers! So much for Radical imagination.

"RENTING OR PURCHASING."—The third question is this—what is to be the cost of fairly renting or purchasing the voluntary schools. We have reason to doubt whether it would be done fairly. The cost of such a policy as we shall show would be high and the Radical Nonconformists would have the ratepayers as a body in arms against them. So the Free Church Council save their face by adding:—

"Due regard being had to the existing rights of the public in such buildings."* This apologia for robbery is further explained by Mr. George White, M.P., who says:—

"A very large number of the 14,000 schools affected are not private property, but held in trust for educational purposes, and would be used for these purposes under public management."†

Apart from this excuse for sheer destruction let us see what the policy of renting or purchasing the voluntary schools would come to. The cost of purchasing the schools has been variously estimated at sums varying from £20,000,000 to £40,000,000. Probably £30,000,000 is nearer the mark; the cost of renting them would be £700,000 per year.

We see then that any fair scheme for taking over the voluntary schools would involve saddling the ratepayers with a debt of £30,000,000, or an annual charge of £700,000.

To such an extent are the Radical Nonconformists ready to burden the ratepayers in order to gratify their hatred of religious education.

ABOLITION OF TESTS.—The other heads of the Free Church Council's demands will not require so long an examination, as they are all more or less dependent upon the conclusions arrived at in the first demand. For instance, the second request is for—

(2) The abolition of sectarian tests for all teachers employed in such schools (i.e., Schools maintained by the State).

Of course if the first demand ("complete popular control") be obtained, this naturally follows. The argument against it is that adopted against the previous demand—that the Radical Nonconformists have no right to force their own peculiar views on the whole nation. Remember head teachers and pupil teachers in provided (Board) schools are appointed without any regard whatever to their religious convictions. So also may be teachers and pupil teachers in non-provided (Voluntary) schools. As a matter of fact the only teachers from whom any religious qualification is required are the head teachers in non-provided (Voluntary) schools. Now it is manifestly impossible so long as definite religious instruction forms part of our educational syllabus to permit head teachers to be of a different religious belief to that of their scholars. For example, how could a Baptist teach Catholic doctrines in a Catholic school; a Catholic in a Wesleyan; or an agnostic in a Church of England school?

TWO ERRORS CORRECTED.—In this connection it is also alleged by the opponents of the Act:—

- (1) That these head teachers are appointed "because of their special religious beliefs rather than educational fitness."‡
- (2) That the Act "shuts out the sons and daughters of Free Churchmen from the best educational posts on the sole ground of their religious convictions."§

Neither of these statements are true. To the first the answer is that a head teacher's educational qualifications have to meet with the approval of the local authority who have not to consider for a moment what his religious qualifications may be. To the second the answer is that the average accommodation in council schools is 510 scholars; in voluntary schools 230 scholars.

The larger the school the larger the salary is a truism which no one will dispute. It follows therefore that the larger salaries and the best educational posts are in the council schools. But in the council schools "religious convictions" play no part in the appointment of teachers. Therefore the statement (2) is not true.

* Free Church Year Book, 1905, page 167.

† Case against Education Act, page 11.

‡ Case against Education Act, page 13.

§ British Weekly Leaflets, No. 1.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION—*continued.*

ABOLISHING RELIGIOUS TEACHING.—(3) The omission of sectarian teaching from the public curriculum of State supported schools.

It is curious to note that this policy of repression is advocated by upholders of "liberty of conscience" and "freedom." We may well ask what peculiar right they have to dictate to parents what religion their children shall or shall not be taught. It is easy for Dr. Clifford and his Radical Nonconformist associates to talk of omitting definite religious instruction, but what we have to ask is what teaching are they prepared to put in its place. Here divisions in the party begin to be seen. There are apparently two schemes (we are of course speaking of religious instruction during school hours).

- (1) Undenominational Bible teaching.
- (2) Secular instruction purely and simply.

The first scheme—Undenominational Bible teaching—is to be much after that system adopted by the late London School Board. It is believed to have the support of the majority of Nonconformists. The Radical member for the Barkston Ash Division of Yorkshire, voiced this view in a phrase "The Bible in the schools and the priest outside."

The extremists, such as Dr. Clifford and the *British Weekly*,* will have none of it however.

Their scheme is one of—

- (2) Secular instruction, purely and simply.

The *British Weekly* says:—

"The only solution . . . is that secular education should be in charge of the State, and religious education of the churches."—*Sept. 28th, 1905.*

Dr. Clifford's statement is even plainer. He says:—

"The Labour Party has voted recently in overwhelming numbers for a policy which entirely excludes the churches as churches and the clergy and ministers as clergy and ministers from State education. The Free Churches are more and more convinced that only along this path can we find justice for all, efficiency for education, and peace for the churches and the nation. We are going forward to a purely civic method, and the sooner we reach the goal the better."—*Times, Sept. 29th, 1905.*

It is a strange thing that a minister of the Gospel should express a desire to see the teaching of God's word publicly banished from the schools. It may be that those who are of his way of thinking count upon the ability to teach the children religion at other times, after school hours or in Sunday school. But that is a delusion which they should be rid of as soon as possible.

There can be no doubt as to the attitude of the Conservative Party on this question—they will resist to the uttermost any of these attempts to destroy religious instruction and to dictate to Churchmen, Catholics and Wesleyans what instruction their children shall or shall not receive.

THE LAST DEMAND.—The last demand of the Free Churches is:—

- (4) The establishment of a system of secondary education, and of colleges for the training of teachers which shall be unsectarian and under popular control.

It is strange to find this a demand by the Free Church as it shows a remarkable ignorance on the part of the compilers. Can it be that they have allowed the religious teaching agitation to monopolise their minds to the exclusion of anything else? This demand has already been met by the Act. It provides—

- (1) That the local education authority must consider the educational needs of their area, and take steps to supply or aid the supply of higher education including the training of teachers.
- (2) That in all secondary schools and colleges for the training of teachers provided by the local education authority there shall be no distinct religious denominational teaching.

But apparently Dr. Clifford and his followers will not be satisfied until they have destroyed the religion in the Church of England and other non-provided training colleges, just as they want to wipe it out of the non-provided (Voluntary) schools.

These are the demands of the Radical Nonconformists. Their ultimate goal is the Disestablishment of the Church of England. By the destruction of religious education they see they will be striking a blow at the Church. That the Education Act is acknowledged by every educationist to be of immense value to the children's welfare is nothing to them.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION—*continued.*

WHAT THE ACT DOES FOR EDUCATION.—It may be useful to put briefly what the Act does towards providing the children with good education:—

- (1) It sets up one local body to control every kind of education—elementary, secondary and technical—there is no more overlapping; no quarrels between rival bodies as there were before.
- (2) It provides that the best teaching, the best books, and the best trained teachers shall be used in every school, and gives every child an equal chance.
- (3) It connects elementary education with technical and secondary, so that clever children can pass easily from one grade to another, by scholarships, if the parents are poor, to a University.
- (4) It makes every local body look after the training of its teachers, and by doing so takes care that the children are well taught.

This in a few words, is what the Education Act does for the children's education and their welfare in after-years.

OUR NEW AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN.

Our new Agreement with Japan was signed at London on 12th August, 1905.* Lord Lansdowne in his despatch to our Ambassador at St. Petersburg says that:—

“It would have been made public immediately, but for the fact that negotiations had at that time already commenced between Russia and Japan, and that the publication of such a document whilst those negotiations were still in progress would obviously have been improper and inopportune.”

The new Agreement is “in substitution” for that of 30th January, 1902. That Agreement, it will be remembered, was in the ordinary course of events to remain in force for five years. But it might be terminated by twelve months' notice on either side, and if either party were at war when the five years expired or the notice terminated, the treaty was to remain in force until peace was concluded.

THE OBJECTS OF THE AGREEMENT.—The three objects of the new Agreement are set out in the preamble. They are:—

- (a) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India.
- (b) The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.
- (c) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said region.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.—The Articles of the Agreement are as follows:—

Article I.—It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Japan, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests.

Article II.—If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers, either Contracting Party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this Agreement, the other Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

Article III.—Japan possessing paramount political, military, and economic interests in Corea, Great Britain recognises the right of Japan to take such measures of guidance, control, and protection in Corea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance those interests, provided always that such measures are not contrary to the principal of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations.

* Text of Agreement, Cd. 2735; Text with Lord Lansdowne's Despatch, Cd. 2600.

OUR NEW AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN—*continued*

Article IV.—Great Britain having a special interest in all that concerns the security of the Indian frontier, Japan recognises her right to take such measures in the proximity of that frontier as she may find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions.

Article V.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of this Agreement.

Article VI.—As regards the present war between Japan and Russia, Great Britain will continue to maintain strict neutrality unless some other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against Japan, in which case Great Britain will come to the assistance of Japan, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with Japan.

Article VII.—The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present Agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the Naval and Military authorities of the Contracting Parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interest.

Article VIII.—The present Agreement shall, subject to the provisions of Article VI., come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

TO MAINTAIN PEACE.—Lord Lansdowne, in his despatch, expresses the hope that the Russian Government will recognise that the new Agreement is :—

“ An international instrument to which no exception can be taken by any of the Powers interested in the affairs of the Far East.”

Further Lord Lansdowne says :—

“ His Majesty's Government believe that they may count upon the good will and support of all the Powers in endeavouring to maintain peace in Eastern Asia, and in seeking to uphold the integrity and independence of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in that country.”

“ On the other hand, the special interests of the Contracting Parties are of a kind upon which they are fully entitled to insist, and the announcement that those interests must be safeguarded is one which can create no surprise, and need give rise to no misgivings.”—Cd. 2,690.

IMPORTANT ARTICLES.—Lord Lansdowne calls especial attention to the wording of Article II., which lays down distinctly that it is only in the case of an unprovoked attack made on one of the Contracting Parties by another Power or Powers, and when that Party is defending its territorial rights and special interests from aggressive action, that the other Party is bound to come to its assistance.

Article III., dealing with the question of Corea, is also deserving of especial attention. It recognises in the clearest terms the paramount position which Japan at this moment occupies and must henceforth occupy in Corea, and her right to take any measures which she may find necessary for the protection of her political, military, and economic interests in that country. It is, however, expressly provided that such measures must not be contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of other nations. The new Treaty no doubt differs at this point conspicuously from that of 1902 (see below). It has, however, become evident that Corea, owing to its close proximity to the Japanese Empire and its inability to stand alone, must fall under the control and tutelage of Japan.

This point, it will be remembered, was readily conceded by Russia in the Treaty of Peace recently concluded with Japan. There is every reason to believe that similar views are held by other Powers with regard to the relations which should subsist between Japan and Corea.

OUR NEW AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN—*continued*.

THE OLD AGREEMENT.—It may be useful here to give a summary of the terms of the old Agreement. The preamble laid it down that the two countries were moved by a desire to maintain the *status quo*, and by their special interest in the independence of China and Corea, and in securing equal commercial opportunities for all nations.

It was accordingly agreed as follows :—

Article I.—The Contracting Parties recognise the independence of China and Corea and disclaim any aggressive tendencies. Having in view their special commercial interests in China, and also the political and commercial interests of Japan in Corea, they recognise it will be admissible for either of them to take measures to safeguard those interests if threatened by the aggressive action of another Power or disturbances in China or Corea, which may necessitate protection for the lives and properties of the subjects of either of the Contracting Parties.

Article II.—If Great Britain or Japan in defence of their interests should be at war with another Power, the other Contracting Party will remain neutral and use its efforts to prevent interference from other Powers.

Article III.—If, under the circumstances of Article II., other Powers join in hostilities, the other Contracting Party will assist its ally, and make “war in common and make peace in mutual agreement.”

Article IV.—The Contracting Parties agree not to enter into arrangements with other Powers without mutual consultation.

Article V.—When the interests of the Parties are in jeopardy the two Governments will communicate with one another frankly and fully.

Article VI.—The Agreement remains in force for five years from date of signature, but can be terminated before then by either party giving twelve months’ notice. If, however, either party is at war when the expiration of the original period or of the notice occurs, the treaty continues in force until peace is concluded.

THE TWO AGREEMENTS COMPARED.—In comparing the two Agreements, the following changes will be noticed :—

- (1) Recognition of Japanese paramountcy in Corea.
- (2) Extension of Agreement “to the regions of Eastern Asia and India.”
- (3) Mutual assistance in case of war in defence of interests mentioned in preamble in place of neutrality (if ally attacked by one Power) and assistance (if attacked by two or more Powers).
- (4) Terms of new Agreement, 10 years; old Agreement, 5 years.

AN INSTRUMENT OF PEACE.—In the concluding paragraph of his despatch, Lord Lansdowne says that the Government :—

“Venture to anticipate that the alliance thus concluded, designed as it is with objects which are purely peaceful and for the protection of rights and interests, the validity of which cannot be contested, will be regarded with approval” by the Russian and French Governments.

He continues :—

“They (the Government) are justified in believing that its conclusion may not have been without effect in facilitating the settlement by which the war has been so happily brought to an end, and they earnestly trust that it may, for many years to come, be instrumental in securing the peace of the world in those regions which come within its scope.—Cd. 2,690.

That will also be, it goes without saying, the earnest trust of everybody in this country.

LIST OF BOOKS.

SUGGESTED AS USEFUL FOR CONSERVATIVES.

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The Origin of Property in Land.—By F. de Coulanges. 1904. *Sonnenschein*. 2s. 6d.

The Agricultural Labourer.—By T. E. Kebbel. 1893. *Sonnenschein*. 2s. 6d.
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ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

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The Problem of the Immigrant.—By J. D. Whelpley. 1905. *Chapman*. 10s. 6d. net.

Alien Immigrants to England.—By W. Cunningham. 1898. *Sonnenschein*. 4s. 6d.

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London Education.—By S. Webb. 1904. *Longmans*. 2s. 6d.

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Official Year Book of the Church of England.—*S.P.C.K.* 3s.

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GLOSSARY OF POLITICAL TERMS.

Address, The.—In answer to the King's Speech, was formerly a series of resolutions passed by both Houses echoing the language of the Speech, but in recent years its form has been much modified, and it is usually now a simple expression of thanks to His Majesty. An amendment to the Address is one of the forms of expressing approval or disapprobation of the policy of the Government, and if carried is incorporated in the Address and presented to the King. The passage of a hostile amendment usually involves the resignation of the Government.

Addresses to the Crown proceeding from individuals are presented through the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Adjournment.—See *Prorogation*.

Adullamites.—See *Cave*.

Ad valorem Duty.—(Lat. *valor*, value). A duty charged at a certain rate per cent. on the value of goods, leases, &c. The system, as applicable to customs duties, &c., has been condemned by Mr. Gladstone and other Chancellors of the Exchequer.

Advowson.—The right of presentation to, or the patronage of, a benefice. "An advowson is of the nature of a temporal property, and a spiritual trust."—(*Wharton*.)

Affirmation (Parliamentary) is made by Quakers and others who have religious objections to taking the oath. (Generally) a solemn declaration without an oath.

Alabama Claims.—The damages (£3,196,875) awarded to the United States in 1873 as compensation for the injuries inflicted upon American commerce by the Confederate cruiser *Alabama*, which had been fitted out in England.

Alaska Tribunal.—The International Commission, 1903, on which Great Britain, Canada, and the United States were represented, for the settlement of the boundaries between Canada and the United States in the Alaska region. The President was Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England.

Alien.—A subject of a foreign state who has not obtained a certificate of naturalisation.

"All the Talents."—A nickname applied to the Grenville Administration, 1806-7.

Ambassador.—In ordinary parlance often signifies any diplomatic envoy. Strictly, however, it is only an envoy of the highest class who is called an Ambassador. See *Plenipotentiary*; *Chargé d'Affaires*.

Appropriation Act.—Carries into effect the resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, authorising the application of a sum out of the Consolidated Fund and *appropriating* to each separate service the several funds voted by the Committee of Supply. It is among the last of the Bills introduced during a Session of Parliament.

Appropriation in Aid.—An appropriation in aid of a Vote is the sum received (*e.g.* for fees, proceeds of sales, repayments, &c.) in connection with the service to which the vote is applicable, and taken in reduction of the gross amount that would otherwise have to be voted by Parliament.

Articles of War.—Ordinances for the government of Troops, Seamen and Camp Followers. Prior to 1689, the year in which the Mutiny Act was passed, they were issued for each Campaign. Those issued in 1878 were consolidated with the Mutiny Act, in the Army Discipline Act, 1879, now replaced by the Army Act, 1881.

Naval Articles of War are of a similar nature. They have been incorporated in the Naval Discipline Act.

Ashbourne Acts.—The Land Purchase (Ireland) Acts, 1885 and 1883, under which a sum of £10,000,000 was set apart to be advanced to tenants for the purchase of their holdings, being repayable in 49 years.

Ashburton Treaty, concluded in 1842 between Lord Ashburton, representing England, and President Tyler, of the United States, defining the boundaries of the United States and Canada, &c.

Assessed Taxes.—The term now applies only to the land tax and house duty.

Balance of Power.—A principle much discussed in the early years of the present century, and invoked to secure the independence and integrity of states, and control the ambition of sovereigns.

Balance of Trade.—The difference between the aggregate amounts of a nation's imports and exports; or, the difference between the amounts of a nation's imports from, and exports to, some other specified nation.

Ballot.—(*Fr. Ballotte*, a little ball). A method of secret voting, introduced into Parliamentary elections in England in 1872.

Baronet.—The first rank among gentry, and hereditary. Instituted by James I. in 1611.

Bath.—The Order of the Bath, consisting of three degrees—Knights Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, and Companions. Instituted in 1809, and revived in 1725.

Betterment.—The enhanced value which a property is assumed to gain by a public improvement in its neighbourhood.

Bills of Mortality.—The returns of births and deaths in London. Superseded since 1837 by the Registrar-General's returns.

Bi-Metallism.—The system in which two standard metals are used indiscriminately as legal tender up to any sum, the respective value of each being fixed by law.

Black Rod.—The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod is an officer attending the House of Lords, and is their messenger to summon the Commons.

Blockade.—The closing of enemy's ports to commerce. It is a principle of international law that a blockade to be binding on neutrals must be effective.

"Blocking" a Bill in Parliament consists in putting down a notice of opposition, which has the effect of preventing its consideration after midnight.

Blue Books.—The Reports and papers issued by Parliamentary authority, many of which are bound in blue.

Bonâ-fide Traveller.—See *Traveller*.

Bond.—When goods are chargeable with customs or excise duties, and are placed in an authorised warehouse, not to be taken out until the duties are paid, they are said to be in bond.

Borough.—A town which has a Charter of Incorporation, or which returns a member or members to Parliament.

Bounty.—Money paid by a Government to producers, exporters, or importers, to encourage a particular branch of trade. In England it usually took the form of an export bounty, *e.g.*, a bounty or premium of 3s. on every quarter of wheat exported. In France and elsewhere bounties have been given on the manufacture of sugar and the construction of ships.

Boycotting.—A form of social ostracism which took its name from the persecution of the late Captain Boycott by the Irish Land League in Mayo in 1880, and has been more or less resorted to in Ireland since. It was condemned by Pope Leo XIII., April 20th, 1888, as contrary to justice and charity. Mr. Gladstone described it as "exclusive dealing."

Brehon Laws.—The ancient laws of Ireland.

Bright Clauses, The.—The sections of the Irish Land Act of 1870 introduced at the instance of Mr. Bright with the object of facilitating the purchase of their holdings by the tenants. In practice, these sections had little or no success. (See Ashbourne Acts.)

Broad Arrow.—The mark used to distinguish Government property. Introduced in 1683.

Broadbottom Administration.—The coalition Government under Pelham, 1744.

Budget.—The general statement of the finance of the country, annually made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, usually as soon after April 1st as possible. It is derived from the French "*Bougette*," a small bag.

Bulwer-Clayton Treaty between England and the United States, 1850, by which the two Powers agreed not to construct a canal across the Isthmus of Panama without the consent of the other. In 1900 this consent was given to the United States on condition that the canal should be open to the world's commerce, and should always remain neutral.

Bureaucracy.—A state of society in which social status depends upon official position, as in Russia.

Burgesses.—A term originally applied to the representatives of boroughs in Parliament; now, by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, used to distinguish those entitled to the municipal franchise.

Cabal.—The term applied to the Cabinet of Charles II. in 1670, being formed from the initial letters of their names: Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale.

Cabinet.—See article on "*The Constitution*."

Call of the House.—Has fallen into desuetude, and has not been ordered since 1836, though a motion has been made for it. The object was to secure a full attendance when any important measure was under discussion, and the names of all members were called over.

Capitulations.—The instrument by which certain rights are granted to foreign subjects as in Turkey and Egypt.

Carpet-Bagger.—A term applied to a parliamentary candidate who has had no previous connection with the place he seeks to represent.

Caucus (American).—A combination of electors or voters for the purpose of introducing certain persons into places of trust and power. In England it has taken the form of a large committee of electors selected from the whole constituency for the purpose of choosing candidates for the representation of the constituency in the House of Commons and for all municipal honours. It is obviously a powerful means of stifling the voice of a dissentient minority of a party, and of securing the adoption of a particular ticket or programme.

Cave.—The term is usually applied to a combination of a small number of members to defeat a measure introduced by the party to which they belong. The appellation took its origin from the Scriptural parallel drawn by Mr. Bright, March 18th, 1868, when he compared the Liberal opponents of Lord Russell's Reform Bill to the men who gathered themselves to David in the cave of Adullam.—(I Sam. xxi.)

Chairman (of Ways and Means).—In every Session, on the first occasion of the House going into Committee, the leader of the House moves "that Mr. — take the chair," and thereupon he becomes the Chairman of Ways and Means and of the Committee of the whole House during that Session. He is a salaried officer, and has much control over unopposed Private Bill legislation.

Chairman (of Committees in the Lords) is a permanent paid official who takes the chair when the House is in Committee, and has also a general superintendence over Private Bill legislation.

Chandos Clause.—Section 20 of the Reform Act of 1832, by which occupiers at £50 rental were admitted as voters.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Is a diplomatic envoy of the third class, ranking below a plenipotentiary; he is only accredited to the foreign Government, and has no right of access to the foreign Sovereign.

Charter Party.—A covenant between merchants and masters of ships relating to the ship and cargo.

Chartists.—A body of agitators who carried on an active propaganda between 1838 and 1848.

Chauvinism.—The term (derived from Chauvin, a character in one of Scribe's comedies) is used to describe an exaggerated form of patriotism.

Chiltern Hundreds.—The acceptance of this office is a form by which a member of Parliament can resign his seat. It is only by obtaining office that he can do so, and the Crown is therefore always ready to confer on any member, except in cases of misconduct, the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, of East Hendred and Northstead, of Poyning, or the Escheatorship of Munster, which he holds till another member is appointed to it. A writ for a vacancy caused by acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds can only be issued while Parliament is sitting.

Church Rate.—The rate imposed by parishioners in vestry meeting for the purpose of maintaining the fabric and services of the parish church. It was abolished as a compulsory impost in 1838.

Civil List.—See "*The Civil List and Royal Grants*," p. 25.

Closure.—See *House of Commons—Procedure*, p. 125.

Combination Laws.—These statutes forbade the association of workmen in Trade Unions. Repealed in 1824.

Committees of the House of Commons

- (1) "*Of the whole House*" is formed when the Speaker leaves the Chair and the Chairman of Ways and Means takes it for the consideration of the details of Bills in the Committee stage, and for other purposes.
- (2) "*Of Supply*" is formed in the same way for any proceedings relating to the public income or expenditure. Estimates are submitted to it, and resolutions moved granting to the Crown the sums requisite.
- (3) "*Of Ways and Means*" is formed in the same way for any proceedings relating to the funds by which the expenditure of the country is sustained. All loans, duties, and imposts are submitted to it. All the propositions of Government are reduced to resolutions divided on by this Committee. Those agreed to are reported to the House, and incorporated in Bills.
- (4) "*Of Selection*" is a Committee nominated by the House of experienced members, whose duties are to nominate the members of Private Bill Committees, and in any other case where the House may so order. The present chairman is Mr. T. F. Halsey.
- (5) "*Private Bill*."—These Committees are nominated by the Committee of Selection, and usually consist of five members, sometimes

including an official referee, to consider all private Bills affecting railways or other similar questions. They sit in one of the upstairs rooms, usually from twelve to four, and are empowered to hear counsel and witnesses.

- (6) "**Select.**"—These are appointed by the House, either at the suggestion of the Government or of some private member, to consider any Public Bill or subject of interest which may be referred to them. Their number is uncertain, varying from five to even twenty-eight members. They can only take evidence when specially authorised to do so. They select their own chairman.
- (7) "**Hybrid.**"—These are appointed partly by the House itself and partly by the Committee of Selection, for the purpose of considering any private Bills, of special interest to the public at large, which may be referred to them.
- (8) "**Standing or Grand.**"—First adopted in modern times in 1833 by the appointment of Standing Committees on Trade and on Law. The experiment was repeated in 1834, when it was, however, not put into operation, but since 1838 the two Committees have again been constituted. They assimilate their proceedings to those of Committees of the whole House, as far as possible. They can deal only with Bills specially referred to them. In 1894 a Standing Committee for Scotch Bills was appointed.

Communism.—The system of things in common and the doctrines relating to it.

Compound Householder.—The term applied to those occupiers whose landlords "compound" with the parish authorities to pay the rates on their houses.

Comtists.—The disciples of Auguste Comte, the founder of the Positivist creed, d. 1857.

Concordat.—A formal agreement between the See of Rome and any foreign Government, by which the administration of the Roman Catholic Church within the territory of that Government is regulated—e.g., the Concordat of 1801 with France, and of 1855 with Austria.

Conference (1) *Parliamentary.*—A negotiation between the Lords and Commons in the event of a difference. The Lords name the time and place, and reasons for the course proposed are given, in writing, on both sides. But these reasons are now generally given by message from one House to the other without a conference; (2) *Diplomatic.*—A meeting of ambassadors or special envoys for the purpose of settling some international question.

Congé d'Élire.—The licence given by the Sovereign, as head of the Church, to a dean and chapter empowering them to elect a Bishop, when a See becomes vacant.

Congress.—A meeting of Sovereigns or Ministers for Foreign Affairs for the purpose of settling some international question.

Conscience Clause.—The provision of the Education Act, 1870, by which parents could withdraw their children from instruction in religious doctrines to which they were conscientiously opposed.

Conservatives.—The name by which the political party whose fundamental principle is the preservation of our national institutions has been known since 1830. (*Quarterly Rev.*, xliii., p. 276.)

Consolidated Fund is the general revenue of the country to which the gross produce of all taxes and revenues, and also certain miscellaneous receipts, are paid. The expenditure for certain of the Public Services, such as the National Debt, the Civil List, and the salaries of the judges, is charged once and for all on the Consolidated Fund.

Consols (short for "Consolidateds").—The name owes its origin to an Act of 1752, which consolidated various Government stocks into 3 per cent. annuities, at which rate they remained until 1838, when Consols at 2½ per cent. (after April 5th, 1903, 2½ per cent.) were created by the National Debt Conversion Act, introduced by Mr. Goschen.

Constitutional Party.—The alternative name assumed by Conservatives and seceded Whigs in the general election of 1868.

Consul.—A diplomatic agent abroad whose duty it is to aid and advise British subjects requiring assistance, to report on the trade of the district of which he resides, and generally to discharge the duties of a commercial agent for the home country.

Contraband.—A term used to denote articles which are forbidden to be imported into or exported from any country by the law of that country.

Contraband of War.—A term used to denote articles, such as munitions of war, which may not be supplied by a neutral to a belligerent Power.

Convention.—A meeting of representatives from two or more States for the purpose of settling some international question not sufficiently important for a Congress or a Conference.

Convocation.—The general assembly of representatives of the clergy of the Church of England convened by the Sovereign. Convocation is divided into two Houses for each Province (Northern and Southern), the Upper being composed of Bishops, and the Lower of Deans, Prebendaries, Archdeacons, and members elected by the benefited clergy.

Corn Laws, The.—A series of enactments regulating and imposing duties or granting bounties on the importation or exportation of corn. They were repealed by Sir Robert Peel in 1846.

Countervailing Duties.—Duties imposed on imported articles in order to equalise the charges imposed on them with the charges imposed on articles manufactured at home.

Count-Out.—If any member of the House of Commons calls the attention of the Chair to the fact that the quorum of forty members is not present, the debate is stopped, and after two minutes, the House is counted, when, if forty members are not in sight, the House stands adjourned. No count-out can take place on Wednesdays until after four o'clock.

County Councils.—The authorities established by the Local Government Act, 1838, to take over the administrative portion of County business formerly in the hands of magistrates in quarter sessions. In London the County Council superseded the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Courts-martial.—Courts for the trial of all persons subject to the military law or the Naval Discipline Act. Military Courts-martial, under Army Act, 1881, are of five kinds: General, District, Regimental, Field-general, and Summary. Naval Courts-martial consist of Admirals, Captain's and Commander's, who try offences against the Naval Discipline Act.

Cowper-Temple Clause.—A provision of the Education Act of 1870, by which it is enacted that "no religious catechism or religious summary which is distinctive of any particular denomination shall be taught" in any Board School.

Crown Lands.—The hereditary property of the Sovereign, surrendered by him to Parliament in exchange for a fixed Civil List.

Cumulative Vote.—The provision by which electors are allowed to give all their votes to one candidate, or distribute them at will. Applied to School Board Elections, 1870-1902.

Customs.—The duties levied upon goods of merchandise at the place of importation.

Death Duties.—The Estate, Legacy and Succession Duties.

Democrats.—The advocates for the government of the people by the people; a name adopted by the French Republicans, 1790, and by the pro-slavery party in the United States.

Direct Taxation.—A tax is said to be direct when it is assessed upon the persons on whom the burden of it falls. Thus the income-tax is direct, but a tax on tobacco, which, though paid in the first instance by the dealer, really falls on the consumer, is indirect.

Dispensing Power.—The power claimed by several English Sovereigns to set aside the laws. It was finally rejected by the Bill of Rights, 1689.

Domesday Book.—The book containing the General Survey of England, completed in 1086. The Modern Domesday Book or Return of Owners of Land, was issued in 1875 (Parl. Paper, 1907).

Drawback or Rebate.—Duty remitted or paid back by the Government on the exportation or re-exportation of the commodities on which the duty was charged.

Education Code.—The annual regulations issued by the Board of Education, in accordance with which the grants to elementary schools are determined.

Eight Hours Movement.—A proposal to enact a legal working day of eight hours; first adopted in England by the Trades Union Congress at Liverpool, September, 1890.

Elgin Commission.—The Royal Commission of Enquiry into the S. African War, held in 1903, under the Chairmanship of Lord Elgin.

Estimates.—The annual statements prepared by the heads of the Government Departments, of the sums to be voted by the House of Commons for the requirements of the year.

Exchange.—The *par of exchange* is the fixed value of the standard of value of one country in the standard of value of another country—e.g., £1=4dols. 86c. 64m., American. The exchange is said to be against a country, say England, when a bill on London can be purchased in New York below its par value.

Exchequer.—The national Treasury.

Exchequer Bills.—Negotiable interest-bearing bills payable to bearer, issued by the Treasury under the authority of Parliament for amounts varying from £100 to £1,000.

Extradition.—The surrender of fugitives from justice by one State to another in pursuance of a treaty.

Fagot Vote.—A vote procured by an illusory purchase of property with the object of acquiring a nominal qualification. Fagot votes were usually manufactured by the division of a hereditament into qualifying lots, which were distributed between several persons; they occurred chiefly in counties, and were virtually abolished by the Franchise Act of 1884.

Fair Trade.—The principle urged by the supporters of the doctrine is that although Free Trade ought to be universally adopted by nations, yet one nation ought not to subject its industries to a disadvantage by refusing in the face of hostile tariffs to tax foreign goods. In other words, if France, for example, refuses to admit our goods free of duty, we in fairness ought to levy a reciprocal duty on French goods.

Federation.—Where several States combine on equal terms to provide and obey a common central government for matters of general polity, e.g., foreign relations, while each State governs itself in local matters, the combination is called a federation—the Commonwealth of Australia, for example.

Fenians.—The common name of the "Irish Republican Brotherhood," instituted in 1858 by James Stephens, whose attempted insurrection in 1867 was easily suppressed.

Filibusters.—A name given to Freebooters who plundered the American coasts in the 17th century, and now applied to any illegitimate military enterprise.

Forbes Mackenzie Act.—The Act of 1853 which regulates public houses in Scotland.

Foreign Enlistment Act.—passed in 1819—forbids British subjects to enter the military service of a foreign state without special permission, or to make war without authority upon a friendly country.

Free Port.—A port where ships of all nations may load and unload free of duty, provided the goods are not carried into the adjoining country.

Free Trade.—Trade free from restrictions, and in particular unencumbered by customs duties designed to prohibit or restrict the importation of foreign goods.

French Treaty.—The treaty negotiated by Cobden with France in 1860.

Funded Debt.—That part of a national debt which stands in the form of permanent stock, as opposed to money owing on bills, paper currency or other temporary indebtedness, which is classed as Unfunded Debt.

Game Laws.—The principal Act is that of 1 and 2 William IV., c. 32, which greatly modified preceding laws and legalised the sale of game at certain seasons.

Geneva Convention.—The international code adopted in 1864, which lays down the regulations under which succour is provided for the sick and wounded in war.

Gerrymandering.—A manipulation of a section of voters from one constituency to another where they may be more wanted, in order to secure the dominant party a majority in both. A term borrowed from American politics.

Griffith's Valuation.—The valuation of Ireland, for purposes of taxation, carried out under the supervision of Sir R. Griffith between 1850 and 1855.

Habeas Corpus Act.—The Act 21 Charles II., c. 2, passed in 1679, by which a subject who is imprisoned may demand a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring him before a court which shall determine whether his imprisonment was just.

Hague Tribunal.—The permanent Committee of arbitration, established by the International Conference in 1899, held at the Hague, at the instance of the Czar of Russia.

"Hanging Gale."—The half-year's rent which, on many estates in Ireland, is not collected until six months after it is due.

Heckling.—A Scotch expression, to describe the process of questioning a candidate during an election.

High Commission.—An ecclesiastical court (abolished 1641), by which all spiritual jurisdiction was vested in the Crown.

High Treason.—An offence against the security of the Commonwealth, or the person of the Sovereign.

Hinterland.—The German word used to denote the undefined territories lying behind the European colonies, in Africa and elsewhere.

Holy Alliance.—The alliance entered into in 1815, between the sovereigns of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, by which they bound themselves to be governed by Christian principles in their policy, with the object of maintaining the peace of their States.

Home Rule.—The movement set on foot by the late Isaac Butt, M.P., in 1870, which had for its object the establishment of an Irish Parliament, dependent upon the Crown. The basis of the demand was afterwards enlarged by the party of Mr. Parnell, and was adopted by Mr. Gladstone and a large section of the Liberal party in 1886.

Horse Guards.—The name originally applied to the Household troops, and now used to denote the building in Whitehall where some of the departments of the army administration are located.

Hue and Cry.—A police circular, established in 1710, and now superseded by the *Police Gazette*.

Hundred, The.—An ancient division of a county, so called from having, as is supposed, originally contained one hundred families.

Hustings.—The place from which candidates for Parliament addressed the electors at the nomination prior to the Ballot Act of 1872.

Hypothec.—The Scotch law of distress for rent, by which the landlord was entitled to the first claim on the tenant's property.

Illiterate Vote.—The provision of the Ballot Act, 1872, which enables a person who cannot read or write to require the presiding officer to mark his ballot paper for him.

Impeachment.—A proceeding by which a minister, charged with crimes against the State, may be brought to trial.

Imperial Federation.—The movement having for its object the consolidation of the United Kingdom and the Colonies for the purposes of trade, and for the defence of material interests and common rights. The Imperial Federation League was dissolved in 1893, but has been succeeded by the British Empire League, with more definite objects.

Indemnity Bill.—A measure by which Parliament may relieve a ministry from the consequences of a breach of the law committed in extreme and urgent cases without Parliamentary sanction.

Indirect Taxation.—See *Direct Taxation*.

Inland Revenue includes the proceeds of the Excise, Death Duties, Stamp Duties, Property and Income Tax, Land Tax, and House Duty.

Interpellation.—A formal question or challenge to a minister by a member of Parliament; the term is chiefly used in France.

Kenyon-Slaney Clause.—The section of the Education Act, 1902, giving control of religious education to managers, in schools not provided by the local authority; moved by Col. Kenyon-Slaney, Oct. 31, 1902.

Kilmainham Treaty.—The alleged understanding between Mr. Gladstone's Government and Mr. Parnell in 1882, by which the latter would have been released from Kilmainham prison, giving an undertaking to assist in suppressing outrages and forwarding Liberal measures.

Laissez-faire.—The doctrine of non-interference by the Government in the affairs of society. Its advocates insist on leaving as much as possible to private enterprise.

Lichfield House Compact.—Said to have been entered into between the Whig Government of 1835 and Daniel O'Connell, at Lichfield House, 13, St. James' Square.

Limitations, Statutes of.—The Acts which limit the time within which redress may be sought for injuries sustained.

Local Option or Local Veto.—The terms applied to projects of temperance legislation, by which a certain majority of the inhabitants of a district would be empowered to prohibit the issue of publicans' licences.

Lodger Franchise.—Established by the Disraeli Reform Act of 1867.

"McKinley Act."—An Act of the United States Legislature passed in 1890, under which the import duties on foreign goods imported into the United States were enormously raised.

Magna Charta.—See *The Constitution*, page 20.

"Manchester Martyrs."—The term applied by Irish Nationalists to Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, who were hanged for having murdered Police-Sergeant Brett at Manchester in 1860, while attempting to effect a rescue of the Fenian prisoners under his charge.

Mandamus.—A process by which the Courts may enforce the performance of a public duty.

Marque, Letters of.—Licences formerly granted by Government in time of war, authorising private individuals to fit out ships of war for the purpose of harassing and plundering the enemy. Abolished by treaty, 1856.

Match Tax.—A tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per box upon lucifer matches, proposed by the late Mr. Lowe (Lord Sherbrooke) when Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1871, but afterwards abandoned in consequence of the hostility it provoked.

Minority Vote.—A provision of the Reform Act of 1867, by which, in order to secure the representation of the minority in certain constituencies, some 20 in number, each returning three members, it was enacted that no elector should vote for more than two members. The provision was rendered obsolete by the Redistribution Act, 1885.

Monroe Doctrine.—The opinion held by President Monroe of the United States, 1817-24, against permitting European powers to interfere in questions of liberty in North or South America.

Moonlighting.—The name given to night outrages in Ireland with the object of preventing the payment of rent, or punishing an unpopular tenant.

Mortmain.—The state of possession, as regards real property, which prevents its alienation.

Mutiny Act.—The popular name of the Army (Annual) Act, which regulates the discipline and payment of the British army.

Navigation Laws.—Certain enactments designed to secure a commercial monopoly to this country. One, for example, provided that no goods should be exported from this country except in British vessels. They were repealed in 1849.

"No Rent" Manifesto.—The proclamation issued by Mr. Parnell and others, from Kilmainham Gaol in 1881, ordering the Irish tenant farmers to pay no rent until the "suspects" were released.

Oath.—The oath taken by members of Parliament is as follows:—"I, ——— do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King Edward VII., his heirs and successors, according to law. So help me, God."

Oligarchy.—A form of Government which places the supreme power in a small number.

"One Man, One Vote."—The article first adopted by Mr. Gladstone at Nottingham, October, 1887, as an item of the Gladstonian Liberal programme. It involves the abolition of the existing property franchise, which dates from 8 Henry VI., and of every qualification which does not depend upon mere residence.

Orders of the Day.—See *House of Commons—Procedure*, p. 125.

Over-Regulation Price.—A bonus formerly paid by officers in the army (under the Purchase System, q.v.) to facilitate the retirement of their superiors in rank, and thereby accelerate promotion.

"Passive Resistance."—The movement among Nonconformists in 1903, to resist payment of rates, so far as they might consider them to be applicable to education purposes, including therein the maintenance of denominational schools.

Peelit- s.—The name given to those Whig and Tory Members who adhered to Sir R. Peel after his defeat in 1846.

Penal Laws.—Statutes of great severity against criminals; they were considerably mitigated by Sir R. Peel in 1826-8, and subsequently.

Permissive Bill.—The name formerly given to a project of law which proposed to give power to a certain majority of the parishioners in any parish to veto the grant of publicans' licences.

"Plan of Campaign."—A system initiated by Mr. J. Dillon, M.P., and published in *United Ireland*, October, 1886, by which the tenants on an estate determined the amount of rent they would pay, and handed the same to secretly appointed trustees, to be used in fighting the landlord if he declined to accept the terms proposed. The practice was emphatically condemned by the Pope in a letter of April 20th, 1888, addressed to the Irish Bishops.

Plenipotentiary.—A diplomatic envoy of the second class. He does not represent his Sovereign as an ambassador does, nor does he, like an ambassador, have a personal right of access to the foreign Sovereign at all times, but only on special occasions.

Political Economy.—The science which has for its object the amelioration of the condition of mankind and the furtherance of civilisation, wealth, and happiness.

Poyning's Act.—The Act of 1494 (10 Henry VII.), by which the measures introduced into the Irish Parliament were subjected to the control of the Privy Council. It was in effect repealed in 1782.

Preferential Tariffs.—The movement instituted in 1903 by Mr. J. Chamberlain, having for its object the grant of preferential duties on British Colonial imports, as against those from foreign countries.

Prerogative, The Royal.—See *The Crown*, p. 24.

Previous Question.—A mode of avoiding for a time a decision on a question of principle by withholding it from the vote.

Prime Minister, or Premier.—Is usually, but not necessarily, First Lord of the Treasury. He is the head of the Ministry, and may be in either House of Parliament.

Primogeniture, Law of.—It gives the eldest born superiority of rights over those of younger brothers in cases of intestacy.

Privateer.—A ship belonging to private individuals sailing under Letters of Marque.

Privy Council.—This is the successor of the ancient *Curia Regia*; the Sovereign acts in Council in the discharge of certain statutory business through this body, and summons any members thereof he pleases; three form a quorum. The higher officers of State and of the Sovereign's Household are invariably members of it.

Prorogation.—The effect of proroguing Parliament is to bring an end to all pending proceedings (except an impeachment), and to suspend all business until Parliament may be summoned again. An adjournment is simply a suspension of business. A prorogation can only be at the will of the Sovereign; either House may adjourn at any time at its own pleasure.

Protection.—The protection of domestic industry by the imposition of duties on imported goods.

Protectionists.—(1) The party which opposed the repeal of the Corn Laws, deriving this name from the Society for the Protection of Agriculture. (2) The opponents of free trade generally.

Protest.—Any one or more peers have the right of entering on the journals of the House of Lords the fact of their dissent from a measure which has received the sanction of the majority, with their reasons for dissenting. This is called their protest.

Protocol.—A rough draft of the proceedings at a congress, conference or convention, to be afterwards embodied in a formal treaty, and formally ratified by the attending Powers.

Purchase System.—The practice of purchasing commissions in the army, which obtained up to 1871, when it was abolished by Royal Warrant, legislation for the purpose having been rejected in Parliament.

Quarantine.—The period of detention imposed upon ships and passengers arriving from places infected with disease.

Queen Anne's Bounty.—A fund established in 1708 for the purpose of increasing the incomes of the poorer clergy.

Quorum.—In the House of Lords three form a quorum; in the House of Commons forty.

Rack Rent.—In practice the rack rent is the maximum which can be obtained under free competition.

Rebate.—See *Drawback*.

Reciprocity.—In relation to commercial questions, implies equality of treatment between one country and another in matters of trade.

Retaliation.—In relation to tariffs, refers to the policy adumbrated by Mr. A. Balfour in 1908, by which power would be given to the Government to impose retaliatory duties on imports from countries which penalise the entry of British exports.

Ribbonism.—The principles of a secret society in Ireland, the object of which was to intimidate the landlords and revenge alleged injuries.

Right, Petition and Declaration of.—See *The Crown*, page 24.

Round Table Conference.—The meeting of Liberal leaders, viz., Mr. Chamberlain, Sir W. Harcourt, Lord Herschell, Mr. John Morley, and Sir G. Trevelyan, held at Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion in 1887 to devise, if possible, a means of re-uniting the Liberal party on the Irish question. The conference proved abortive.

Royal Assent.—The act by which the Crown, either in person or by a commission, gives its assent to Bills passed by both Houses. The Royal decision is announced in Norman French by the Clerk of the Parliaments. To a money Bill he says, "Le Roi remercie ses bons sujets, accepte leur b n volence, et ainsi le veut." To an ordinary Public Bill he says, "Le Roi le veut." To a private Bill he says, "Soit fait comme il est d sir ." If the Royal Assent is refused, he says, "Le Roi s'avisera." This power, however, has not been exercised since 1707. The moment the assent is given, the Bill becomes an Act.

Royalties.—Payments which the lessee or manufacturer makes to the owner of a patent, copyright, mine, &c., for the right of applying the invention or getting minerals.

Schomburgk Line.—The line of demarcation between the territories of British Guiana and Venezuela, originally traced by Sir R. Schomburgk for the British Government.

Septennial Act.—Passed in 1716, by which Parliament is dissolved *ipso facto* on the seventh anniversary of the date upon which it met.

Session.—In Parliamentary language means the period during which Parliament sits after it has been summoned by proclamation until it has been prorogued. An adjournment, therefore, does not end a Session.

Sessional Orders.—Regulations which expire at the end of the Session in which they are made, although they are renewable.

Settlement, Act of.—See *The Constitution*, page 21.

Sinking Fund.—A fund formed by putting aside a certain sum every year to accumulate at compound interest, with the object of ultimately extinguishing the whole or some part of the National Debt.

Sliding Scale.—The term, as applied to the Corn Laws, signified the import duties imposed by the Acts of 1828 and 1842, which varied according to the average price of wheat in England.

Socialism.—Roughly, as the collective name for a group of doctrines which aim at a comparative equality in the distribution of property as opposed to the existing system.

Speaker (The).—In the House of Lords he is generally, but not necessarily, the Lord Chancellor or Keeper of the Great Seal. He is the organ and mouthpiece of the House, but has not the right of preserving order or of giving a casting vote.

Speaker (The).—In the House of Commons he presides over the meetings of that assembly, except when in Committee. He represents the House in the Royal Presence, and on other public occasions. He does not speak in debate, except sometimes in Committee.

Standing Orders.—The permanent regulations for the conduct of business in either House of Parliament.

Sugar Bounties.—Bounties on the export of sugar, granted by certain foreign countries. The Convention of 1902, held at Brussels, established a permanent commission to report on such bounties, with a view to penalising the country which adopted them. An Act was passed in 1903 to enable the Government to apply the principles of the Convention.

Surtax.—A tax on something already taxed; an additional tax on specified articles.

Supply.—See *Committees*.

Tallies.—Sticks of wood with notches on them indicating the sum due to the Exchequer. When cut in two, one part was retained by the

Chamberlain of the Exchequer and the other by the party paying in the money. They were abolished in 1782.

Tariff.—A list or table of duties payable on goods imported into or exported from a country.

Tellers.—The members who are appointed to ensure the accuracy of divisions in Parliament. Two are appointed on either side.

Terminable Annuities.—Another name for the Sinking Fund, by means of which a considerable portion of debt is paid off every year, thereby extinguishing the capitalised sum after a certain time.

Test Act.—An Act that obliged all Government officers to receive the Sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England. It was abolished in 1673. The Test and Corporation Acts were abolished in 1828.

Three-Corner Constituency.—See *Minority Vote*.

Three P's.—An expression which came into use during the debates on the Irish Land Act in 1881, signifying the demands of the Irish tenants for Fixity of Tenure, Fair Rents, and Free Sale.

Three R's.—A loose expression employed in the Education debates in and since 1870, and signifying Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.

Town Council.—The authority established by the Municipal Corporations Act, which controls the affairs of towns having a charter of incorporation.

Traveller, The Bonâ-fide.—A person defined by the Licensing Acts as one whose lodging during the preceding night is at least 3 miles from the place where he demands to be served with liquor.

Unearned Increment.—A controversial term intended to express the increase in the value of land owing to circumstances external to the land—e.g., the growth of an adjacent town.

Voluntary Schools.—In common parlance are those which receive grants under the Education Acts, but which are managed and otherwise supported by voluntary agency.

Ways and Means.—See *Committees*.

Wyndham Act.—The Irish Land Act of 1903, introduced by Mr. G. Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, providing for the purchase of land by means of State aid.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1904-1905.

(Compiled from the "Finance Accounts," 1904-1905, and Parliamentary Papers, Nos. 124, and Cd. 2,516 of Session 1905).

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
<i>Income from Taxes, viz. —</i>		<i>Interest and Management of the National Debt—</i>	
Customs	£ 35,730,000	Funded Debt—Permanent	£ 15,938,911
Excise	(c) 80,750,000	Terminable Annuities	£4,518,788
Death Duties (Estate, Legacy, Succession, &c., Duties)	(d) 12,350,000	Less moiety of charge for Red Sea and India Telegraph Annuity received from Indian Government	18,027
Stamps, exclusive of Fee and Patent Stamp	7,700,000	Unfunded Debt	6,600,711
Land Tax	750,000	Management	2,118,447
House Duty	2,000,000	New Sinking Fund	1,188,295
Income Tax	81,250,000		2,237,679
Total from Taxes	120,580,000		
		* Total for National Debt	£26,981,973
Post Office	£ 16,100,000	Less estimated sum required for Charge of Debt created for purchase of Telegraphs—see below	278,000
			26,703,973
Deduct—Expenses of Department	£ 10,198,000	<i>Sundry charges connected with Capital Liabilities not considered as part of the Debt (See also items marked † below) :—</i>	
Cost of Packet Service	735,000	Annuity under Russian-Dutch Loan Act, 1891	48,558
		" " under Public Offices Sites Act, 1882	16,244
	10,933,000	" " to redeem Perpetual Pensions	777
Total from Post Office	5,167,000	<i>Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund (except the Indian Army Pension Annuity, included under charges for the Forces below) :—</i>	
Crown Lands—net receipts from	470,000	Civil List	£ 470,000
		Annuitants and Pensions	248,846
		Salaries and Allowances	79,190
		Courts of Justice, Salaries, &c.	514,001
		Payments to Local Taxation Accounts	1,154,867
		Miscellaneous Services	21,020
Suez Canal Shares.—Interest and Dividend thereon	990,199	Total	2,489,923
		<i>Supply Services (except in the case marked †, which is a charge on the Consolidated Fund) :—</i>	
Miscellaneous, including Fee and Patent Stamp—		Forces—Army, including Ordnance Factories.	£ 29,225,000
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue	29,465	† Annuity under Indian Army Pension	†215,000
Bank of England—Profits of Issues, &c.	186,065	Deficiency Act	29,440,000
Receipts of the Royal Mint, less amount appropriated in aid of the Vote for the Department	43,735	Navy	36,830,000

Fee and Patent Stamps	£	£	£
Receipts by Civil Departments	48,180	983,000	2,497,090
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	141,733		2,561,178
	189,863		3,760,135
Deduct sundry items of Receipt	(£) 79,000		15,574,513
Total	110,863		2,075,148
			682,671
			829,267
			27,450,000
otal Miscellaneous Receipts	1,853,178		(£) 79,000
			27,371,000
			908,000
			2,185,000
			3,093,000
			4,660,000
			278,000
			4,933,000
			3,830,000
			1,108,000
			*£127,096,470
			1,413,907
			£128,510,377
			£
			127,096,470
			26,981,973
			7,425,488
			19,556,485
			118,670,982

NOTE.—In the above statement an attempt has been made to place the financial affairs of the Country before the public in as clear and intelligible a manner as possible, and to make those classes of receipts and expenditure which are the final totals of income and expenditure to their proper limits. In putting forward this statement it is proper to make the following observations as to the particulars of which it consists.

(a) It should be stated, in the first place, that the items in the above accounts represent the actual receipts and expenditure during the year 1904-1905. (b) The table does not include receipts on account of Advances for Public Works, nor payments on account of the National Debt and Local Loans Act, 1897, having been transferred to the "Local Loans Fund" under the provisions of the National Debt and Local Loans Act, 1897. (c) The receipts under the head of Excise are exclusive of the additional Beer and Spirit Duties, and also of the Licence Duties, transferred to Local Taxation Account, amounting to £5,336,592. (d) The receipts under the head of Death Duties are exclusive of the proportion of the old Probate Duty and New Estate Duty receipts paid to Local Taxation Account, amounting together to £4,247,556. (e) In virtue of Treasury Minutes issued under the "Public Accounts and Charges Act," 1891, the Miscellaneous Receipts of the Revenue Departments, and the bulk of the Extra Receipts, are included in the above statement. (f) The amounts marked (£) in the above statement are, it is believed, a tolerably fair approximation to the further sums received by Civil Departments, &c., which may fairly be taken in reduction of expenditure in an account of this nature.

Gross Estimated and Actual Revenue and Expenditure of the United Kingdom in each of the financial years since 1864-5 ; with the proportion of the actual Revenue and Expenditure per Head of the Population, and the Surplus or Deficiency of Income.

2. *(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")*

Year ended 31st March	GROSS REVENUE.			GROSS EXPENDITURE.			Surplus (+) or Deficiency (-) of Income. *
	Estimated in the Budgets.	Receipts at the Exchequer.	Proportion of Receipts per Head of Population.	Estimated in the Budgets and Supplemental Votes.	Payments out of the Exchequer.	Proportion of Payments per Head of Population.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
	£	£	£ s. d.	£	£	£ s. d.	£
1865	67,128,000	70,313,437	2 7 0	67,249,900	66,462,207	2 5 0	+ 3,851,230
1866	66,392,000	67,812,292	2 5 1	67,249,000	66,914,357	2 4 2	+ 1,897,935
1867	67,013,000	69,434,568	2 5 8	67,031,000	66,780,396	2 4 0	+ 2,654,172
1868	66,970,000	69,000,218	2 5 6	67,187,000	71,236,242	2 6 6	- 1,036,024
1869	73,150,060	72,591,991	2 6 8	67,858,000	74,972,816	2 8 6	- 2,389,825
1870	73,516,000	75,434,252	2 8 4	68,498,000	68,864,752	2 4 0	+ 6,569,500
1871	67,634,000	69,945,230	2 4 5	69,486,000	69,548,539	2 4 8	+ 390,681
1872	72,815,000	74,708,314	2 7 3	72,433,000	71,490,020	2 5 0	+ 3,218,594
1873	71,846,000	76,006,770	2 8 2	71,668,000	70,714,448	2 4 5	+ 5,894,322
1874	73,702,000	77,835,657	2 8 2	75,511,815	76,466,510	2 7 7	+ 869,147
1875	74,425,000	74,921,873	2 6 3	74,827,000	74,328,040	2 5 10	+ 593,833
1876	75,025,000	77,131,693	2 7 1	76,741,000	76,621,773	2 6 10	+ 509,920
1877	78,412,000	78,565,036	2 7 6	78,901,000	78,125,227	2 7 2	+ 439,809
1878	79,146,000	79,763,398	2 7 8	835,669,600	82,403,495	2 9 8	- 2,646,197
1879	83,230,000	83,115,972	2 9 2	86,241,110	85,407,789	2 10 6	- 2,391,817
1880	83,055,000	81,265,055	2 7 7	85,999,871	84,165,754	2 9 8	- 2,840,699
1881	82,096,000	84,041,283	2 7 2	83,640,025	83,107,924	2 6 8	+ 933,304
1882	85,100,000	85,822,182	2 8 0	86,190,653	85,472,556	2 7 9	+ 849,726
1883a	85,902,000	87,386,505	2 9 7	88,247,868	87,288,327	2 9 6	+ 958,178
1884a	85,319,000	86,160,184	2 8 6	86,589,356	85,954,564	2 8 5	+ 206,020
1885a	86,733,000	87,988,110	2 9 2	89,898,222	89,037,833	2 9 9	+ 1,049,773
1886a	90,790,000	89,581,801	2 9 8	94,190,083	92,223,844	2 11 1	- 2,642,543
1887a	89,860,000	90,772,758	2 9 11	90,369,282	89,996,752	2 9 6	+ 776,006
1888a	88,135,000	89,802,254	2 9 0	88,086,259	87,423,645	2 7 8	+ 2,378,609
1889a	86,827,000	88,472,812	2 7 11	87,024,061	87,683,330	2 7 6	+ 788,882
1890a	86,150,000	88,304,816	2 8 0	86,723,168	86,083,314	2 6 3	+ 3,221,002
1891a	87,610,000	88,489,112	2 7 8	88,511,943	87,732,355	2 6 9	+ 1,750,257
1892a	90,430,000	90,994,786	2 8 0	90,924,036	89,927,773	2 7 6	+ 1,067,013
1893a	90,453,000	90,395,877	2 7 3	91,069,560	90,375,365	2 7 3	+ 20,012
1894a	91,640,000	91,133,410	2 7 2	92,056,068	91,302,846	2 7 3	+ 169,436
1895a	94,175,000	94,683,762	2 8 6	94,537,685	93,913,421	2 8 1	+ 766,341
1896a	96,162,000	101,973,829	2 11 10	98,498,496	97,764,357	2 9 8	+ 4,306,472
1897a	100,480,000	103,249,885	2 12 4	102,324,921	101,476,699	2 11 1	+ 2,478,216
1898a	103,044,000	106,614,004	2 13 2	104,892,900	102,935,994	2 11 4	+ 3,678,010
1899a	107,110,000	108,836,193	2 13 6	108,815,036	108,150,236	2 13 5	+ 185,967
1900a	111,157,000	119,839,905	2 18 7	114,871,823	133,732,407	3 5 5	-13,882,502
1901a	127,520,000	130,884,684	3 3 2	1184,599,627	183,592,264	4 9 0	-53,207,530
1902a	142,455,000	142,997,999	3 8 8	1196,343,259	195,522,215	4 13 11	-52,524,216
1903a	152,185,000	151,551,998	3 12 1	1185,429,828	184,433,708	4 7 9	-32,952,010
1904a	144,270,000	141,545,579	3 6 8	148,442,446	146,961,136	3 9 2	+ 5,415,567
1905a	143,390,000	143,370,404	3 6 10	143,080,994	141,956,497	3 6 2	+ 1,413,907

* Excluding Expenditure out of Loans raised for Fortifications and Military Barracks and for the purposes of the Imperial and Naval Defence Acts, &c.

(a) NOTE.—The amounts stated above for the years for 1892-3 to 1902-3 are not properly comparable with those given for previous years, the Army and Navy Extra Receipts and the Indian Contributions for Military Charges, formerly paid into the Exchequer, being now taken in aid of Expenditure. If these sums, and the payments made from them, had been included, the amounts in cols. 1, 2, 4, and 5, for the years referred to, would each have been considerably larger than stated, and the proportions per head of the population would, of course, have been somewhat increased.

(c) Including £764,829 for War in New Zealand.

(d) Including additional Income Tax, £840,000, imposed in December, 1867.

(e) Including Supplemental Votes for Abyssinian Expedition and other Services, £2,362,000 in 1867-8, and £4,506,000 in 1868-9.

(f) Including £800,000 repaid to Revenue out of Telegraph Loan.

(g) Including £3,200,000 for Alabama Claims.

(h) Including £200,000 for Localisation of Military Forces, and £76,565 for charges connected with the purchase of the Suez Canal Shares, not covered by money raised.

(i) Including Extraordinary Expenditure on account of Russo-Turkish War.

(j) Including Extraordinary Expenditure on account of War in South Africa.

(m) Exclusive of the proportion of the Death Duties, and of the proceeds of certain Licence duties, and since 1890-91 of the portion of the Beer and Spirit duties, assigned to the relief of Local Taxation.

(n) This includes £2,009,958 on account of the Debt Conversion operations, which, though not provided for in the Budget Estimates, was met out of Revenue. But for this special expenditure the surplus in the last column would have been £2,798,940.

Revenue.—Gross Amount received from each of the Principal Branches of Revenue in each of the undermentioned years

3. (In thousands of pounds—000's omitted.)

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, &c.")

BRANCHES OF REVENUE.	YEARS ENDED 31st MARCH.							
	1880.	1885.	1890.	1895.	1899.	1901.	1904.	1905.
	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.
Customs	19,826	20,321	20,424	20,115	20,850	26,262	33,850	35,780
Inland Revenue—								
Excise, Licenses, &c.	25,800	26,600	24,160	22,050	22,200	23,100	21,550	20,750
Death Duties				18,719	11,466	12,980	13,000	12,350
Stamps, exclusive of Fee and Patent Stamps	10,424	11,925	11,080	5,721	7,630	7,625	7,500	7,700
Land Tax and House Duty	2,679	2,850	2,900	2,450	2,370	2,475	2,850	2,750
Property and Income Tax	9,230	12,000	12,770	15,600	18,000	26,920	30,800	31,250
Total Inland Revenue ..	47,624	58,475	52,990	58,540	68,600	83,300	85,500	84,800
Post Office	6,550	7,905	9,450	10,760	12,710	13,800	15,450	16,100
Telegraph Service	1,420	1,760	2,320	2,580	3,150	3,450	3,700	3,830
Crown Lands (Net Receipts) ..	890	860	480	410	430	500	460	470
Interest on Advances, Suez Canal Share Receipts, &c.	1,255	1,027	279	413	689	821	986	990
Miscellaneous—								
Fee and Patent Stamps	876	727	778	824	902	953	974	988
Extra Receipts by Civil Departments, Fees, &c.	2,103	2,393	2,623	1,042	1,005	1,299	675	467
Total Miscellaneous	2,979	3,120	3,411	1,866	1,907	2,252	1,649	1,450
Total Income	79,344	87,968	89,304	94,684	108,336	130,335	141,545	143,370

NOTE.—This table shows the amounts of the receipts into the Exchequer; see Table No. 5 for details of the Revenue produced within the years 1903-4 and 1904-5.

† Excluding the proportion of receipts from the Death Duties due to Local Taxation Accounts.

* Exclusive of the proceeds of certain license duties, and, since 1892-93, of a portion of the Beer and Spirit duties, assigned to the relief of Local Taxation.

Public Expenditure of the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned years, distinguishing the Principal Branches.

4. (In thousands of pounds—000's omitted.)

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.	YEARS ENDED 31st MARCH.							
	1880.	1885.	1890.	1895.	1899.	1901.	1904.	1905.
	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.
On account of National Debt:								
Interest on Funded Debt	21,296	18,976	16,886	16,221	16,010	15,406	15,390	15,929
Interest, &c., of Terminable Annuities	5,718	9,063	6,556	6,422	7,282	2,757	6,596	6,539
Interest on Unfunded Debt ..	127	101	716	462	189	415	2,423	2,116
Management	208	215	192	177	175	174	185	188
New Sinking Fund	651	508	700	1,718	1,394	—	1,464	2,236
Interest, &c., on Loans not part of Permanent Charge of Debt ..	763	665	1227	—	—	11,338	?	?
Total for National Debt ..	28,768	29,548	25,227	25,000	25,000	19,835	27,000	27,000
Conversion Charges met out of Revenue	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—
Civil Charges of all kinds	16,923	19,041	17,074	20,407	23,854	26,007	29,436	30,000
Forces—								
† Army	15,025	18,600	17,861	17,900	20,000	91,710	36,077	29,225
† Navy	10,231	11,427	13,842	17,545	24,068	29,530	35,476	36,580
War Votes and Grants	3,245	550	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indian Army Pension Decadency Annuity	—	—	150	150	215	215	215	215
Naval Defence Fund	—	—	1,429	—	—	—	—	—
Total for the Forces	28,501	30,577	32,782	35,595	44,233	121,445	72,368	66,270
Charges for collection of Revenue, (i.e., cost of Revenue Depts.) ..	7,998	9,871	10,958	12,016	15,013	16,305	18,157	18,686
Total Expenditure	82,185	89,087	86,083	93,913	108,150	133,592	146,961	141,956

* In addition to the above totals, the following amounts were expended out of special Loans, viz., in 1879-80, £250,000; in 1889-90, £287,000; in 1894-95, £310,000; in 1898-99, £3,103,000; in 1900-01, £4,915,000; in 1902-04, £7,306,000; and in 1904-05, £3,069,100, of which £3,453,000 was for Naval Works, £3,500,000 for Military Works, £700,000 under Telegraph Acts, 1892 to 1904, £149,500 under Public Buildings Expenses Act, 1903, £191,600 under Uganda Railway Acts, £11,000 under Land Registry (New Buildings) Act, 1900, £35,000 under Public Offices Site (Dublin) Act, 1903, and £29,000 under Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904.

† Includes the principal and interest of the Suez Bonds and the interest on Cape Railway Bonds. The payments on account of Local Loans are now met out of the "Local Loans Fund."

† Including Ordnance Factories. † Including Transport Service.

† Interest, etc., on Debt created under the War Loan Acts.

§ Included in Permanent Charge of Debt from 1903-4 under the Financial Act 1903 (3 Edw. VII, c. 8).

Amount of the various **Branches of the Public Revenue** produced within each of the years ended 31st March, 1904 and 1905.

5.

(Compiled from the "Finance Accounts" for the respective years.)

BRANCHES OF REVENUE.	AMOUNT.		REMARKS.
	1903-4.	1904-5.	
CUSTOMS—EXPORT :	£	£	
Coal, &c.	2,051,663	2,062,774	
IMPORT :			
Beer, Mum, Spruce, &c.	21,744	21,571	
Chicory	54,361	51,409	
Cocoa, Cocoa Husks, and Chocolate ..	270,918	258,705	
Coffee	188,065	179,485	
Corn, Grain, &c.	101,234	—	
Currants	106,615	107,863	
Raisins	230,661	226,460	
Other dried fruit	112,465	107,739	
Spirits, Foreign and Colonial—			
Rum	2,241,769	2,147,753	The rates of the Customs Duties now levied are stated in Table No. 9.
Brandy	1,211,956	1,196,920	
Geneva	225,738	220,866	
Other Sorts	778,719	256,658	
Sugar—			
Refined and Unrefined	5,337,210	5,690,680	
Molasses and Glucose	241,406	264,983	
Articles containing Sugar and Saccharin	147,297	150,744	
Tes	6,559,705	8,271,866	
Tobacco and Snuff	12,627,059	13,184,767	
Wine	1,335,791	1,185,508	
Other receipts	76,956	44,152	
Total Customs	£83,921,322	£85,620,883	
EXCISE. †			
Beer	113,027,047	112,678,832	‡Excluding £203,715 in 1903-4, and £174,929 in 1904-5, due to Local Taxation Account (portion of beer and spirit duties); and also of £92,317 in 1903-4, and £90,233 in 1904-5, due to Isle of Man.
Spirits	117,815,142	117,806,988	
Chicory	1,108	1,450	
Coffee Mixture Labels	2,506	2,289	
Railway Passenger Duty	353,985	354,861	
Glucose	32,625	86,567	
Licences	*253,101	*252,969	
Other Excise Receipts	6,324	14,183	
Total Excise	31,546,836	30,698,164	
DEATH DUTIES ‡			
Probate and Account Duty ¶	††33,990	††31,898	
Temporary Estate Duty, Personality ..	††3,687	††2,559	
" " " Realty	††12,338	††4,806	
Estate Duty payable on Property of persons dying after 1st August, 1894 ..	£9,274,190	£9,056,904	‡Under the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1890, an additional duty of 6d. per gallon was imposed on Spirits, and this, together with a portion of the Beer Duty amounting to 3d. per barrel, was by the same Act made payable to Local Taxation Account. The amounts so paid over are not included in these figures. See also Table No. 17.
Legacy Duty	2,966,959	3,144,999	
Succession Duty	603,184	724,498	
Corporation Duty	45,650	44,211	
Total Death Duties ‡†	13,034,946	13,014,875	
STAMPS. ‡			
Bills of Exchange	699,046	709,457	
Composition for Duties on Bankers' Bills and Notes	124,400	120,769	
Cards	23,818	24,163	
Licences and Certificates	172,752	173,465	
Life Insurances	60,729	76,380	
Marine Insurances	213,133	225,001	
Medicines (Patent)	323,446	331,439	
Companies' Capital Duty	474,806	383,638	
Bonds to Bearer and Substituted Securities	169,276	211,939	
Contract Notes (above 1d.)	159,411	193,017	
Receipts, Drafts and other 1d. Stamps ..	1,559,609	1,577,006	
Drafts and other Instruments, &c.	3,413,523	3,781,269	
Total Stamps, exclusive of Fee and Patent Stamps	7,394,039	7,303,513	
Fee Stamps			
Judicature (England)	366,336	374,335	
Judicature (Ireland)	33,075	33,882	
Companies Registration	60,914	64,745	
"London Gazette"	6,055	6,501	
Register House (Scotland)	55,384	54,151	
County Courts (Ireland)	19,622	21,191	
District Audit	56,330	51,947	
All other Fee Stamps	127,333	128,533	
Patents for Inventions	239,731	239,887	
Total Fee and Patent Stamps..	975,330	975,262	

The rates of the Customs Duties now levied are stated in Table No. 9.

‡Excluding £203,715 in 1903-4, and £174,929 in 1904-5, due to Local Taxation Account (portion of beer and spirit duties); and also of £92,317 in 1903-4, and £90,233 in 1904-5, due to Isle of Man.

†See Table No. 10 for rates of Excise duties.

‡Under the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1890, an additional duty of 6d. per gallon was imposed on Spirits, and this, together with a portion of the Beer Duty amounting to 3d. per barrel, was by the same Act made payable to Local Taxation Account. The amounts so paid over are not included in these figures. See also Table No. 17.

*Exclusive of the proportion of the proceeds of certain licence duties due to Local Taxation Account.

‡See Table No. 10 for rates of Stamp and Death Duties.

¶Half the actual receipts from the Probate Duty only—the other half was payable to Local Taxation Account.

††Receipts in respect of property of persons dying before 2nd August, 1894. These duties are now superseded by the new Estate Duty under Act 57 & 58 Vic., c. 30.

α Exclusive of the proportion due to Local Taxation Account.

‡†For further information as to the Death Duties, see Tables Nos. 10, 13, and 14.

BRANCHES OF REVENUE.	AMOUNT.		REMARKS.	
	1908-04.	1904-05.		
TAXES.				
Land Tax on Land and Tenements . . .	£ 742,849	£ 767,705	§The number of letters delivered by the Post Office in the year ended 31st March, 1905, was 2,624,600,000, or 61 per head of the population. During the same period, 1,023,103,000 newspapers, book packets, circulars, and samples, 784,600,000 post cards and 97,231,000 parcels were delivered.	
Inhabited House Duty	1,896,018	2,014,206		
Income and Property Tax—				
Schedule A	7,625,112	7,815,913		
" B	213,503	218,846		
" C	2,185,032	2,188,456	¶The total amount for which Money Orders were issued for payment in the United Kingdom in 1904 was nearly £26,000,000. Postal Orders to the amount of over £28,000,000 were issued in the year ending 31st March, 1905.	
" D	13,117,267	13,570,610		
" E	2,409,536	2,469,829		
Total Income Tax	30,500,450	31,263,654		
POST OFFICE.‡				
Postage collected, less amount re-			*For the purchase of the Telegraphs by the State, about £11,000,000 had to be borrowed; and when the interest on this sum is added to the cost of the service, it is seen that in the financial year 1904-05 there was a deficiency of about £1,108,000. Over 93,400,000 telegraphic messages were transmitted in the year 1904-05.	
funded	372,776	378,718		
Postage Stamps sold by Postal Author-				
ities	16,099,697	16,590,501		
Postage Stamps sold by Inland Revenue				
Authorities	242,355	246,330	†There was also a balance of £46,708 at the beginning of the year 1904-05, making a total of £665,154 for that year. Of this amount £154,063 was expended, and £470,000 was paid into the Exchequer, leaving a balance of £41,092 in the hands of the Commissioners of Woods, &c., at the end of the year.	
Commission on Money Orders ¶	155,923	143,712		
Ditto on Postal Orders ¶	392,142	404,759		
Miscellaneous Receipts	38,602	39,339		
Difference between Postage collected in				
this Country for Foreign and Colonial			‡The interest received on Advances for Public Works, &c., has been transferred to and forms part of the income of the "Local Loans Fund" under the Act 50 and 51 Vic., c. 16.	
Offices and that collected abroad for				
Great Britain	6210,849	6205,830		
Payments to Railway Companies and				
to H.M. Customs on account of Parcel				
Post	963,186	999,049	§The receipts under this head are now to a large extent appropriated by the Departments in aid of expenditure, under the Public Accounts and Charges Act, 1891.	
Payments to Inland Revenue Depart-				
ment on account of Postage Stamps				
used for Inland Revenue purposes . .	563,360	575,080		
Total Post Office	15,569,100	16,031,050		
Telegraph Service*	3,674,158	3,851,719	bExcess collected in this Country.	
Crown Lands†	†645,274	†618,446		
INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS, &c.‡				
Dividend on Suez Canal Shares	936,151	990,199		
MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.				
Small Branches of Hereditary Revenue	32,531	29,466		
Bank of England, Profits of Issue . . .	198,525	186,065		
Expenses of Local Loans administra-				
tion	37,799	34,379		
Extra Receipts by Civil Departments§ .	51,170	43,180		
Contribution from Indian Revenues				
(Moieties of Red Sea and India Tele-				
graph Annuity)	18,027	18,027		
Greek Loan	15,900	7,949		
Royal Mint, excess of revenue over ex-				
penditure	174,104	43,785		
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	147,372	99,405		
Total Miscellaneous Receipts	675,428	467,206		
TOTAL NET REVENUE PRODUCED				
IN THE YEAR	141,501,901	144,112,882		

Amount of the Various **Branches** of the **Public Expenditure** of the United Kingdom in each of the years ended 31st March, 1904 and 1905.

6.

(Compiled from the "Finance Accounts," for the respective years.)

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.		REMARKS.
	1903-04.	1904-05.	
Civil List—	£	£	
Their Majesties' Privy Purse	110,000	110,000	
Salaries of H. M. Household and Retired Allowances	125,800	125,800	
Expenses of H. M. Household	193,000	193,000	
Royal Bounty, Alms, and Special Services	13,200	13,200	
Works	20,000	20,000	
Unappropriated	8,000	8,000	
Total Civil List	470,000	470,000	
Annuities to the Royal Family	118,000	108,374	
National Debt—			
Interest on Permanent Funded Debt	16,300,445	15,938,911	
Charge for Terminable Annuities	6,538,014	6,518,738	
Interest on Unfunded Debt	2,422,485	2,116,447	
Management of Debt	185,019	188,225	
New Sinking Fund	1,464,087	2,237,679	
Interest, etc., on Debt created under the War Loan Acts	—	—	
Total for National Debt ..	127,000,000	127,000,000	†The Amounts representing repayment of Principal included in these totals were £6,494,929 and £7,425,488 in 1903-04 and 1904-05 respectively.
Annuity under Russian Dutch Loan Act, 1891*	43,554	43,554	
Annuities for 10 years, created to redeem perpetual pensions and annuities ..	777	777	
Annuity under Public Offices Sites Act, 1882	16,244	16,244	*The outstanding portion of the Russian-Dutch Loan was paid off in 1891, the sum required to discharge the debt being borrowed on a terminable annuity to expire in 1906.
Forces—			
Army, including Civil Departments, Pensions, &c.	36,499,057	29,163,838	
Ordnance Factories	177,943	61,162	
Annuity under Indian Army Pension Deficiency Act, 1885	215,000	215,000	
Navy, including Civil Departments, Pensions, &c.	35,476,000	36,830,000	‡Including the Salaries and Expenses of the Labour Department, the Patent Office, and the Seamen's Registry Office.
Total for Army and Navy ..	72,868,000	66,270,000	
Public Works and Buildings—			
Royal Palaces and Parks	207,167	163,405	¶As a consequence of the issue of a Treasury Minute under the Public Accounts and Charges Act, 1891 directing that certain receipts of Civil Departments should in future be taken in aid of expenditure, the whole of the expenses of the establishment of the Mint are now met out of such "Appropriations in Aid."
Public Buildings and Offices	1,100,952	1,100,567	
Art and Science Buildings (Gt. Britain)	49,207	37,050	
Surveys of United Kingdom	206,406	224,625	
Harbours and Lighthouses	32,900	53,341	
Rates on Government Property	663,808	568,712	
Works and Buildings—Ireland	202,004	221,004	
Railways, Ireland	106,763	86,436	
Diplomatic and Consular Buildings ..	53,531	58,000	
Total for Works and Buildings ..	2,532,733	2,497,100	
Public Departments (Civil)—			
House of Lords' Offices	—	12,343	
House of Commons' Offices	23,879	23,879	
Treasury, &c.	91,408	91,085	
Home Office	152,710	160,284	
Foreign Office	62,151	63,759	
Colonial Office	50,528	51,841	
Privy Council Office	5,828	7,032	
Board of Trade	1207,630	1213,825	
Charity Commission	29,914	29,759	
Civil Service Commission	42,795	41,436	
Board of Agriculture	112,708	113,853	
Department of Agriculture (Ireland) ..	183,358	171,355	
Exchequer and Audit Department	64,000	65,791	
Fishery Board, Scotland	13,811	17,377	
General Register Offices	58,943	54,635	
Lunacy Commissions	20,200	21,090	
Mint (including Coinage)	13,167	12,593	
National Debt Office	—	—	
Local Government Board—			
England	214,103	219,573	
Scotland	14,723	14,134	
Ireland	55,118	57,009	

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE— continued.	AMOUNT.		REMARKS.
	1903-04.	1904-05.	
Public Departments (Civil)— <i>contd.</i>	£	£	
Public Record Offices	29,408	30,022	
Stationery Office, and Printing for Government Departments	718,719	745,625	
Woods, Forests, &c., Office of	20,823	18,506	
Office of Works, Great Britain	66,899	69,290	
Public Works Office, Ireland	36,884	36,362	
Secret Service	51,764	29,181	
Secretary for Scotland, Office of	32,470	34,105	
Chief Secretary's Office (Ireland)	26,261	26,252	
Mercantile Marine Services	93,661	93,478	
Other Public Departments	33,199	33,909	
Total for Public Departments (Civil)	2,538,900	2,564,643	
Law and Justice—			
Judges and Magistrates, &c., Salaries	1520,624	1514,001	
Land Registry, England	39,205	41,192	
Supreme Court of Judicature, Eng. Ditto, and other Legal Departments, Ireland	315,568	311,152	†England, £73,412 and £80,193—Ireland, £61,041 and £54,919 in 1903-04 and 1904-05 respectively.
Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions, England and Ireland	100,709	97,469	
Law Charges and Courts of Law, Scotland	1184,453	1144,112	
Miscellaneous Legal Expenses, Eng- land	81,354	75,422	
County Courts, England	51,421	49,617	
County Court Officers, &c., Ireland	13,000	—	
Land Commission, Ireland	169,311	108,245	
Register House Depts., Scotland	116,775	125,511	
Police, England and Wales	41,130	42,449	
Police and Police Courts, Dublin	387,912	386,513	
Constabulary, Ireland	98,317	92,250	
Prisons, England and the Colonies	1,364,226	1,324,333	
Prisons, Scotland	680,204	718,583	
Prisons, Ireland	87,789	86,256	
Criminal Lunatic Asylums	109,136	109,440	
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	189,453	141,124	
Crofters Commission	7350,970	7352,334	
	4,133	4,128	
Total for Law and Justice	4,301,610	4,274,136	‡England, £32,973 and £34,360—Ireland, £20,430 and £6,774 for 1903-04 and 1904-05 respectively.
Education, Science and Art (exclusive of Cost of Buildings, &c.)—			
Board of Education	11,309,947	12,021,786	
Public Education, Scotland	1,557,373	1,752,758	
Public Education, Ireland	1,370,030	1,386,997	
Universities, Colleges, &c.	146,249	178,472	
Museums and National Galleries (Salaries, &c.)	204,011	205,274	
Scientific Investigations, &c.	57,043	53,658	
Total for Education, &c.	14,640,653	15,598,945	
Salaries and Allowances other than for Public Depts. and the Law Courts—			
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland	20,000	20,000	
Speaker of the House of Commons	5,000	5,000	
Diplomatic and Consular Services	523,700	542,388	
Clergy and Officers of the Church of Scotland	22,140	22,170	
Miscellaneous (formerly charged on the Hereditary Revenues, &c.)	2,262	2,648	
Superannuations—Public Departments and Law Courts, Voted in Supply	613,212	631,499	
Civil List Pensions	24,901	24,916	
Retired Allowances, &c., to members of Her late Majesty's Household	21,825	20,563	
Pensions for Judicial Services, and Annuities to Judges, Sheriffs, &c.	48,898	48,389	
Pensions and Compensation to Officers of Law Courts, charged on Con- solidated Fund	12,153	11,627	
Pensions, Miscellaneous	**32,888	**34,977	
Merchant Seamen's Fund, Pensions, &c.	2,482	2,348	
Temporary Commissions	47,764	39,004	
Subsidies to Telegraph Companies	72,100	82,725	

†The separate amounts being in 1903-04, England £300,599, Scotland £108,893, and Ireland £118,032; and in 1904-05, England £300,172, Scotland £108,773, and Ireland £110,066.

‡England, £73,412 and £80,193—Ireland, £61,041 and £54,919 in 1903-04 and 1904-05 respectively.

§The direct contributions from the Exchequer in aid of Police Expenses have ceased, being covered by the surrender of part of the Death Duties and of the proceeds of various Licences to Local Taxation Account. The amounts here stated were made up principally of the pay and expenses of officers of the Metropolitan Police specially employed, and the salaries of the Inspectors of Constabulary and the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

‡England, £32,973 and £34,360—Ireland, £20,430 and £6,774 for 1903-04 and 1904-05 respectively.

†Great Britain, £248,586 and £245,248—Ireland, £108,435 and £107,086, for 1903-04 and 1904-05 respectively.

**Of these amounts £13,720 in 1903-04, and £13,720 in 1904-05 was for Pensions and Grants for Naval and Military Services; and £12,646 in 1903-04, and £15,133 in 1904-05, was for Pensions for Civil and Political Services.

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURE— <i>continued.</i>	AMOUNT.		REMARKS.
	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	
Colonial Services, &c.	*£744,897	630,221	
Uganda, Central and East Africa Protectorates, and Uganda Railway	765,593	774,699	*Including £87,000, Grant in aid to Cyprus.
Local Loans Fund, Repayments to Exchequer contribution to Ireland	19,358	5,642	
Agricultural grant under Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898	40,000	40,000	
Increased Agricultural grant under Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act, 1898	727,655	727,655	
Payment to Local Taxation Accounts under Section 58, 1 (a), of Local Government (Ird.) Act, 1898.	97,790	98,002	
Payment to Local Taxation Accounts under Section 58, 1 (b), of Local Government (Ird.) Act, 1898.	212,261	212,210	
Hospitals and Charities, Ireland	79,000	79,000	
Savings Banks and Friendly Societies' Deficiency	17,800	17,257	
Miscellaneous	246,296	—	
	874,520	853,795	
Total Expenditure, exclusive of Revenue Departments	128,804,136	128,270,497	\$See table 5 for loss on Telegraph Service.
Revenue Departments (including Superannuations)—			
Customs	897,000	908,000	
Inland Revenue	2,188,000	2,185,000	
Post Office	9,758,000	10,198,000	
Telegraph Service §	4,528,000	4,660,000	
Packet Service	786,000	735,000	
Total for Revenue Department	18,157,000	18,686,000	#Of which about £16,000 in each year was for charges of collection of Revenue.
Payments out of Revenue of Crown Lands, in its Progress to the Exchequer	||156,720	||154,063	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE met out of Revenue, including Payments out of Revenue in its Progress to the Exchequer	147,117,856	142,110,560	

Taxes Imposed or Remitted:—Estimated total amount of, in each year since 1865, with the amount of the Net Annual Remission or Increase. [In thousands of £'s.—000's omitted].

Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and Reports of the Inland Revenue and Customs Commissioners.)

7.

[NOTE.—c. Russell Ministry.
i. Salisbury.d. Derby.
j. Rosebery.g. Disraeli.
k. Balfour.]

h. Gladstone.

Years.	Imposed.	Remitted.	Net Annual Remission (—), or Increase (+).	Years.	Imposed.	Remitted.	Net Annual Remission (—) or Increase (+).
	Thousand £'s	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s		Thousand £'s	Thousand £'s	Thousand £'s
c1865	2	5,345	—5,343	h1886	—	16	—16
d1866	—	619	—619	i1887	120	2,570	—2,450
d1867	1,450	210	+1,240	i1888	903	3,484	—2,581
g1868	1,450	—	+1,450	i1889	1,386	3,660	—2,274
h1869	1,113	4,903	—3,790	i1890	—	3,052	—3,052
h1870	75	4,211	—4,136	i1891	—	—	—
h1871	3,050	—	+3,050	i1892	—	50	—50
h1872	—	3,882	—3,882	h1893	2,200	—	+2,200
h1873	30	3,210	—3,180	j1894	7,150	1,640	+5,510
g1874	57	4,320	—4,263	j1895	—	—	—
g1875	—	60	—60	i1896	—	2,250	—2,250
g1876	1,800	416	+1,384	i1897	—	—	—
g1877	—	—	—	i1898	—	1,800	—1,800
g1878	4,450	80	+4,370	i1899	1,005	—	+1,005
g1879	—	—	—	i1900	14,152	—	+14,152
h1880	11,595	8,444	+3,151	i1901	11,506	—	+11,506
h1881	720	2,565	—1,835	i1902	5,036	—	+5,036
h1882	2,827	—	+2,827	k1903	—	12,830	—12,830
h1883	—	3,250	—3,250	k1904	4,949	—	+4,949
h1884	1,950	22	+1,928				
h1885	4,250	6	+4,244				

NOTE.—Details of the Taxes imposed or remitted in each of the years down to 1890 (in the same form as the following table) were given in the 1896 issue of the Year Book, and details for each of the years 1891 to 1888 were given in the 1902 issue.

8

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom" and Reports of the Inland Revenue and Customs Commissioners.)

NOTE—A. Gladstone Ministry. B. Salisbury Ministry. C. Rosebery Ministry. D. Balfour Ministry.

Years.	Repealed or Reduced.	Amount.	Imposed.	Amount.
		£		£
1889-90 B	Excise— Licence Duties transferred to Local Taxation Account..... Stamps— Probate Duty, Further Transfer of portion of, to make up one-half in all..... Total	2,950,000 710,000 3,660,000	Excise— Beer Duty, alteration of gravity charge	800,000
			Stamps— Estate Duty (on estates of over £10,000)— Personalty	970,000
			Realty	116,000
			Total	1,886,000
1890-1 B'	Customs— Gold and Silver Plate Duty repealed Tea Duty reduced (6d. to 4d. per lb.) Currant do. reduced..... Excise— Beer Duty (3d. per barrel) handed to local authorities	* 1,500,000 210,000 386,000	Customs— Import Duty on Spirits increased : Perfumed spirits, by 9d. per gallon	The proceeds of these increases are under 58 Vic., c. 8, payable to Local Taxation Account
	Licences— Scotch Licence Duties handed to Scotch local authorities	318,000	Liqueurs, cordials, &c., by 8d. per gallon.....	
	Stamps— Gold and Silver Plate repealed.....	98,000	All other spirits, by 6d. per gallon	
	House Duty— Reduction in Rates on Houses between £20 and £60	540,000		
	Total	3,052,000		
1891-2 B	NIL	—	NIL	—
1892-3 B	Customs— Additional Duty on Sparkling Wine adjusted	*	NIL	—
	Stamps— Patent Fee Stamps reduced	50,000		

* Amount not specifically mentioned in Budget.

Years	Repealed or Reduced.	Amount.	Imposed.	Amount.
		£		£
1893-4 A	Stamps— Duty on Foreign and Colonial Share Certificates repealed	*	Stamps— Contract Notes above 1d. (raised from 6d. to 1s.)	*
			Income Tax— Increased from 6d. to 7d. in the £	2,200,000
1894-5 C	Income Tax— Schedule A—Relief under Lands and Houses	800,000	Customs— Beer and Spirit Duties increased	100,000
			Excise— Beer Duty—Increased by 6d. per barrel	600,000
			Spirit Duty—Increased by 6d. per gallon	600,000
	Small Incomes—Extension of Ex- emptions and Abatements	840,000	Stamps— New Estate Duty—substituted for Probate and Account Duty and Old Estate Duty	13,500,000
			Income Tax— Increased from 7d. to 8d. in the £	2,200,000
	Total	1,640,000	Total	7,150,000
1895-6 C	Customs— Spirit Duty reduced 6d. per gallon..	†		
	Excise— Spirit Duty reduced 6d. per gallon..	†	NIL.	—
1896-7 B	Estate Duty— Further amounts assigned to Local Taxation Accounts	1,960,000		
	Objects of National, Scientific, or Historical Interest exempted from extra duty	100,000	Customs— Cocoa Butter	—
	Various other concessions under Finance Act, 1896	100,000		
	Land Tax— Rate reduced from 4s. in the £ to 1s. on the annual value of land subject to Land Tax	100,000		
	Total	2,250,000	Total	—
1897-8 B	NIL.	—	NIL.	—
1898-9 B	Customs— Duty on Tobacco other than Cigars, reduced	1,200,000	Estate Duty— Grant made in 1896-7 in aid of Agricultural Rates (Ireland) withdrawn	—
	Income Tax— Further extension of limits of abatement	100,000		
	Total	1,300,000		—

* Amount not specifically mentioned in Budget.

† These reductions caused no loss to the Exchequer, owing to an increase in the consumption of spirits.

‡ Estimated result after several years.

Years.	Repealed or Reduced.	Amount.	Imposed.	Amount.
		£		£
1898-1900 B	NIL.	—	Customs— Wine duties increased Additional duty on spirits imported in bottles	820,000 50,000
		—	Stamps— Companies' Capital Duty increased from 2s. to 5s. per cent., new duties imposed on Foreign Certificates, Loan Capital, &c., and duties on other instruments increased ..	685,000
		—		1,005,000
1900-1901 B	NIL.	—	Customs— Beer Duty increased by 1s. per barrel. Spirit Duty increased by 6d. per gallon, with proportionate increase on articles made with spirits Tea Duty increased by 2d. per lb. Tobacco Duty. Unmanufactured tobacco. Duty increased by 4d. per lb., with proportionate increase on manufactured Tobacco other than Cigars. Foreign Cigar Duty increased by 6d. per lb.	202,000 1,700,000 1,000,000
		—	Excise— Beer Duty increased by 1s. per barrel Spirit Duty increased by 6d. per gallon	1,750,000 800,000
		—	Income Tax— Duty increased from 8d. to 1s. in the £	8,700,000
		—		14,152,000
1901-2 B	NIL.	—	Customs— Coal. Duty of 1s. per ton imposed on Coal exported, except Coal of a value not exceeding 6s. per ton Sugar. Duty of 4s. 2d. per cwt. on Sugar of a polarization exceeding 98°, and 2s. per cwt. on Sugar of a polarization not exceeding 76°, with intermediate rates for Sugar polarising from 76° to 98°	1,867,000 5,864,000
		—	Excise— Duty imposed on solid Glucose of 2s. 6d. the cwt., on liquid Glucose of 2s. the cwt., and on Saccharine of 1s. 3d. the oz.; and a Licence Duty of £1 per annum imposed on manufacturers of above	75,000
		—	Income Tax— Duty increased from 1s. to 1s. 2d. in the £	4,700,000
		—	Total	11,506,000

Years.	Repealed or Reduced.	Amount.	Imposed.	Amount.
		£		£
1902-3 B	Nil	—	<p>Customs—</p> <p>Grain, &c., Duty imposed :—</p> <p>On Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Peas (not fresh), Beans (not fresh), Lentils, Rice (other than whole and cleaned), the cwt., 8d.</p> <p>On Maize, the cwt., 1½d.</p> <p>On Offals of the above - mentioned which are feeding stuffs and do not contain more than 50 per cent of starch, the cwt., 1½d.</p> <p>On Flour, and the Meal or Milled Products of any of the above - mentioned articles, except Offals and Maize Milled Products, the cwt., 5d.</p> <p>On Meal or Milled Products of Maize other than Offals, the cwt., 2½d.</p> <p>On Starch, Arrowroot, Cassava Powder and Tapioca, Potato Flour, Sago, Malt and Pearled Barley, the cwt., 5d.</p> <p>Additional Duty on Spirits imported other than Rum or Brandy, of 1d. per proof gallon</p> <p>Duty on solid Glucose increased from 2s. 9d. to 3s. 3d. per cwt., and on Liquid Glucose from 2s. to 2s. 6d. per cwt.</p> <p>Income Tax—</p> <p>Duty increased from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. in the £</p> <p>Total</p>	<p>2,496,000</p> <p>10,000</p> <p>80,000</p> <p>2,500,000</p> <p>5,086,000</p>
1903-4 D	<p>Customs—</p> <p>Grain, &c.—Duties repealed 2,400,000</p> <p>Glucose—Duty reduced 6d. the cwt. —</p> <p>Molasses—If used solely for Stock Food—free of duty 80,000</p> <p>Income Tax—</p> <p>Duty reduced from 1s. 3d. to 11d. in the £ 10,400,000</p> <p>Total 12,880,000</p>	—	Nil	—
1904-5 D	<p>Customs—</p> <p>Warehousing charges for every £100 of Duty :—</p> <p>Tobacco—Reduced from 2s. 6d. to 1s. 3d. —</p> <p>Other Goods—Reduced from 5s. to 2s. 6d. —</p>	—	<p>Customs—</p> <p>Tea Duty increased from 6d. to 8d. the lb. 2,081,000</p> <p>Tobacco—Stripped, Unmanufactured Tobacco, increased from 3s. to 3s. 3d. the lb., but rebate of 1½d. the lb. allowed under certain conditions 369,000</p> <p>Foreign Cigars increased from 5s. 6d. to 6s. the lb.</p> <p>Foreign Cigarettes increased from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d. the lb.</p> <p>Income Tax—</p> <p>Duty increased from 11d. to 1s. in the £ 2,500,000</p> <p>Total 4,949,000</p>	—

9. Statement of the present Customs Tariff of the United Kingdom.

(Compiled from the 52nd Number of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

EXPORT DUTY.		s. d.			s. d.
Coal and Culin	ton.	1 0	Additional on the above-mentioned		
Coke and Cinders	"	1 0	Spirits if imported in bottle, Proof gal.		1 0
IMPORT DUTIES.			Sweetened, tested for strength, addl. to		
Beer and Ale, the worts of which were,			the Spirit duty, in respect of the sugar		
before fermentation, of a spec. grav. of			used therein	Proof gallon	0 2
1,055 degrees*	Barrel of 36 galls.	8 0	Unenumerated Spirits—		
And so in proportion for any difference in			Sweetened:		
gravity.			In casks		11 7
Beer, Mum, and Spruce† (and similar pre-			In bottles		12 7
parations) the worts of which were, before			Not Sweetened:		
fermentation, of a specific gravity—			In casks		11 5
Not exceeding 1,215 degrees*			In bottles		11 5
Exceeding 1,215 degrees*	Barrel of 36 galls.	32 0	Liqueurs, Cordials, or other preparations		
Chicory—		37 6	containing Spirits, in bottle, entered		
Raw or Kiln-dried	cwt.	13 3	in such a manner as to indicate that		
Roasted or Ground	"	0 2	the strength is not to be tested ..	gal.	16 4
Chicory (or other Vegetable sub-			Perfumed Spirits		18 1
stances) and Coffee—Roasted and			Additional if imported in bottle ..		1 0
Ground, mixed	"	0 2	Foreign Spirits, Methylated, or used in		
Chloroform†	"	8 3	Art or Manufacture	Pf. gal. ||	
Chloral Hydrate†	"	1 4	|| Difference between Customs Duty		
Cocoa—			on Foreign Spirits and Excise Duty		
Raw	"	0 1	on British Spirits.		
Husks and Shells	cwt.	2 0	Sugar—		
Cocoa or Chocolate, Ground, Prepared,			Tested by the polariscopes of a		
or in any way Manufactured	"	0 2	polarisation exceeding 98 degrees		
Cocoa or Chocolate in the manufac-			cwt.		4 2
ture of which Spirit has been used,			Of a polarisation not exceeding 76		
additional†	"	70 0½	degrees	cwt.	2 0
Cocoa Butter	"	0 1	(Intermediate rates of duty are		
Coffee—			levied on sugar of a polarisation not		
Raw	cwt.	14 0	exceeding 98 degrees, but exceeding		
Kiln-dried, Roasted, or Ground	"	0 2	76 degrees, and special rates on		
Colloidion†	gall.	26 3	composite sugar articles).		
Confectionery, in the manufacture of			Tea	"	0 6
which Spirit has been used†	"	80 70½	Tobacco—		
Ether, Sulphuric†	gall.	27 5	Unmanufactured, stemmed or stripped,		
" Butyric†	"	16 5	containing in every 100 lbs. weight		
" Acetic†	"	1 11	thereof 10 lbs. or more of moisture, lb.		8 3
Ethyl, Iodide of	gall.	14 3	Ditto containing less than 10 lbs. of		
" Chloride†	"	16 5	moisture	lb.	8 7
" Bromide†	"	1 1	Ditto, unstemmed, containing in every		
Fruit, Dried—			100 lbs. weight thereof 10 lbs. or more		
Currants	cwt.	2 0	of moisture	lb.	8 0
Figs, Fig-cake, Plums preserved,			Ditto, containing less than 10 lbs. of		
Prunes, and Raisins	cwt.	7 0	moisture	lb.	8 4
Glucose*—			Manufactured—		
Solid	"	2 9	Cigars	lb.	6 0
Liquid	"	2 0	Cavendish or Negrohead	lb.	4 4
Molasses—			Snuff, containing in every 100 lbs. weight		
Containing 70 per cent. or more of			thereof more than 13 lbs. of moisture		
sweetening matter	cwt.	2 9	lb.		8 7
Containing less than 70 per cent. and			Ditto, ditto, not more than 13 lbs. of		
more than 50 per cent. of sweetening			moisture	lb.	4 4
matter	cwt.	2 0	Cigarettes	lb.	4 10
Containing not more than 50 per cent.			Other Manufactured Tobacco, and		
of sweetening matter	cwt.	1 0	Cavendish or Negrohead manufactured		
If to be used solely for the purpose of			in bond from Unmanufactured		
Food for Stock		Free	Tobacco	lb.	3 10
Playing Cards‡	doz. packs	8 9	Varnish, containing Alcohol† (See Spirit		
Saccharin* (including substances of a like			Duties).		
nature or use)	oz.	1 3	Wine—		
Scap, Transparent, in the manufacture of			Containing 30 degrees or less of Proof		
which spirit has been used†	lb.	0 3	Spirit	gallon	1 3
Spirits and Strong Waters†—			Containing over 30 and not exceeding		
For every gallon, computed at hydro-			42 degrees of Proof Spirit	gallon	8 0
meter proof, of spirits of any descrip-			With an additional duty of 8d. per		
tion (except perfumed spirits) including			gallon for every degree of strength		
naphtha or methylic alcohol, purified			beyond the highest above specified.		
so as to be potable, and mixtures and			Additional duty on Sparkling Wine		
preparations containing Spirits Pf. gal.:			Imported in bottle	gallon	2 6
Brandy, in casks		11 4	Additional duty on Still Wine imported		
Rum, in casks		11 4	in bottle	gallon	1 0
Imitation Rum, in casks		11 5			
Geneva, in casks		11 5			

* To countervail Excise Duty upon British Beer, Glucose, and Saccharin. † To countervail Excise Duty upon British Spirits. ‡ To countervail Stamp Duties on British-made Articles. § In addition to any other duty to which such Confectionery is at present liable. ¶ Or such additional Spirit duty rate as analysis may show to be necessary.

10. Excise and Stamp Duties and Taxes.—Rates of the principal duties levied in the United Kingdom.

(Compiled chiefly from the 46th Report of the Inland Revenue Board, and the "Finance Act, 1904.")

TAXES.	RATE.	EXCISE DUTIES (contd.).	RATE.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Inhabited House Duty—		Licence Duties (continued)—	
Shops, beerhouses, farmhouses, and lodging houses of an annual value of—		Light Locomotives (when datiable as carriages) pay the following additional duties: [unladen]	
£20 and up to £40 in the £	0 0 2	Weighing over 1 but not over 2 tons,	2 2 0
Over £40 and up to £60 "	0 0 4	Weighing more than 2 tons, unladen	3 3 0
Over £60 "	0 0 6	Chemists and others using Stilla	0 10 0
Dwelling houses of an annual value of—		Dogs (Great Britain) each	0 7 6
£20 and up to £40 in the £	0 0 3	Game, to kill, for the whole year	3 0 0
Over £40 and up to £60 "	0 0 6	Ditto, from 1st Aug. to 31st Oct., or from 1st Nov. to 31st July	2 0 0
Over £60 "	0 0 9	Ditto, occasional licence for continuous period of 14 days	1 0 0
Land Tax, on lands and tenements (in Great Britain only), various rates not exceeding 1s. in the £.		Gamekeepers (Great Britain)	2 0 0
Income and Property Tax—see Table 11.		Ditto, Ireland, for the whole year	3 0 0
		Ditto, ditto, from 1st Aug. to 31st Oct., or from 1st Nov. to 31st July	2 0 0
		Game Dealers	2 0 0
		Glucose Manufacturers	1 0 0
		Gun, to use or carry	0 10 0
		Hawkers	2 0 0
		Male Servants (Great Britain) each	0 15 0
		Medicine (Patent) Vendors (G. Britain)	0 5 0
		Pawnbrokers	7 10 0
		Passenger Vessels for sale of Liquors and Tobacco	5 0 0
		Ditto, one day	1 0 0
		Plate, Dealers in—to sell 2 oss. gold, or 30 oss. silver or more, in one article	5 15 0
		Ditto, to sell more than 2 dwts. of gold or 5 dwts. of silver, and under 2 oss. gold or 30 oss. silver, in one article	2 6 0
		Playing Cards, Makers of	1 0 0
		Refreshment Houses, rated under £30	0 10 6
		Ditto, rated at £30 or upwards	1 1 0
		Spirit Distillers or Rectifiers	10 10 0
		Ditto Dealers, to sell 2 gallons or more	10 10 0
		Ditto ditto, to sell in bottle (in England) additional	3 3 0
		Ditto ditto, to sell Foreign Liqueurs, not to be consumed on the premises	2 2 0
		Spirit Retailers, entitled also to sell Beer and Wine—	
		Premises rated at under £10	4 10 0
		At £10 and under £15	6 0 0
		£15 " £20 "	8 0 0
		£20 " £25 "	11 0 0
		£25 " £30 "	14 0 0
		£30 " £40 "	17 0 0
		£40 " £50 "	20 9 0
		£50 " £100 "	25 0 0
		£100 " £200 "	30 0 0
		and so on, at the rate of £5 for every £100 or part thereof, up to £700.	
		£700 and upwards	60 0 0
		For Hotels (where the annual value of the premises used for public-house purposes does not exceed £25) and for Theatres, the maximum charge is £20, and for Restaurants £30.	
		Spirit Retailers, Scotland (Grocers, &c.), according to value of premises—various rates from £4 4s. to £13 13s.	
		Ditto Ireland (Grocers, &c.), according to value of premises—various rates from £9 18s. 6d. to £14 6s. 7d.	
		Spirit Dealers Occasional Licences per day	0 2 6
		Spirits, Methyated, Makers of	10 10 0
		Ditto Retailers of	0 10 0
		Sweets, Makers of and Dealers in—to sell not less than two gallons	5 5 0
		Ditto Retailers	1 5 0
		Tobacco and Snuff, Manufacturers of—Quantity manufactured not exceeding 20,000 lbs.	5 5 0
		and so on, at the rate of £5 6s. for every 20,000 lbs. or part thereof, up to 100,000 lbs.	
		Exceeding 100,000 lbs.	31 10 0

* The Railway Passenger Duty is charged in Great Britain only.

EXCISE DUTIES (contd.).		RATE.	STAMP DUTIES (contd.).		RATE.
Licence Duties (continued).—		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Beginners, with surcharge according to quantity manufactured		5 5 0	Certificate of birth, marriage, or death ..		0 0 1
Tobacco and Snuff, Dealers in		0 5 2	Charter party		0 0 6
Ditto, Occasional Licences per day		0 0 4	Composition for duties on Bills & Notes—		
Vinegar Makers		1 0 0	Bank of England, on each £1,000,000 of Bills in circulation		£8,500
Wine Dealers (Foreign)—for Wine only		10 10 0	Bank of Ireland—special composition.		
Wine Retailers—			Other Bankers, per £100 of Bills, half-yearly		0 3 6
In Scotland, Grocers selling Wine not to be consumed on the premises		2 4 1	Scotch Banks pay on Notes at rates of 4s. 3d. per £100.		
In United Kingdom, to be consumed on the premises		8 10 0	Contract Notes—on sale or purchase of Stocks, Shares, &c., of the value of £100 or above		0 1 0
In England or Ireland, not to be consumed on the premises		2 10 0	Corporation Duty—per £100 of the net annual income or profits in respect of real or personal property liable to duty		5 0 0
Ditto, Occasional Licences per day		0 1 0	Deeds and other Instruments not otherwise enumerated		various.
DEATH DUTIES.			Delivery Order of Goods at docks, wharves, &c.		0 0 1
Estate Duty on the principal value of all property, real or personal, settled or not settled, passing by death: Where the principal value (after allowance for funeral expenses and debts and incumbrances) is—			Securities (Bonds) to Bearer—		
			For every £10 or fraction thereof of the money secured		0 1 0
			Substituted Securities		0 0 6
			For every £20 or fraction thereof		0 0 6
			Licences and Certificates—		
			Alkali and other Works £5 and £3		
			Bankers		30 0 0
			Conveyancers—London and Dublin		
			per annum		45 0 0
			Elsewhere		45 0 0
			Habitual Drunkards' Retraints—£5 and upwards.		
			Marriage, issued by Superintendent Registrars		0 10 0
			Solicitors—London, Dublin, and Edinburgh		45 0 0
			Solicitors—elsewhere		45 0 0
			Life Insurances—		
			Up to £10		0 0 1
			Above £10 and up to £25		0 0 3
			" £25 " £500, for every £50 ..		0 0 6
			" £500 " £1,000 " £100.		0 1 0
			" £1,000 for every £1,000 or fraction thereof		0 10 0
			Accidental Death Policies		0 0 1
			Limited Liability Companies—per £100 of capital registered		5 5 0
			Marine Insurances—		
			For each £100 or fraction thereof,		
			per voyage		0 0 3
			Ditto by time, not exceeding six months		0 0 3
			Ditto ditto not exceeding 12 months		0 0 6
			Where the premium does not exceed 2s. 6d. per cent. of the sum insured, the duty is 1d. only.		
			Medicines—varying according to price.		
			Passport		0 0 6
			Receipts, Drafts, and other Documents ..		0 0 1
			Patents for Inventions—		
			(a) Up to Sealing:		
			On application for provisional protection		1 0 0
			On filing complete specification		3 0 0
			Or on filing complete specification with first application		4 0 0
			(b) On certificate of renewal:		
			Before the expiration of the		
			4th year from date of Patent		5 0 0
			5th " " " "		6 0 0
			6th " " " "		7 0 0
			7th " " " "		8 0 0
			8th " " " "		9 0 0
			9th " " " "		10 0 0
			10th " " " "		11 0 0
			11th " " " "		12 0 0
			12th " " " "		13 0 0
			13th " " " "		14 0 0
STAMP DUTIES.					
Bankers' Notes—not exceeding £1		0 0 5			
Ditto —exceeding £1 and not exceeding £100, for payment on demand		10d. to 8s. 6d.			
Bill of Lading		0 0 6			
Bills of Exchange, for any sum not exceeding £100		from 1d. to 1s.			
For every additional £100 or fraction thereof		0 1 0			
Cards, Playing		per pack			

* Half only for the first three years of being in practice.

Death Duties.—Amount of Property upon which Death Duties were paid in each of the undermentioned years, with the Net Amount of the various Death Duties collected, as far as the particulars can be stated.

13. (Compiled from the Reports of the Inland Revenue Commissioners, and the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years ended 31st March.	AMOUNT OF PROPERTY.		TOTAL.	Net Amount of Legacy and Succession Duties collected.	Net Amt. of Probate Duty collected.	Net Amount of Old Temporary Estate Duty collected.
	Upon which Probate Duty was paid.	Upon which Succession Duty was paid.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1891....	165,829,000	50,050,000	215,879,000	3,835,248	12,418,668	1,194,377
1892....	198,397,000	49,056,000	241,453,000	4,028,509	12,811,187	1,402,721
1893....	164,822,000	55,614,000	219,986,000	4,097,897	12,898,080	1,254,662
1894....	162,866,000	48,472,000	211,888,000	3,988,509	2,368,059	1,282,228
1895....	††159,339,000	††49,607,000	††208,946,000	4,159,397	4,555,545	
1896....	††219,439,000	††54,080,000	††258,519,000	3,782,873	4,717,856	
1897....	††220,821,000	††25,760,000	††246,081,000	3,870,180	4,731,010	
1898....	††248,699,000	††21,908,000	††270,607,000	3,323,314	4,730,961	
1899....	††252,146,000	††20,027,000	††272,173,000	3,624,318	4,731,068	
1900....	††291,980,000	††20,029,000	††312,009,000	3,919,257	4,944,248	
1901....	††265,211,000	††21,802,000	††287,013,000	3,885,396	4,558,027	
1902....	††275,759,030	††26,521,000	††302,280,000	4,442,524	4,761,467	
1903....	††277,920,000	††22,808,000	††300,728,000	3,967,466	4,700,761	
1904....	††271,669,000	††18,646,000	††290,315,000	3,665,144	4,934,361	
1905....	††286,144,000	††18,702,000	††304,846,000	3,869,498	4,997,152	

* Amount of New Estate Duty and of old Probate and Account and Temporary Estate Duties collected, exclusive of proportion due to Local Taxation Account. See also note †† below.

† Imposed in 1899 (one per cent. on all property, real or personal, in the case of estates exceeding £10,000 in amount).

‡ Exclusive of the proportion of receipts from Probate Duty due to Local Taxation Accounts—one-third in 1888-9, and one-half subsequently.

†† NOTE.—The amounts of property subjected to Duty, stated above, are not properly comparable with the amounts stated for earlier years, on account of the great changes introduced into the system of the Death Duties by the "Finance Act, 1894." The New Estate Duty, which is in substitution of the former Probate and Account Duties and the old Estate Duty of 1899 (see note † above), applies to the estates of all persons dying after the 1st August, 1894; but while the Probate Duty applied only to personality, the New Estate Duty applies to ALL PROPERTY, real or personal, settled or unsettled, passing at death. A further difference between the old and new systems is to be found in the provisions of the "Finance Act, 1894," permitting, in certain circumstances, property to be declared and taken into consideration in fixing rates of duty on which duty may not actually be paid until subsequent years. The gross amount of capital of which the Inland Revenue Department had notice as passing at death in 1904-1905 was £298,244,455.

Under the "Finance Act, 1894," the Local Taxation Account receives $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on all personality in the United Kingdom passing by will or under intestacy.

Death Duties.—Numbers of Estates and Net Amounts of Capital upon which Probate and Account Duties were paid in the year 1904-1905; with similar particulars in regard to Estates subject to Estate Duty of which the Inland Revenue Board had notice as passing at death in the same year. [The amounts are stated in thousands of £'s—000's omitted.]

14. (Compiled from the 48th Report of the Inland Revenue Commissioners.)

Classification of Estates—in accordance with the "Finance" Act, 1894.	NUMBERS OF ESTATES.		NET CAPITAL.	
	Subject to Probate and Account Duties.	Subject to New Estate Duty.	Subjected to Probate and Account Duties.	Subjected to New Estate Duty.
	No.	No.	Thousand £'s	Thousand £'s
Small Estates not exceeding £300 gross value ..	876	18,505	73	3,538
Above £300, but not above £500 gross value ..	—	8,846	—	3,503
Other Estates, valued at :				
From £100 to £500 net ..	518	5,853	146	2,546
" 500 " 1,000 " ..	208	10,098	150	8,417
" 1,000 " 10,000 " ..	190	16,704	466	60,447
" 10,000 " 25,000 " ..	7	2,295	98	41,832
" 25,000 " 50,000 " ..	2	883	57	34,582
" 50,000 " 75,000 " ..	—	228	—	18,390
" 75,000 " 100,000 " ..	—	161	—	14,963
" 100,000 " 150,000 " ..	—	128	—	13,993
" 150,000 " 250,000 " ..	—	89	—	21,596
" 250,000 " 500,000 " ..	—	44	—	17,672
" 500,000 " 1,000,000 " ..	—	23	—	17,224
Over £1,000,000 ..	—	1	—	5,942
Total ..	1,301	68,918	990	265,103

National Debt.—Total amount of the Gross Capital Liabilities of the State, the Estimated Assets, and the Exchequer Balances on the 31st March of each of the undermentioned years.

15.

(Compiled from the Parliamentary Paper Cd. 1,381, of 1903, and the Fifty-second number of the Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.)

Year.	Nominal Amount of Funded Debt.	Estimated Capital Liability in respect of Ter- minable Annuities.	Unfunded Debt.	Total of Columns 1 to 3.	Other Capital Liabilities in respect of sums borrowed under various Acts.	Aggregate Gross Liabilities of the State as Represented by the Totals of Columns 4 and 5.	Estimated Assets.		Exchequer Balances at Banks of England and Ireland.
							Value of Sums Purchased in 1876.	Other Assets.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1860	730,718,208	15,724,361	16,228,800	831,670,969	1,104,710	832,835,579	—	14,884,002	7,973,864
1865	780,202,108	20,737,540	10,742,600	811,682,148	1,003,715	812,742,858	—	14,732,768	7,600,023
1870	741,514,681	43,856,394	6,761,600	792,132,675	906,790	793,089,905	—	15,887,565	8,008,648
1875	714,797,715	46,878,810	6,239,800	767,916,325	863,725	767,268,589	—	18,731,366	6,968,832
1880	710,476,869	32,034,735	27,844,900	769,356,504	748,730	770,804,774	—	33,470,694	3,273,359
1885	(a) 740,131,896	(a) 85,092,898	14,083,100	769,307,894	644,735	769,889,117	+1,532,040	97,702,118	4,008,977
1890	685,069,862	70,836,149	82,252,805	765,549,806	3,002,023	769,089,046	+1,538,040	12,177,648	5,290,931
1895	690,015,919	58,409,709	17,400,300	765,825,928	2,073,940	669,001,553	+29,363,040	1,516,016	6,800,897
1896	690,015,919	58,409,709	9,976,800	645,906,423	4,048,960	632,256,366	+23,627,000	989,354	8,975,131
1897	697,692,782	45,901,694	8,133,000	641,727,476	5,740,872	645,171,695	+23,299,000	970,906	8,967,135
1898	680,787,624	45,901,694	8,133,000	636,070,668	7,473,102	638,817,607	+24,485,000	970,799	10,916,432
1899	655,968,808	60,150,017	8,183,000	638,027,872	9,890,279	635,898,794	+24,451,000	708,961	8,919,178
1900	652,606,898	86,702,267	(a) 16,133,000	689,980,653	14,464,360	638,919,392	+24,813,000	808,451	3,517,047
1901	551,182,168	80,190,755	(c) 78,133,000	689,469,963	30,290,063	703,594,849	+25,804,000	712,760	6,596,918
1902	600,587,248	80,295,402	76,133,000	745,016,650	27,574,428	765,215,663	+27,985,000	796,565	5,596,943
1903	640,985,726	55,666,402	76,133,000	773,778,763	31,805,323	798,849,130	+26,486,000	6,283,790	6,637,137
1904	637,633,819	55,666,402	78,633,000	765,933,777	(b) 41,604,382	794,498,130	+28,910,000	2,138,787	4,203,643
1905	635,635,568	47,756,246	71,633,000	755,073,109		796,786,491	+30,837,000	2,117,023	7,450,279

* Nominal Value. † Estimated Market Value. (a) In 1899, £70,241,908 three per cent. Stock was converted into Terminable Annuities. ‡ The Debt was greatly reduced in the year 1887-8 by the Cancellation of Stock, and the transfer of an equivalent amount of Local Loans Assets to the Local Loans Fund. § £15,000,000 Consols, and the Book Debt of £13,000,000 held on account of the Savings Banks Funds, were cancelled in 1899-1900 in exchange for Terminable Annuities. ¶ In consequence of the War in South Africa the Funded Debt was increased in 1901-2 by the creation of £60,000,000 Consols, and in 1902-3 by the creation of £32,000,000 Consols.

(b) Russian Dutch Loan, £38,388; Barracks Act, 1890, £1,045,437; Naval Works Act, 1895 to 1903, £16,023,712; Military Works Act, 1897 to 1901, £10,948,989; Telegraph Act, £4,018,639; Uganda Railway Act, £4,768,668; Royal Niger Company Act, £733,197; Pacific Cable Act, £1,069,305; other Acts, £1,440,065.

(c) The increase in the Unfunded Debt in 1899-1900 and 1900-1 was due to the Treasury Bills, Exchequer Bonds, War Stock, and War Bonds issued in those years to meet the large expenditure incurred in connection with the War in South Africa.

Receipts of Local Authorities for the purpose of Local Expenditure in each Division of the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned years. [In thousands of £'s.—000's omitted.]

16.

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

SOURCES OF RECEIPT.	ENGLAND & WALES.			SCOTLAND.		
	1890-91. Th'nd £'s.	1895-96. Th'nd £'s.	1902-08. Th'nd £'s.	1890-91. Th'nd £'s.	1895-96. Th'nd £'s.	1902-08. ¶ Th'nd £'s.
From Rates	27,819	35,896	50,823	3,182	3,658	4,967
" Water Undertakings	2,809	3,089	4,186	459	621	819
" Gas	4,227	4,719	7,160	44	1,227	1,841
" Electric Light,	—	196	1,881	—	49	338
" Repayments on account of Private Improvements executed by Local Authorities	790	1,069	1,851	—	—	44
" Tramways	189	251	3,798	—	358	945
" Government Contributions	7,079	9,240	12,783	1,100	1,648	2,196
" Tolls, Dues, and Duties	2,474	3,694	4,127	755	964	1,096
" Rents, Interest, &c.	1,443	1,673	2,412	249	270	251
" Sales of Property	308	411	478	22	39	180
" Fees, Fines, Penalties, and Licences	1,250	687	966	98	93	190
" Loans	6,222	12,208	35,272	1,760	1,897	3,473
" Miscellaneous	2,203	2,517	3,940	801	333	496
Total Receipts	57,558	75,452	129,207	7,970	11,147	16,647

	IRELAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	1890-91. Th'nd £'s.	1895-96. Th'nd £'s.	1902-08. Th'nd £'s.	1890-91. Th'nd £'s.	1895-96. Th'nd £'s.	1902-08. ¶ Th'nd £'s.
From Rates	12,826	8,041	13,007	41,955	53,456	76,450
" Water Undertakings	*	*	*			
" Gas	*	*	*			
" Electric Light,	*	*	*			
" Repayments on account of Private Improvements executed by Local Authorities	—	—	—	189	610	4,643
" Tramways	—	—	—			
" Government Contributions	348	407	1,827			
" Tolls, Dues, and Duties	327	351	845			
" Rents, Interest, &c.	95	113	189	1,787	2,056	2,352
" Sales of Property	—	—	—	325	450	662
" Fees, Fines, Penalties, and Licences	110	169	118	1,458	889	1,296
" Loans	547	769	1,029	8,529	14,815	39,774
" Miscellaneous	2203	2289	422	2,708	3,088	4,860
Total Receipts	4,456	4,969	6,437	69,984	91,568	152,291

† Including Water Rates. * Included with Miscellaneous. ¶ These figures are provisional only.

‡ Including profits from Gas, Electric Light, and Water undertakings. § See Note ¶

Local Taxation Account.—Net Amount of Revenue (previously National) collected by Government Officers for Local Authorities in each of the undermentioned years.

17.

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years.	Additional Beer & Spirit Duties		Excise Licences.	Share of Death Duties.	Total.
	Customs.	Excise.			
1897-98	£208,427	£1,230,184	£3,694,365	£4,268,192	£9,420,168
1898-99	205,346	1,305,491	3,709,051	4,245,761	9,555,649
1899-1900	284,985	1,425,014	3,840,400	4,400,079	10,000,381
1900-01	218,668	1,367,229	3,886,269	4,237,868	9,710,034
1901-02	209,052	1,285,723	3,073,044	4,202,887	9,730,369
1902-03	215,949	1,311,059	4,000,328	4,201,562	9,734,839
1903-04	203,715	1,286,009	4,029,764	4,201,191	9,811,579
1904-05	174,929	1,251,575	4,074,377	4,247,556	9,748,437

NOTE.—The following shows the Amounts of the actual payments to Local Taxation Accounts in each Division of the United Kingdom in each of the above years :—

Years.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
1897-98	£7,911,042	£980,529	£510,939	£9,402,510
1898-99	8,080,912	992,735	447,513	9,521,160
1899-1900	8,466,850	1,059,874	406,987	9,934,061
1900-01	8,310,739	1,027,412	401,475	9,739,626
1901-02	8,286,743	1,027,855	339,487	9,714,080
1902-03	8,353,004	1,000,917	332,862	9,787,573
1903-04	8,391,568	1,027,046	376,469	9,795,073
1904-05	8,391,823	1,046,501	374,064	9,812,378

Rates Levied for the purposes of Local Expenditure in ENGLAND AND WALES in each of the undermentioned years. [In thousands of £'s.—000's omitted.]

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," &c.)

RATES.	1889-90	1891-2	1893-4	1895-6	1897-8	1899-1900	1901-02	1902-03
	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.	000 £'s.
Poor Rates, exclusive of Precept Rates	7,751	7,290	8,161	9,844	9,201	9,358	11,027	12,076
School Board Rates	2,666	3,332	3,619	3,988	4,859	5,169	6,232	6,744
(London County Council Metropolitan Board of Works up to 1888-9)	1,858	1,583	1,777	2,096	2,062	2,043	2,432	2,530
Councils of Metropolitan Boroughs (Vestries or District Boards up to 1899-1900), exclusive of Precept Rates	1,768	1,943	2,185	2,247	2,533	2,610	3,257	3,571
Corporation of the City of London, exclusive of Precept Rates	311	315	325	404	385	488	490	516
Metropolitan Police	732	776	776	811	845	884	962	989
Municipal Borough, exclusive of Precept Rates	1,338	1,427	1,559	1,806	2,087	2,235	2,499	2,792
Urban District Councils (Urban Sanitary Authorities up to 1893-4)	6,981	7,659	8,793	9,672	10,515	11,913	13,694	14,783
Rural District Councils (Rural Sanitary Authorities up to 1894-5)	384	432	532	603	643	2,199	2,537	2,792
Highway Boards, &c. County Councils (County Treasurers up to 1888-9)	1,410	1,353	1,521	1,520	1,386	2,498	2,642	2,948
Burial Boards and Authorities Administering the Burial Acts	172	176	184	193	189	173	164	92
Parish Councils and Parish Meetings*	—	—	—	155	112	111	126	141
Commissioners of Sewers and Drainage and Embankment Commissioners	310	282	288	276	269	276	272	257
Other Authorities	112	175	215	225	163	277	105	97
Total	27,713	28,507	32,224	25,898	37,605	40,784	46,439	50,323

* Exclusive of Rates levied under Burial Acts.

NOTE.—The figures in the above Table exclude as far as possible the Receipts by Urban Sanitary Authorities for the sale of Gas and Water.

Local Debts.—Amount of the Outstanding Loans of Local Authorities (Metropolitan and Extra-Metropolitan) in England and Wales in each of the undermentioned years, with the amount of the Valuation for the Poor Rate in each of the same years.

(Compiled from the Annual Local Taxation Returns.)

YEAR.	LOANS OUTSTANDING.			VALUATION FOR POOR RATE.		
	Metropolitan Area.	Extra-Metropolitan Areas.	Total.	Metropolitan Area.	Extra-Metropolitan Areas.	Total.
1874-5	21,007,799	71,812,301	92,820,100	20,672,765	94,973,866	115,646,631
1879-80	23,277,846	108,656,224	136,934,070	24,447,444	109,322,431	133,769,875
1884-5	35,856,494	137,351,474	173,207,968	28,954,020	116,573,924	145,527,944
1889-90	41,294,268	167,377,044	198,671,312	31,246,820	119,239,154	150,485,974
1894-5	44,894,365	190,440,684	235,335,049	34,052,102	127,087,473	161,139,575
1896-7	46,390,840	205,744,734	252,135,574	35,936,283	138,063,802	165,999,085
1897-8	48,641,303	213,375,849	262,017,152	36,236,331	132,373,162	168,609,493
1898-9	50,952,570	225,276,478	276,229,048	36,889,367	135,176,435	172,065,342
1899-1900	53,189,385	240,674,339	293,864,224	37,336,135	138,236,623	175,632,758
1900-01	58,130,587	258,573,635	316,704,222	37,927,684	142,473,786	180,406,420
1901-02	62,962,249	280,454,333	343,416,582	39,308,681	146,754,079	186,562,760
1902-03	67,515,225	303,092,268	370,607,493	40,677,589	150,423,939	191,106,528

† As a result of changes in area owing to the London Government Act, 1899, the Metropolis gained £85,743 in rateable value.

Local Expenditure in each Division of the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned years. [In Thousands of £'s.—000's omitted.]

20.

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

	1890-91.	1895-96.	1902-03.
	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.
ENGLAND AND WALES.			
By Unions and Parishes in Relief to the Poor	8,643	10,216	13,610
All other Parochial Expenditure payable out of Poor Rates	1,251	1,320	1,733
From Loans	339	322	2,165
By Parish Councils and Parish Meetings*	—	146	139
By Burial Boards and other Local Authorities acting under Burial Acts	514	523	667
By School Boards	6,004	9,427	13,488
By Town and Municipal Authorities for Police, Sanitary, and other Public Works, &c.	31,178	40,808	79,995
By Rural District Councils†	680	1,008	1,800
By County Authorities for Police, Lunatic Asylums, &c.	4,065	5,638	7,736
By Highway Boards and Road Trustees	1,330	1,658	2,133
By Turnpike Trusts	4	—	—
For Bridges and Ferries	3	1	1
By Drainage and Embankment Authorities	554	467	435
From Church and Ecclesiastical Rates	5	7	—
By Harbour Authorities	3,001	3,454	4,320
By other Authorities	296	230	142
Total England and Wales..	57,857	75,675	123,909
SCOTLAND.			
By Unions and Parishes in Relief to the Poor	889	1,013	1,235
All other Parochial Expenditure payable out of Poor Rates	47	59	79
From Loans	39	23	275
By Parish Councils other than above	—	3	11
By School Boards	1,646	2,154	2,736
By Town and Municipal Authorities for Police, Sanitary, and other Public Works, &c.	3,200	5,523	9,588
By Rural Sanitary Authorities	861	1,350	1,746
By County Authorities for Police, Lunatic Asylums, &c.			
By Highway Boards and Road Trustees			
By Turnpike Trusts			
For Bridges and Ferries	—	—	—
By Drainage and Embankment Authorities	—	—	—
By Burial Boards‡	—	—	—
From Church and Ecclesiastical Rates (Heritors)	41	43	58
By Harbour Authorities	1,124	1,200	1,250
By other Authorities	12	13	14
Total Scotland..	7,859	11,381	17,042

* Exclusive of Expenditure under Burial Acts.

† Rural Sanitary Authorities prior to 1895-96.

‡ The Expenditure on Burial Grounds is included partly in that of Parish and Municipal Authorities and partly in the Expenditure of Heritors.

§ These figures are provisional only.

Local Expenditure in each Division of the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned years (*contd.*). [In Thousands of £'s.—000's omitted.]

20 continued.

(Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

	1890-91.	1896-96	1902-03.
	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.	Thousand £'s.
IRELAND.			
By Unions and Parishes in Relief to the Poor.....	1,038	1,054	1,147
All other Parochial Expenditure payable out of Poor Rates and from Loans	307	302	61
By Rural District Councils other than above	—	—	485
By Town and Municipal Authorities for Police, Sanitary, and other Public Works, &c.	1,333	1,527	2,249
By Rural Sanitary Authorities	54	81	—*
By County Authorities for Police, Lunatic Asylums, &c.	1,202	1,391	1,506
By Highway Boards and Road Trustees			
For Bridges and Ferries			
By Drainage and Embankment Authorities			
By Burial Boards	35	41	55
By Harbour Authorities	16	13	—†
By other Authorities	363	438	431
	84	73	80
Total Ireland...	4,426	4,973	6,134
UNITED KINGDOM.			
By Unions and Parishes in Relief to the Poor.....	10,565	12,233	15,992
All other Parochial Expenditure payable out of Poor Rates and from Loans	1,962	2,526	4,318
By Parish Councils (Scotland) other than above	—	8	11
By Rural District Councils (Ireland) other than above	—	—	485
By Parish Councils and Parish Meetings (England and Wales)† ..	—	146	189
By School Boards	7,650	11,580	16,274
By Town and Municipal Authorities for Police, Sanitary, and other Public Works, &c.	35,710	47,858	91,832
By Rural Sanitary Authorities	8,139	11,023	15,062
By County Authorities for Police, Lunatic Asylums, &c.			
By Highway Boards and Road Trustees			
By Turnpike Trusts			
For Bridges and Ferries	590	508	490
By Drainage and Embankment Authorities	530	530	667‡
By Burial Boards	47	50	53
From Church and Ecclesiastical Rates	4,488	5,137	6,551
By Harbour Authorities	361	371	236
By other Authorities			
Total United Kingdom...	70,142	92,029	152,165

* Included with Rural District Councils.

† Included with Town and Municipal Authorities and Rural District Councils.

‡ Exclusive of Expenditure under Burial Acts.

§ England and Wales only.

See Note § on page 461.

NOTE.—The Expenditure for Police and for Education in Ireland is almost entirely defrayed out of the Imperial Taxes.

Population, Number of Families and Inhabited Houses in each Division of the United Kingdom, as enumerated at each Census period since 1801.

21.

(Compiled from McCulloch's "Statistical Account of the British Empire," and the various Census volumes for each Division of the Kingdom.)

ENGLAND AND WALES.

YEAR.	POPULATION.			Increase in Decennial Period.	Decrease in Decennial Period.	Number of Families.	Average Number of Persons in each Family.	Number of Inhabited Houses.
	Males.	♀ Females.	Total.					
1801	4,254,735	4,637,301	8,892,536	.....	.....	1,836,723	4.69	1,575,923
1811	4,873,005	5,293,651	10,166,256	1,271,720	.....	2,142,147	4.74	1,797,504
1821	5,551,319	6,149,917	12,000,236	1,835,380	.....	2,433,423	4.81	2,038,166
1831	6,771,106	7,125,601	13,896,707	1,896,561	.....	2,911,874	4.77	2,481,544
1841	7,777,536	8,134,562	15,912,148	2,017,351	.....	Not stated	Not stated	2,943,945
1851	8,781,225	9,146,334	17,927,600	2,015,461	.....	3,712,390	4.83	3,378,039
1861	9,776,259	10,280,965	20,066,224	2,138,615	.....	4,491,524	4.47	3,739,505
1871	11,068,934	11,653,322	22,712,256	2,646,032	.....	5,649,016	4.50	4,239,117
1881	12,689,902	13,334,537	26,024,439	3,262,173	.....	5,633,192	4.61	4,831,319
1891	14,062,901	14,949,624	29,002,525	3,028,086	.....	6,131,001	4.73	5,451,497
1901	15,728,613	16,796,230	32,524,843	3,525,318	.....	7,036,893	4.62	6,260,452

SCOTLAND.

1801	736,097	860,229	1,596,420	.....	.....	364,070	4.42	294,553
1811	826,296	979,506	1,805,802	197,406	.....	406,068	4.40	304,093
1821	968,628	1,106,808	2,093,521	286,667	.....	447,900	4.67	341,474
1831	1,114,456	1,240,939	2,354,396	272,865	.....	502,301	4.71	369,393
1841	1,241,862	1,373,322	2,620,184	255,796	.....	550,438	4.76	.....
1851	1,375,479	1,512,203	2,888,722	268,539	.....	600,093	4.81	370,303
1861	1,440,848	1,612,440	3,052,294	173,562	.....	673,594	4.51	383,220
1871	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	297,726	.....	740,748	4.54	412,135
1881	1,790,475	1,936,006	3,726,573	375,555	.....	812,712	4.60	579,005
1891	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647	299,074	.....	876,989	4.59	637,569
1901	2,173,755	2,296,348	4,472,108	446,456	.....	967,290	4.63	692,974

IRELAND.

1801	.....	.....	55,295,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1811	.....	.....	55,987,000*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1821	8,341,926	8,459,901	6,801,327	.....	.....	1,812,032	5.13	1,144,602
1831	8,795,880	8,972,521	7,767,401	966,574	.....	1,935,066	5.61	1,240,976
1841	8,041,040	8,155,543	8,196,597	429,196	.....	1,472,720	5.57	1,036,369
1851	8,212,623	8,361,755	6,574,278	.....	1,623,319	1,204,329	5.44	1,046,288
1861	2,537,370	2,961,597	5,798,967	.....	775,311	1,123,396	5.14	966,166
1871	2,639,753	2,772,624	5,412,377	.....	886,590	1,067,593	5.07	961,380
1881	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836	.....	257,541	996,074	5.20	914,108
1891	2,318,959	2,386,797	4,704,750	.....	470,093	932,113	5.05	870,575
1901	2,200,040	2,258,735	4,458,775	.....	245,975	910,356	4.90	868,168

† UNITED KINGDOM.

1801	.....	.....	15,895,956	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1811	.....	.....	17,807,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1821	10,174,968	10,718,716	20,893,584	.....	.....	4,253,416	4.91	3,572,232
1831	11,080,532	12,348,052	24,028,584	3,135,000	.....	4,799,241	5.01	4,100,753
1841	13,060,497	13,670,432	26,730,929	2,702,345	.....	Not stated	Not stated	.....
1851	13,360,227	14,021,402	27,380,629	660,700	.....	5,510,707	4.97	4,604,570
1861	14,003,477	14,804,069	28,927,485	1,536,556	.....	6,208,408	4.59	5,127,581
1871	16,301,333	16,182,831	31,484,161	2,557,176	.....	6,857,362	4.69	5,632,032
1881	18,372,654	17,912,194	34,884,845	3,400,187	.....	7,440,078	4.69	6,045,682
1891	18,314,571	19,418,351	37,732,922	2,848,074	.....	7,939,203	4.75	6,713,643
1901	20,162,408	21,356,313	41,458,721	3,725,799	.....	8,914,324	4.65	6,945,924

NOTE.—The figures in the above table are exclusive of the Army and Navy for the years up to 1831, inclusive.

* Approximate.

† Exclusive of the Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

‡ The excess in the number of females is partially attributable to the fact that men serving in the Army, Navy, and the Merchant Service, abroad, are excluded from the reckoning.

§ A different method of arriving at the number of houses in Scotland from that previously used was adopted in 1881. In that year and at the subsequent enumerations every dwelling with a distinct outside entrance, or with a door opening directly into a common stair, was treated as a house.

Population.—Estimated Population of each Division of the United Kingdom at the middle of each of the undermentioned years.
22. [In Thousands—000's omitted.]
 (Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

YEARS.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOT- LAND.	IRELAND.	UNITED KING- DOM.	YEARS.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOT- LAND.	IRELAND.	UNITED KING- DOM.
	Th'sands.	Th'sands.	Th'sands.	Th'sands.		Th'sands.	Th'sands.	Th'sands.	Th'sands.
1840	15,781	2,601	8,155	26,487	1868	29,761	4,122	4,607	38,490
1845	16,789	2,742	8,295	27,776	1869	30,104	4,166	4,588	38,858
1850	17,773	2,873	8,378	27,524	1866	30,451	4,210	4,559	39,220
1855	18,829	2,978	8,615	27,822	1866	30,803	4,254	4,541	39,598
1860	19,902	3,065	8,821	28,778	1867	31,153	4,299	4,528	39,985
1865	21,145	3,135	8,595	29,925	1868	31,518	4,344	4,517	40,379
1870	22,501	3,237	8,419	31,257	1869	31,881	4,391	4,500	40,772
1875	24,045	3,515	8,279	32,389	1900	32,249	4,437	4,466	41,152
1880	25,714	3,706	8,208	34,628	1901	32,621	4,484	4,446	41,551
1885	27,221	3,859	8,389	36,016	1902	32,998	4,531	4,432	41,961
1890	28,764	4,003	8,718	37,485	1903	33,379	4,579	4,414	42,372
1891	29,086	4,086	8,680	37,802	1904	33,768	4,628	4,402	42,793
1892	29,421	4,079	8,684	38,134	1905	34,153	4,677	4,388	43,218

Marriages, Births and Deaths, and excess of Births over Deaths, in each Division of the United Kingdom, from 1895 to 1904, inclusive; with annual averages for each quinquennial period from 1855-59 to 1890-94, so far as the particulars can be stated.

23. (Compiled from various Numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and Reports of the Registrar-General for England and Wales.)

AVER- AGE OF	ENGLAND AND WALES.				*SCOTLAND.			
	Number of Marriages.	Number of Living Births.	Number of Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Number of Marriages.	Number of Living Births.	Number of Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
1855-59.	158,868	660,186	425,292	234,894	20,529	101,829	61,538	40,291
1860-64.	170,358	712,166	452,754	259,412	21,472	108,315	68,668	39,647
1865-69.	181,267	766,105	487,624	278,481	22,733	113,990	71,259	42,731
1870-74.	196,132	820,171	508,825	311,346	25,262	118,791	76,397	42,394
1875-79.	198,915	879,814	524,678	355,136	25,249	125,887	75,995	49,892
1880-84.	200,860	890,855	518,208	372,147	26,016	126,103	74,685	51,468
1885-89.	202,404	890,056	524,022	366,034	25,269	124,892	73,441	51,451
1890-94.	224,366	897,832	555,729	341,653	27,771	124,806	77,781	47,025
YEAR.								
1895	227,865	922,291	568,997	353,294	28,422	126,494	81,852	44,642
1896	242,764	915,831	526,727	389,604	30,270	129,172	70,677	58,495
1897	249,145	921,693	541,487	380,206	31,050	128,877	79,144	49,733
1898	255,879	923,165	552,141	371,024	32,112	130,961	78,397	52,464
1899	262,334	928,646	581,799	346,847	32,978	130,733	79,568	51,140
1900	257,480	927,062	587,630	339,232	32,444	131,401	82,296	49,105
1901	259,400	929,807	551,685	378,222	31,837	132,192	80,107	52,085
1902	261,750	940,509	535,638	404,971	31,913	132,267	77,941	54,326
1903	261,103	948,271	514,628	433,643	32,320	133,499	75,973	57,526
1904	257,496	944,703	549,893	395,310	32,258	132,570	77,961	54,609
AVER- AGE OF	†IRELAND				UNITED KINGDOM.			
1865-69.	29,156	145,458	91,408	54,050	233,156	1,025,553	650,291	375,262
1870-74.	27,182	147,355	93,298	54,057	248,526	1,066,317	678,020	408,297
1875-79.	24,737	137,579	97,740	39,839	243,901	1,143,280	608,413	444,867
1880-84.	21,624	122,724	92,965	29,759	248,519	1,139,182	635,908	453,274
1885-89.	20,859	111,985	87,073	24,862	248,532	1,126,833	634,536	442,347
1890-94.	21,462	105,808	85,648	20,160	273,599	1,127,996	719,158	408,838
YEAR.								
1895	23,120	106,113	84,895	21,718	279,407	1,154,898	735,244	419,654
1896	23,065	107,641	75,700	31,941	296,089	1,152,144	673,104	479,040
1897	22,891	106,664	83,839	22,825	303,086	1,157,284	704,470	452,764
1898	22,580	105,457	82,404	23,053	310,071	1,159,433	712,942	446,541
1899	22,311	103,900	79,699	24,201	317,623	1,163,279	741,091	422,183
1900	21,330	101,459	87,606	13,853	311,254	1,159,922	757,732	402,190
1901	22,564	100,976	79,119	21,857	313,351	1,162,975	710,811	452,164
1902	22,949	101,363	77,676	24,187	316,612	1,174,639	691,155	483,484
1903	22,992	101,381	77,858	24,473	316,415	1,183,601	667,959	515,642
1904	22,738	103,773	79,602	24,171	312,532	1,181,046	706,966	474,080

* The Registration Act for Scotland came into operation on the 1st of January, 1855.

† The Registration Act for Ireland came into force on the 1st of January, 1864.

Emigration.—Number of Passengers who left the United Kingdom for places out of Europe in each year since 1886, distinguishing the destinations of those of British origin; also Number of Irish Emigrants, and total Number of Immigrants from places out of Europe in each of the same years; with Annual Averages for each quinquennial period from 1856-60 to 1881-85.

24.

(Compiled from the Annual Reports to the Board of Trade on Emigration and Immigration, &c.)

—	Total Emigrants of all Nationalities. †	Total Emigrants of British origin.	DESTINATIONS OF BRITISH EMIGRANTS.				Proportion of British Emigrants to Population of the United Kingdom.	Number of Emigrants of Irish origin included in column No. 2.	Total Immigrants of all Nationalities from places out of Europe.
			United States.	British North America.	Australia and New Zealand.	All Other Places.			
Ann. Av.							Per cent.		
1856-60	150,460	123,497	74,956	7,968	37,136	3,437	0·43	68,012	—*
1861-65	171,069	143,559	93,208	9,548	37,268	3,535	0·48	83,609	—*
1866-70	222,425	170,807	133,317	16,514	16,204	4,772	0·56	80,017	—*
1871-75	254,617	193,907	134,353	22,233	27,382	3,889	0·60	85,885	84,556
1876-80	191,063	141,876	82,621	13,312	32,791	13,152	0·42	42,647	75,129
1881-85	354,240	253,461	168,509	31,902	42,977	15,073	0·73	79,732	90,435
Years.									
1886 ..	330,301	232,909	152,710	24,745	43,076	12,369	0·64	61,276	108,879
1887 ..	306,494	231,437	201,526	32,025	34,133	13,753	0·77	73,991	119,012
1888 ..	303,484	279,923	195,986	34,863	31,127	17,962	0·76	73,233	128,879
1889 ..	342,641	253,795	163,771	28,269	23,294	23,461	0·63	64,923	147,393
1890 ..	315,980	213,116	132,413	22,620	21,179	22,004	0·58	57,434	155,916
1891 ..	334,543	213,507	156,326	21,573	19,547	20,987	0·53	58,436	151,369
1892 ..	321,397	210,042	150,039	23,254	15,960	20,799	0·55	52,902	143,747
1893 ..	307,533	203,314	143,949	24,732	11,203	23,330	0·54	52,132	141,054
1894 ..	226,827	156,080	104,001	17,459	10,917	23,653	0·40	42,008	135,799
1895 ..	271,772	135,331	126,502	16,622	10,567	31,490	0·47	54,349	175,674
1896 ..	241,952	161,925	96,921	15,267	10,354	37,333	0·41	42,222	159,913
1897 ..	213,830	146,490	86,324	15,571	12,061	33,504	0·37	35,673	155,114
1898 ..	205,171	140,644	80,494	17,640	10,693	31,817	0·35	34,395	139,333
1899 ..	240,696	146,362	92,432	16,410	11,467	26,003	0·36	42,380	162,111
1900 ..	293,561	163,325	102,797	13,443	14,922	32,663	0·41	45,995	175,747
1901 ..	302,575	171,715	104,195	15,757	15,350	36,413	0·41	39,210	165,018
1902 ..	336,779	206,062	168,493	23,293	14,345	58,526	0·49	42,256	170,874
1903 ..	449,006	259,950	123,663	59,652	12,375	64,260	0·61	45,563	199,685
1904 ..	453,377	271,435	143,445	69,631	13,910	74,139	0·63	53,257	1241,396

* Not ascertained before 1870.

Including Foreigners, and Passengers whose Nationalities were not distinguished.

Of these 144,581 were of British origin. § 153,604 being males, and 113,431 females.

Of these 26,318 went to S. Africa.

Education, Great Britain.—Statistics respecting Schools Inspected in Great Britain; Accommodation, Children present at Inspection, and Average Attendance, &c., at Day Schools, in the undermentioned years.

25. (Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and Reports on Education for England and Wales and Scotland.)

Years.	Number of Schools Inspected.	Number of Children who can be Accommodated.	Average Number of Children in Attendance.			Proportion of Average Attendance to Population.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.	In England & Wales.	In Scotland.
						Per cent.	Per cent.
1860	7,272	1,320,248	495,080	839,145	834,284	3·85*	8·9
1865	8,438	1,677,808	643,885	453,860	1,057,745	4·38*	11·0
1870	10,949	2,215,285	832,833	620,898	1,453,531	5·64*	12·8
1875	16,957	3,636,114	1,200,152	975,370	2,175,522	7·7	13·3
1880	20,670	4,842,807	1,608,006	1,464,839	3,155,534	10·7	14·3
1885	21,976	5,658,819	2,030,786	1,700,194	3,825,980	12·3	15·7
1890	22,495	6,254,150	2,228,000	2,002,508	4,231,497	12·9	16·8
1891	22,613	6,380,986	2,255,776	2,032,543	4,288,321	12·9	16·8
1892	22,645	6,429,486	2,310,016	2,098,836	4,409,432	13·2	16·8
1893	22,681	6,500,414	2,420,485	2,322,396	4,642,881	13·8	16·8
1894	22,763	6,608,198	2,498,824	2,300,462	4,799,276	14·1	16·7
1895	22,773	6,726,414	2,544,914	2,355,421	4,900,335	14·2	16·8
1896	22,931	6,896,822	2,600,983	2,414,862	5,015,846	14·4	14·2
1897	23,044	7,058,908	2,638,143	2,455,790	5,093,932	14·5	14·4
1898	23,004	7,164,742	2,665,151	2,494,790	5,159,941	14·5	14·3
1899	23,126	7,283,580	2,705,407	2,543,888	5,249,395	14·6	14·5
1900	23,204	7,408,453	2,725,687	2,560,582	5,292,219	14·5	14·5
1901	23,257	7,551,535	† —	† —	5,308,285	14·5	14·2
1902	23,298	7,607,514	† —	† —	5,336,738	14·9	14·3
1903	23,362	7,735,794	† —	† —	5,669,508	15·1	14·7
1904	23,464	7,842,830	† —	† —	5,825,043	15·3	14·8

* For Great Britain. † Cannot be given. The figures for England and Wales are not shown in the published returns.

Education, Ireland.—Number of Primary Schools in operation in Ireland in each of the undermentioned years; with the Number of Pupils on the Rolls and in Average Attendance, and the Expenditure from Government Grants and Rates.

26. (Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and the Reports of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.)

Years.	Number of Schools in operation.	Religious Denominations of Pupils on the Rolls.					Average Number of Pupils in attendance.	Expenditure from Government Grants and Rates.
		Protestant Episcopal.	Presbyterian.	Roman Catholic.	Other Denominations.	Total.		
1870...	6,806	74,237	110,189	807,330	7,243	998,999	359,199	£ 390,475*
1875...	7,267	89,907	111,132	798,024	8,608	1,011,709||	389,961	505,993†
1880...	7,590	102,218	115,629	785,057	10,116	1,083,020	468,557	707,488†
1885...	7,936	107,995	112,827	842,393	12,389	1,075,604	502,454	835,353†
1890...	8,298	111,467	110,666	799,795	15,174	1,037,102	489,144	955,976†
1891...	8,346	110,833	109,987	785,445	16,046	1,022,361	506,386	969,445†
1892...	8,403	114,173	111,404	777,678	16,369	1,019,624	495,254	1,108,753†
1893...	8,459	117,828	114,039	783,496	16,924	1,032,287	527,060	1,103,630†
1894...	8,505	120,892	114,913	774,221	18,255	1,028,281	525,547	1,230,056†
1895...	8,557	121,415	114,245	764,413	18,835	1,018,498	519,515	1,275,674†
1896...	8,606	§ 93,081	§ 87,296	§ 614,525	§ 14,087	§ 809,989	534,957	1,330,021†
1897...	8,631	§ 91,967	§ 86,782	§ 606,121	§ 14,102	§ 798,972	521,141	1,311,073†
1898...	8,651	§ 92,212	§ 87,218	§ 601,206	§ 14,182	§ 794,818	518,799	1,321,777†
1899...	8,670	§ 91,592	§ 86,747	§ 592,391	§ 14,409	§ 785,139	518,852	1,338,376†
1900...	8,684	§ 88,675	§ 83,254	§ 559,520	§ 14,412	§ 746,861	478,224	1,321,065†
1901...	8,692	§ 88,552	§ 83,260	§ 554,714	§ 14,722	§ 741,248	482,081	1,312,062†
1902...	8,712	§ 88,528	§ 83,149	§ 550,185	§ 15,224	§ 737,080	487,098	1,338,830†
1903...	8,720	—	—	—	—	§ 720,552	482,489	1,359,008†
1904...	8,710	—	—	—	—	§ 730,417	488,897	1,402,451†

— * Year ended 31st December. † For the twelve months ended 31st March in the year following that against which the figures are placed. || The religious denominations of 4,128 scholars was not stated in 1875. § These figures are not properly comparable with those given for years prior to 1890, the basis upon which the returns of pupils on the rolls are made having been considerably altered in that year.

Education.—Number of Public Elementary Day Schools Inspected in England and Wales in the year 1901-2, classified according to the Denominations of the Schools; with particulars as to Accommodation, Average Attendance, and Average Cost of Maintenance per Scholar.

27.

(From Return No. Cd. 1476 of Session 1903.)

Denominations.	Number of Schools Inspected.	Number of Children who can be accommodated.	Average number of Children in Attendance.	Cost of Maintenance—Average per Scholar.
				£ s. d.
Church of England Schools	11,714	2,813,613	1,923,099	} 2 6 4
Wesleyan Schools	459	184,543	130,230	
Roman Catholic Schools	1,043	393,287	266,084	
British and other Schools	1,059	320,886	221,834	
School Board Schools	5,878	2,957,966	2,344,020	3 0 9
Total	20,153	6,681,295	4,890,237	2 13 2

Cost of Education.—Receipts and Expenditure of Inspected Schools in Great Britain in each year since 1889; with the Average Expenditure per Child in each of the same years.

28.

(Compiled from the Annual Reports on Education.)

Years	SOURCES OF RECEIPTS.						Total Expenditure.	Receipts from Government Grants & School Board Rates per Child.	Average Expenditure per Child.
	Government Grants.	Voluntary Contributions	School Pence, &c.	School Board Rates.	Endowments and other Sources.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1889	3,655,267	779,182	2,133,264	1,433,702	394,769	8,461,234	8,417,030	1 4 7	2 0 3
1890	3,835,490	786,064	2,092,721	1,565,003	384,014	8,713,282	8,694,021	1 5 9	2 1 1
1891	4,112,370	807,182	1,978,034	1,720,874	390,278	9,014,738	9,018,340	1 7 2	2 2 1
1892	4,817,915	827,879	1,294,332	1,966,576	402,532	9,309,234	9,460,568	1 10 9	2 2 11
1893	6,220,085	839,990	340,172	1,995,916	447,971	9,872,034	9,921,143	1 15 5	2 2 9
1894	6,852,068	837,741	312,228	2,035,125	452,210	10,561,397	10,523,383	1 17 1	2 3 11
1895	7,119,643	867,474	303,228	2,278,381	454,350	11,123,576	11,128,355	1 18 4	2 5 5
1896	7,382,081	888,866	353,619	2,545,794	452,221	11,691,571	11,754,348	1 19 7	2 6 10
1897	7,620,003	883,734	343,222	2,719,340	454,036	12,116,335	12,231,298	2 0 7	2 8 1
1898	8,135,878	802,701	331,788	2,889,315	450,727	12,712,359	12,799,352	2 2 8	2 9 7
1899	8,770,057	815,451	322,587	3,151,223	459,361	13,579,179	13,655,583	2 5 5	2 12 0
1900	9,091,191	844,237	310,303	3,403,766	430,545	13,953,542	14,063,510	2 6 11	2 13 2
1901	9,180,061	885,774	307,757	3,914,431	442,344	14,701,467	14,832,512	2 8 9	2 15 5
¶ 1902	9,205,374	911,901	264,231	4,044,301	4325,620	14,751,327	14,867,003	2 7 10	2 13 8

* Including grants from the Science and Art Department.

† The figures in these two columns, up to and inclusive of 1901, are a little in excess of the true averages, as they are based upon the income and expenditure of Day and Evening Schools and the attendance in Day Schools only.

¶ Day Schools only.

Paupers and Poor Relief.—Average Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief, and Amount Expended for the Relief of the Poor in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland in each of **29** of the undermentioned Years and Periods.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Royal Commission on Depression of Trade, and those of the Local Government Boards for England, Scotland and Ireland, etc.)

A.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Adult Able-bodied, exclusive of Vagrants.	All Other.	Total.	Ratio to Estimated Population.	Amount expended for Poor Relief.		
					Amount.	Per Head of Paupers.	Per Head of Population.
Annual Average of—	No.	No.	No.	Per cent.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855-59	148,097	748,725	896,822	4.7	5,846,054	6 10 8	0 6 1
1860-64	168,674	779,387	948,061	4.7	6,052,370	6 7 8	0 5 11
1865-69	156,454	808,621	965,075	4.5	5,907,686	7 4 10	0 6 6
1870-74	147,980	804,679	952,659	4.2	7,770,112	8 3 6	0 6 9
1875-79	98,215	654,761	752,976	8.1	7,548,568	10 0 6	0 6 2
1880-84	108,304	688,814	797,118	8.0	8,221,002	10 8 11	0 6 4
1885-89	99,974	688,888	788,862	2.9	8,354,379	10 11 11	0 6 1
1890-94	96,076	669,206	765,282	2.6	8,903,272	11 14 8	0 6 2
1895-99	108,985	710,814	819,799	2.6	10,520,068	12 18 4	0 6 10
Years (ending Lady Day)—							
1900	98,655	698,712	797,367	2.5	11,567,649	14 12 0	0 7 3
1901	91,188	690,185	781,373	2.4	11,548,885	14 15 8	0 7 2
1902	94,681	706,675	801,356	2.5	12,261,192	15 6 6	0 7 6
1903	98,954	723,832	822,786	2.5	12,848,323	15 12 4	0 7 9
1904	102,500	735,180	837,680	2.5	13,809,494	16 10 2	0 8 0
1905	116,866	767,999	884,865	2.6	*	*	*

B.—SCOTLAND.

	Registered and Casual Poor.	Dependents.	Total.	Ratio to Estimated Population.	Amount expended for Poor Relief.		
					Amount.	Per Head of Paupers.	Per Head of Population.
Annual Average of—	No.	No.	No.	Per cent.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855-59	84,117	83,441	122,558	4.2	685,115	5 3 8	0 4 2
1860-64	82,050	48,288	125,338	4.2	714,511	5 14 0	0 4 8
1865-69	81,772	49,287	131,059	4.3	682,702	6 7 1	0 5 3
1870-74	77,902	45,511	123,413	3.7	855,858	6 18 8	0 5 0
1875-79	66,062	37,114	103,176	2.9	864,841	8 7 8	0 4 10
1880-84	68,989	36,828	105,817	2.7	896,961	8 18 8	0 4 9
1885-89	61,685	35,048	96,733	2.4	887,085	9 8 6	0 4 6
1890-94	60,101	32,446	92,547	2.3	966,646	9 15 11	0 4 6
1895-99	64,169	34,138	98,307	2.3	1,056,262	10 14 10	0 5 0
Years (ending 15th May)—							
1900	64,925	33,915	98,840	2.3	1,169,619	11 4 6	0 5 0
1901	64,797	34,899	99,696	2.2	1,155,868	11 18 0	0 5 2
1902	65,658	35,149	100,807	2.2	1,198,651	11 17 0	0 5 3
1903	66,006	36,084	102,090	2.3	1,235,058	12 0 8	0 5 5
1904	69,266	35,719	104,985	2.3	1,800,748	12 7 10	0 5 8
1905	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

C.—IRELAND.

	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.	Ratio to Estimated Population.	Amount expended for Poor Relief.		
					Amount.	Per Head of Paupers.	Per Head of Population.
Annual Average of—	No.	No.	No.	Per cent.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1855-59	61,393	1,307	62,700	1.0	659,561	10 10 5	0 2 3
1860-64	49,585	4,588	54,173	0.9	689,594	11 17 8	0 2 3
1865-69	53,413	12,727	66,140	1.1	766,069	11 11 8	0 2 8
1870-74	47,767	24,610	72,377	1.3	861,369	11 18 0	0 3 2
1875-79	46,240	52,615	98,855	1.5	951,488	12 1 4	0 3 6
1880-84	52,145	56,227	108,372	2.1	1,128,620	10 8 8	0 4 5
1885-89	46,627	64,616	111,243	2.3	1,058,994	9 9 6	0 4 4
1890-94	42,305	40,614	82,919	2.2	1,041,862	10 2 6	0 4 5
1895-99	42,242	58,025	100,267	2.2	1,090,999	10 17 7	0 4 9
Years (ending Lady Day)—							
1900	43,026	57,986	101,012	2.2	1,125,110	11 2 11	0 5 1
1901	41,145	57,578	98,723	2.2	1,169,040	11 16 10	0 5 3
1902	42,161	57,515	99,676	2.2	1,221,277	12 5 1	0 5 6
1903	42,738	57,817	100,555	2.3	1,173,203	11 13 8	0 5 4
1904	43,138	56,666	99,804	2.3	1,221,111	12 4 9	0 5 6
1905	43,089	57,126	100,215	2.3	*	*	*

* Cannot be given.

† Total Poor Law expenditure not defrayed out of Loans.

Criminal Offenders.—Number committed for Trial, Convicted and Acquitted in each Division of the United Kingdom in each year from 1895 to 1904, inclusive; with the Annual Average in each quinquennial period from 1860-64 to 1890-94.

30. (Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.			IRELAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	Com- mitted for Trial.	Con- victed.	* Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mitted for Trial.	† Con- victed.	* Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mitted for Trial.	Con- victed.	* Ac- quit- ted.	Com- mitted for Trial.	Con- victed.	* Ac- quit- ted.
<i>Av. of</i>												
1860-4	18,930	14,357	4,544	3,352	2,464	872	5,780	3,266	2,470	23,042	20,097	7,896
1865-9	10,369	14,515	4,328	3,264	2,448	798	4,364	2,531	1,909	26,907	19,494	7,425
1870-4	15,747	11,672	4,034	2,935	2,237	666	4,514	2,556	1,879	23,196	16,465	6,579
1875-9	15,888	12,018	3,831	2,779	2,126	631	4,182	2,325	1,824	22,329	16,469	6,296
1880-4	14,776	11,360	3,386	2,535	1,964	564	4,056	2,124	1,337	21,367	15,488	5,787
1885-9	13,240	10,237	3,001	2,384	1,845	523	2,568	1,410	1,075	18,314	13,542	4,569
1890-4	12,067	9,467	2,567	2,397	1,853	466	2,196	1,288	827	16,594	12,613	3,862
<i>Year.</i>												
1895	11,621	9,869	2,397	2,027	1,652	371	1,775	1,096	663	15,423	11,917	3,431
1896	11,214	8,846	2,317	2,120	1,704	393	2,055	1,319	732	15,339	11,870	3,463
1897	11,342	8,992	2,301	2,203	1,796	392	1,885	1,242	620	15,430	12,039	3,319
1898	11,595	9,273	2,329	2,290	1,877	399	2,111	1,367	728	15,996	12,516	3,396
1899	11,046	8,761	2,246	2,153	1,785	349	1,953	1,329	610	15,151	11,865	3,207
1900	10,331	8,157	2,135	2,167	1,835	309	1,682	1,087	581	14,180	11,079	3,015
1901	11,006	8,840	2,102	2,291	1,872	393	1,856	1,211	626	15,153	11,923	3,121
1902	11,606	9,352	2,180	2,477	2,062	398	1,717	1,086	620	15,300	12,490	3,193
1903	12,122	9,832	2,169	2,590	2,114	441	1,733	1,169	552	16,445	13,165	3,162
1904	12,472	10,233	2,146	2,630	2,207	399	1,837	1,296	536	16,989	13,736	3,071

* Exclusive of persons found and detained as insane, but inclusive of persons discharged without trial.

† Exclusive of persons outlawed.

Army.—Average Strength of the Regular Army at Home and Abroad in each of the undermentioned years.

31. (Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and the General Annual Returns of the British Army.)

Years.	OFFICERS.			NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.			OFFICERS AND MEN.		
	At Home.	Abroad.	Total.	At Home.	Abroad.	Total.	At Home.	Abroad.	Total.
1865	4,457	6,372	10,829	31,045	119,603	198,048	84,502	124,375	208,877
1870	4,832	4,805	9,627	34,848	85,969	170,817	89,670	90,774	180,444
1875	4,361	3,661	8,082	92,832	93,785	176,587	97,193	87,476	184,669
1880	4,044	3,773	7,817	87,843	93,326	181,169	91,887	97,099	188,986
1885	3,248	3,827	7,075	88,331	102,658	190,989	91,579	106,435	198,064
1890	3,856	3,631	7,527	101,772	99,922	201,094	105,663	103,553	209,221
1895	3,980	3,733	7,713	103,706	108,390	212,596	107,638	112,673	220,309
1900	2,490	3,832	11,172	114,551	257,314	371,865	117,041	295,996	383,037*
1901	3,197	10,071	13,568	125,146	276,503	401,649	123,343	286,574	414,917*
1902	3,452	9,330	12,812	123,510	242,738	366,236	126,992	252,056	379,048*
1903	5,491	6,291	11,782	133,355	153,054	289,409	133,846	162,345	301,191*
1904	5,516	5,866	11,381	123,935	148,579	277,514	134,451	154,444	288,895†

* Includes Imperial Yeomanry, Volunteers enlisted for one year, re-enlisted ex-Soldiers, and Indian and other Native Troops on the British Establishment.

† Includes Indian and other Native Troops on the British Establishment.

Army, Distribution of.—Approximate Distribution of Regimental Establishments (including Permanent Staff of Auxiliary Forces). (Compiled from the Army Estimates, 1905-1906.)

	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry.	Colonial & Native Indi'n Corps	Army Service and Ordnance Store Corps, &c.	Royal Army Medical Corps.	TOTAL.
HOME—								
Regimental Establishments	9,888	24,198	7,218	{ 70,291 19,921 }	..	7,816	3,289	148,781
Dep'ts, Military Police, &c.	2,468	3,697						
Permanent Staff of Auxiliary Forces	848	1,580	289	5,221	..	..	104	7,442
Total for Home	12,704	29,420	7,457	95,438	..	7,816	3,393	156,223
INDIA	5,685	14,853	368	58,694	..	124	384	75,008
SOUTH AFRICA	2,872	2,763	369	12,182	..	938	627	19,826
EGYPT	121	151	110	2,586	..	148	127	3,243
Gibraltar .....	..	1,761	426	2,584	..	160	108	5,089
Malta .....	..	2,017	377	6,861	585	174	210	10,174
Cyprus .....	..	..	..	100	..	2	6	108
Sierra Leone, St. Helena, and Mauritius .....	..	770	200	1,058	4,478	48	67	6,616
Ceylon, Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements, and Wei-hai-Wei ..	..	1,467	437	2,574	6,250	187	186	11,001
Canada .....	..	507	306	846	..	65	27	1,751
Bermuda and the West Indies ..	..	565	428	863	1,504	184	107	3,601
Not detailed .....	..	..	66	..	..	..	..	66
Total	20,882	54,284	11,184	178,781	12,762	9,741	5,142	292,666

Indian Army.—Established Strength of each Branch of the Native Army in British India for the Official Year 1905-06. (Compiled from the "Statistical Abstract for British India.")

	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Sappers & Miners.	Infantry.	* All Others.	TOTAL.
NORTHERN COMMAND—						
Europeans: Officers, Com. or Non-Com.	48	205	2	594	1	845
Natives: All Ranks	4,806	9,221	196	38,450	1	52,174
Total	4,849	9,426	198	39,044	2	53,019
EASTERN COMMAND—						
Europeans: Officers, Com. or Non-Com.	..	143	56	377	26	602
Natives: All Ranks	588	6,875	1,466	26,680	163	35,722
Total	588	7,018	1,522	27,007	189	36,324
WESTERN COMMAND—						
Europeans: Officers, Com. or Non-Com.	..	133	49	860	58	600
Natives: All Ranks	761	6,557	1,395	24,404	108	33,220
Total	761	6,690	1,444	24,764	161	33,820
SECUNDERABAD AND BURMA DIVISIONS—						
Europeans: Officers, Com. or Non-Com.	10	39	56	444	36	585
Natives: All Ranks	896	1,906	1,537	28,621	313	33,103
Total	896	1,845	1,593	29,065	349	33,688
TOTAL FOR INDIA—						
Europeans: Officers, Com. or Non-Com.	58	520	168	1,775	121	2,632
Natives: All Ranks	6,481	24,469	4,594	118,105	580	154,219
Total	6,534	24,979	4,757	119,880	701	156,851

* Body Guard and Submarine Miners.

Reserve and Auxiliary Forces.—Statement showing the Strength of each arm in the Year 1904. (Compiled from the Army Estimates and the General Annual Return of the British Army.)

FORCES.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Engineers.	Infantry.	All Others.	TOTAL.
(a) ARMY RESERVE	5,790	8,895	2,996	52,166	5,093	74,940
(b) MILITIA—						
Number Enrolled .....	..	15,452	2,419	80,887	*818	99,026
Present at Training .....	..	13,878	2,163	70,875	*996	87,611
CHANNEL ISLANDS						
MILITIA	Not separately stated.					{ 4,677
MALTA MILITIA						{
(c) YEOMANRY CAVALRY—						
Number Enrolled	27,888	..	..	..	..	27,883
(c) VOLUNTEERS—						
Number Enrolled .....	..	41,730	17,995	188,882	5,205	253,762
Efficients .....	..	89,689	17,083	182,808	4,987	244,462

* Medical Corps. (a) At 1st October, 1904. (b) At Training of 1904. (c) At 1st November, 1904.
(e) At the dates of Inspections.

Seamen, Marines, Naval Reserves, &c.—Numbers provided for in the Estimates for 1905–1906.

36.

(Compiled from the Navy Estimates, 1905–1906.)

FLEET—SERVICE AFLOAT.		Nos.	MARINES—Continued.		Nos.
Flag Officers		26	<i>Light Infantry—</i>		
Commissioned Officers		44,430	Officers		331
Subordinate Officers		812	Sergeants		1,087
Naval Cadets and Engineer Students		778	Rank and File, Musicians, &c.		13,635
Warrant Officers		1,797	Total Infantry		15,068
Petty Officers and Seamen		87,975			
Boys, including 4,060 under Training		6,760	Depôt (Officers, 17; Sergeants, &c., 71) ..		88
Total		102,577	<i>Royal Naval School of Music—</i>		
			(Officers, 12; Bandmasters, Musicians, &c., 936)		948
			Total		10,941
COAST GUARD SERVICE ON SHORE.			Head Quarters Staff		13
Commissioned Officers		103	Royal Marine Divisions (Paymasters and Barrackmasters), and other Services ..		257
Chief Officers of Stations		247	Total Marines		20,211
Petty Officers, Seamen, &c.		4,019			
Total		4,369			
Other Services, Officers and Men		1,971			
			RESERVE AND AUXILIARY FORCES.		
MARINES.			<i>Royal Naval Reserve—</i>		
Afloat	Officers. Men.		Officers	2,205	
On Shore	261 8,060	11,630	Men	34,900	
Total		10,941	Total		37,105
Artillery—			† <i>Royal Fleet Reserve—</i>		
Officers		114	Men		16,800
Sergeants		298			
Rank and File, Buglers, &c.		3,490	Seamen and Marine Pensioners		5,390
Total Artillery		3,902	Total Reserves and Auxiliary Forces ..		59,005

* Including Chaplains. † This Reserve was established 1st March, 1901.

Navies, British and Foreign.—Comparison of the number of Vessels of each Class comprised in, or in course of construction for, the Fleets of the undermentioned Countries at the 31st March, 1905.

37.

(Compiled from Parliamentary Paper No. 96 of Session 1905.)

Class of Vessels.	United Kingdom.	France.	Russia.	Germany.	Italy.	United States.	Japan.
<i>Vessels Built.</i>							
Battleships, 1st Class	53	20	14¶	16	14	12	5
" 2nd "	4	9	4	4	—	1	1
" 3rd "	2	1	1	9	2	—	—
Coast Defence Vessels, Armoured	1	13	12	11	—	11	1
Cruisers, Armoured	24	17	6	4	6	6	8
" Protected, 1st Class	21.	7	5**	1	—	3	—
" " 2nd "	45	16	3*	8	5	17	11
" " 3rd "	21*	16	2	16	13†	2	7
" Unprotected	—	1	7	17	1	7	8
Torpedo Vessels	21	15¶	7	1	11	—	1
Torpedo Boat Destroyers	128	31	40††	37	13	20	21
Torpedo Boats	91	238	162	84	128	31	34
Submarines	17	37	13	1†	1	8	—
<i>Vessels Building.</i>							
Battleships, 1st Class	{ 8 } 1§	6	{ 5 } 3§	{ 6 } 2§	4	{ 12 } 1§	2
Cruisers, Armoured	{ 15 } 4§	{ 6 } 2§	{ 2 } 4§	{ 3 } 1§	{ 1 } 3§	{ 7 } 2§	—
" Protected, 1st Class	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
" " 2nd "	1	—	—	{ 4 } 3§	—	—	—
" " 3rd "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scouts	8	—	—	—	—	3§	—
Torpedo Boat Destroyers	{ 16 } 13§	{ 8 } 4§	{ 55 } 28§	{ 6 } 6§	4§	—	—
Torpedo Boats	—	{ 26 } 70§	10	—	27	1	—
Submarines	{ 12 } 11§	{ 9 } 23§	{ 12 } 12§	1†	{ 5 } 2§	4§	—

* Including one Partially Protected. † Including two Partially Protected. ‡ Experimental.
 § To be laid down 1905–1906. ¶ Including one Torpedo Depot Ship. ¶ One interned.
 ** Two interned, one reported disabled. †† Ten interned.

Cost of the Navy—Ships, Seamen, and Marines.—Abstract of the Navy Estimates for 1903-1904, 1904-1905, and 1905-1906.

38.

(Compiled from the Navy Estimates for the respective years.)

1903-1904.		1904-1905.		VOTES.	1905-1906.	
*Nett Estimate.	Gross Estimate.	*Nett Estimate.	Gross Estimate.		Gross Estimate.	*Nett Estimate.
£	£	£	£		£	£
	4,980,904		5,207,050	<i>Pay of Seamen, Coast Guard, and Marines—</i>		
	92,490		87,967	Pay of Seamen, Officers and Men ..	5,246,482	
	—		14,189	“ of Boys on Service and under Instruction	68,084	
	198,246		204,754	One day's extra pay to men and boys on account of leap year ..	—	
	445,642		455,784	Pay of Coast Guard ..	208,581	
	5,678,282		5,974,278	Special Allowances (Good Conduct Pay, &c.), and other purposes for the Fleet and Coast Guard ..	449,162	
	710,727		791,844	Total	5,972,250	
	26,539		27,189	Royal Marines, Ashore and on Shore ..	786,844	
	24,738		24,836	Royal Marine Divisions	28,797	
	500		6,060	Recruiting Expenses	18,000	
	5,090		2,000	Field Allowances	200	
				Special Gratuity for Service in South Africa, 1899-1902	1,000	
				Special Gratuity for Service in China, 1900	400	
6,312,808	6,445,828	6,691,000	6,825,143	Total for Wages, &c.	6,807,500	6,672,000
2,392,509	2,805,240	2,428,000	2,952,085	<i>Victualling & Clothing for the Navy</i> ..	2,336,851	2,256,800
250,000	280,942	293,000	314,970	<i>Medical Establishments and Services</i> ..	298,871	277,500
15,500	15,696	15,500	15,626	<i>Martial Law</i>	14,132	14,000
116,100	152,316	154,000	199,349	<i>Educational Services</i>	219,252	161,900
60,400	89,584	72,600	92,722	<i>Scientific Services</i>	80,897	60,800
	245,828		319,954	<i>Royal Naval Reserve, &c.—</i>		
	57,053		70,796	Royal Naval Reserve	325,184	
	1,200		19,000	Royal Fleet Reserve	81,995	
	2,100		1,200	Royal Naval Volunteers	19,000	
			1,780	Reserve of Retired Officers	1,200	
				Auxiliary Royal Naval Sick Berth Reserve	1,400	
297,500	305,681	404,500	412,679	Total	428,729	420,800
				<i>Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, &c.—</i>		
2,901,800	2,562,463	3,044,200	2,585,888	Wages, &c.: Dockyards at Home ..	2,387,046	
	450,962		489,412	“ Ditto, Naval Yards Abroad ..	408,054	2,766,800
4,786,700	5,108,900	5,062,800	5,419,900	Naval Stores for Dockyards, &c., including Coal for Steam Vessels ..	5,844,906	4,816,900
	3,607,164		3,663,649	<i>Contract Work—</i>		
	4,476,886		4,776,847	Machinery for Ships	2,941,872	
9,571,500	1,642,637	10,814,000	1,981,704	Ship Building and Repairs	2,793,407	
	77,813		78,800	Gun Mountings and Machinery for Shore Establishments ..	2,068,081	7,827,800
				Reserve of Merchant Cruisers	142,500	
17,350,000	17,820,700	18,421,000	18,981,700	Total	16,004,800	15,413,000
3,206,100	3,300,964	3,646,000	3,734,000	<i>Naval Armaments</i>	3,083,567	2,986,000
	1,502,000	1,627,000	1,668,200	<i>Works, Buildings, and Repairs at Home and Abroad</i> ..	1,983,206	1,905,200
	409,500	444,000	458,538	<i>Miscellaneous Effective Services</i>	469,095	454,000
	306,400	327,400	336,400	<i>Salaries, &c., of Admiralty Office</i> ..	345,250	336,400
82,186,800	33,482,991	84,581,200	35,936,408	Total for Effective Services ..	32,622,134	30,966,500
784,300	797,194	796,200	809,086	Half Pay, Reserved, and Retired Pay ..	813,744	800,900
1,186,800	1,206,089	1,208,800	1,228,601	Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances ..	1,253,681	1,233,900
860,100	850,567	853,300	858,748	Civil Pensions and Gratuities	388,648	388,200
84,467,500	35,896,841	86,880,500	38,327,889	GRAND TOTAL	55,078,187	53,380,500

* Deducting Appropriations in Aid.

† The provision for new construction made in the Estimates for the above years was—for 1903-1904, £10,138,430; for 1904-1905, £11,654,176; and for 1905-1906, £9,566,002.

Agriculture.—Total Cultivated Area and Acreage under the various Classes of Crops, &c., in the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned years.

39. (Compiled from various numbers of the "Agricultural Returns for Great Britain and Ireland.")

	1885.	1889.	1893.	1897.	1901.	1904.	1905.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Cultivated Area	47,898,495	47,981,140	47,979,698	47,868,553	47,760,585	47,670,948	47,673,115
Acreage under—							
Corn Crops	10,015,355	9,637,354	9,171,180	8,890,092	8,476,376	8,257,658	8,350,796
Green Crops	4,765,233	4,541,760	4,462,755	4,327,568	4,231,026	4,109,845	4,144,374
Clover, Sanfoin, and Grasses under rotation	6,740,113	6,188,502	5,916,349	6,152,798	6,140,731	5,997,078	5,779,323
Permanent Pasture or Grass, not broken up in rotation, exclusive of heath or mountain land	25,616,071	26,816,092	27,700,331	27,924,710	28,373,988	28,698,306	28,865,373
Flax	110,639	116,192	68,715	40,995	56,082	44,856	46,599
Hops	71,327	57,724	57,565	50,868	51,127	47,799	48,967
Bare Fallow, or Uncrop- ped Arable Land	579,707	531,010	536,908	405,282	350,230	437,927	353,742
Orchards—Arable or Grass Land, used also for Fruit Trees	1197,539	1199,897	1211,664	1224,116	1234,660	1243,008	1244,323
Market Gardens	159,473	169,620	187,560	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.	Not stated.
Nursery Gardens for grow- ing Trees, Shrubs, &c.	112,594	112,649	112,801				
Woods, Coppices, and Plantations	2,787,747	2,887,380	3,001,961	3,083,557	3,084,239		3,069,673

NOTE.—The total area of the United Kingdom, including the Isle of Man and Channel Islands, is 77,684,006 acres.

† For Great Britain only, the acreage of Orchards, Market Gardens, and Nursery Gardens in Ireland not being ascertained.

Live Stock.—Number of each description of Live Stock in the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned years.

40. (Compiled from various numbers of the "Agricultural Returns for Great Britain.")

	1885.	1889.	1893.	1897.	1901.	1904.	1905.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses, including Ponies—							
Used solely for the purpose of Agriculture in Great Britain	976,154	931,753	1,012,867	1,526,424	1,511,431	1,560,236	1,572,433
Unbroken Horses and Mares kept solely for breeding in Great Britain	432,635	439,636	511,600				
Horses used solely for Agri- culture, Mares kept solely for breeding, and unbroken Horses in Ireland	491,147	515,188	545,180				
Total of Horses	1,900,203	1,945,896	2,079,587	2,070,261	2,011,701	2,101,833	2,116,798
Cattle:							
Cows and Heifers in Milk or In Calf	3,965,512	3,814,593	4,014,055	3,984,353	4,102,061	4,193,893	4,211,917
Other Cattle—							
Two years old and over	2,419,624	2,369,501	2,638,415	2,341,158	2,474,735	2,405,979	2,461,320
Under two years old	4,433,624	4,083,671	4,510,064	4,679,133	4,901,023	4,976,093	5,000,539
Total of Cattle	10,868,760	10,272,765	11,207,554	11,004,649	11,477,824	11,575,965	11,674,026
Sheep—							
One year old and over	18,717,058	18,143,352	19,760,056	18,729,078	18,728,635	17,476,561	17,312,301
Under one year old	11,369,142	11,336,422	12,014,768	11,838,085	12,101,204	11,623,513	11,763,937
Total of Sheep	30,086,200	29,484,774	31,774,824	30,567,113	30,829,839	29,105,074	29,076,738
Pigs, exclusive of those kept in Towns and by Cottagers	3,636,623	3,905,865	3,278,030	3,633,403	3,411,129	4,192,092	3,601,665

* Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

Produce of Crops.—Acreage under the Principal Crops in the United Kingdom* in each of the years 1902, 1903, and 1904, with the Estimated Total Produce of such Crops and the Average Yield per Acre. [The Acreage and Total Produce are given in thousands—000's omitted.]

41.

(Compiled from Parliamentary Paper No. Cd. 2594 of 1905, etc.)

Crops, &c.	ACREAGE.			ESTIMATED TOTAL PRODUCE.			ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.		
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1902.	1903.	1904.
	Thousand Acres.			Thousand Bushels.			Bushels.		
Wheat	1,771	1,619	1,406	58,278	43,819	37,920	32'91	30'15	26'97
Barley	2,077	2,017	1,969	74,439	65,310	62,458	35'83	32'38	31'25
Oats	4,139	4,238	4,382	184,184	172,941	176,756	44'50	40'81	40'80
Peas	180	181	178	5,106	4,812	4,446	28'51	26'56	15'75
Beans	245	241	254	7,704	7,585	5,901	31'49	31'27	25'23
	Thousand Tons.			Tons.			Tons.		
Potatoes	1,208	1,185	1,189	5,920	5,277	6,230	4'92	4'45	5'24
Turnips and Swedes ..	1,997	1,891	1,890	29,116	23,523	23,083	15'35	12'44	14'83
Mangold	519	478	475	10,811	8,212	8,313	20'85	17'19	18'57
Hay	9,118	9,391	9,348	15,246	14,955	14,860	—	—	—
	Thousand Cwts.			Cwts.			Cwts.		
Hops	48	48	48	311	421	282	6'48	8'78	5'91

* Exclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands.

Prices of Corn and Meat.—Average Gazette Prices of British Wheat, Barley, and Oats per Imperial Quarter, and Average Prices of Butchers' Meat per stone at the Metropolitan Cattle Market, in each year since 1871.

42.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom," and of the "Agricultural Returns for Great Britain," &c.)

Year.	AVERAGE PRICES OF						Year.	AVERAGE PRICES OF					
	Wheat per Qr.	Barley per Qr.	Oats per Qr.	Beasts, Superior—per Stone of 8 lbs.	Sheep, Superior—per Stone of 8 lbs.			Wheat per Qr.	Barley per Qr.	Oats per Qr.	Beasts, Superior—per Stone of 8 lbs.	Sheep, Superior—per Stone of 8 lbs.	
1871 ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		1888 ..	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1872 ..	56 8	36 2	25 2	5 64	6 14		1889 ..	31 10	27 10	16 9	4 04	5 74	
1873 ..	57 0	37 5	23 2	5 53	6 54		1890 ..	29 9	25 10	17 9	4 74	5 114	
1874 ..	58 8	40 5	25 5	6 04	6 8		1891 ..	31 11	28 8	18 7	4 7	5 104	
1875 ..	55 8	44 11	28 10	5 104	5 84		1892 ..	37 0	28 2	20 0	4 74	5 64	
1876 ..	45 2	38 5	28 8	5 104	6 6		1893 ..	30 3	26 2	19 10	4 5	5 3	
1877 ..	46 2	35 2	26 3	5 104	6 8		1894 ..	26 4	25 7	18 9	4 5	5 04	
1878 ..	56 9	39 8	25 11	5 94	6 9		1895 ..	22 10	24 6	17 1	4 24	5 6	
1879 ..	46 5	40 2	24 4	5 94	6 74		1896 ..	23 1	21 11	14 6	4 24	5 74	
1880 ..	43 10	34 0	21 9	5 34	6 14		1897 ..	26 2	22 11	14 9	4 1	5 14	
1881 ..	44 4	33 1	23 1	5 34	6 5		1898 ..	30 2	23 6	16 11	4 24	5 4	
1882 ..	45 4	31 11	21 9	5 34	6 44		1899 ..	34 0	27 2	18 5	3 114	5 14	
1883 ..	45 1	31 2	21 10	5 9	6 9		1900 ..	25 8	25 7	17 0	4 3	5 4	
1884 ..	41 7	31 10	21 5	5 24	6 10		1901 ..	26 11	24 11	17 7	4 6	5 74	
1885 ..	35 8	33 8	20 3	5 53	6 1		1902 ..	26 9	25 2	18 5	4 3	5 3	
1886 ..	32 10	33 1	20 7	5 04	5 4		1903 ..	23 1	25 8	23 2	4 74	5 44	
1887 ..	31 0	26 7	19 0	4 04	5 8		1904 ..	26 9	22 8	17 2	4 44	5 54	
1888 ..	32 6	25 4	16 8	4 1	4 10			28 4	22 4	16 4	4 1	5 64	

NOTE.—Corresponding particulars to the above for each year from 1800 to 1889 were given in the 1890 issue of the "Year Book."

Allotments and Small Holdings.—Number of Allotments under 1 Acre detached from Cottages in each of the years 1873, 1886, 1890, and 1895; Number of Holdings of Land not exceeding 1 acre (*including allotments*) in 1895; and Number of Small Agricultural Holdings of and under 50 acres in extent in 1895, in each County of England; with similar particulars for the whole of Wales and Scotland.

43.

(Compiled from the Return No. C. 8502 of Session 1897.)

COUNTIES.	Allotments detached from Cottages.				Holdings of Land in 1895 not exceeding 1 acre (<i>including allotments</i>).			Small Agricultural Holdings in 1895.		
	1873.	1886.	1890.	1895.	Under 1 Acre.	Of 1 Acre.	Total of 1 Acre and under.	From 1 to 5 Acres.	From 5 to 20 Acres.	From 20 to 50 Acres.
ENGLAND.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bedford	8,304	12,002	15,194	14,770	15,187	1,955	17,142	1,145	1,104	446
Berks	5,007	8,309	10,231	10,754	11,354	358	11,712	977	1,003	513
Buckingham	8,632	12,346	17,225	18,049	19,368	1,343	20,711	1,191	1,132	652
Cambridge	9,596	10,574	13,428	13,744	15,087	1,791	16,878	1,961	2,131	1,146
Cheshire	929	2,003	3,289	3,069	4,229	414	4,643	3,519	3,912	2,092
Cornwall	1,762	3,127	2,539	2,385	3,361	514	3,875	3,330	4,271	2,623
Cumberland	410	676	1,125	1,420	1,653	127	1,780	1,006	1,542	1,305
Derby	5,628	7,128	10,702	12,052	13,643	260	13,903	2,673	4,214	2,409
Devon	7,068	10,264	10,470	10,666	12,166	848	14,013	2,794	3,729	2,649
Dorset	7,322	9,135	10,895	12,269	13,110	708	13,818	1,152	1,342	700
Durham	1,000	4,294	9,077	6,761	7,032	253	7,285	1,204	2,040	1,034
Essex	8,260	12,228	12,770	16,124	17,018	627	17,645	1,876	1,810	1,233
Gloucester	7,552	11,144	14,653	14,564	16,785	1,212	17,997	3,074	2,547	1,322
Hants	6,712	8,590	12,614	15,297	16,590	1,113	17,703	2,629	2,496	1,254
Hereford	967	1,857	1,440	1,448	3,493	864	4,357	1,468	1,778	871
Hertford	5,197	8,316	10,014	11,330	11,881	382	12,263	1,068	812	414
Huntingdon	8,876	5,402	5,980	6,169	6,386	828	7,214	574	696	367
Kent	4,150	6,013	11,660	10,600	16,084	474	16,558	2,156	2,837	1,833
Lancashire	992	3,708	4,447	4,145	5,426	525	5,951	3,174	6,658	5,600
Leicester	17,168	18,496	23,396	25,262	25,810	479	26,289	1,458	2,322	1,399
Lincoln	7,430	11,710	15,921	15,973	18,061	3,887	21,948	5,681	7,536	3,629
London	1	1	1	1	2,472	29	2,501	190	177	362
Middlesex	689	1,844	3,098	7,154	7,413	120	7,533	728	794	92
Monmouth	569	767	1,802	2,109	2,583	183	2,766	986	1,474	938
Norfolk	6,400	9,130	11,855	12,311	15,622	2,186	17,758	3,435	3,400	2,106
Northampton	16,447	19,535	26,229	26,338	26,725	1,323	28,048	1,299	1,570	956
Northumberland	968	4,142	3,247	3,034	3,376	41	3,817	936	1,443	767
Notts	11,317	14,796	21,253	23,173	23,957	495	24,452	1,710	2,440	1,223
Oxford	9,988	14,062	17,947	18,908	18,568	1,046	19,614	1,016	1,081	555
Rutland	1,252	1,878	2,197	2,199	2,233	30	2,293	188	276	203
Salop	1,022	1,714	2,584	1,930	4,003	442	4,445	3,070	3,624	1,427
Somerset	9,568	14,908	16,477	16,044	19,626	1,054	20,680	3,697	3,898	2,407
Stafford	5,444	6,312	10,517	9,738	12,212	438	12,650	3,194	4,234	2,171
Suffolk	11,664	15,258	17,658	19,123	20,744	1,174	21,918	1,846	1,619	1,187
Surrey	1,263	3,153	5,266	7,105	7,695	293	7,986	1,300	1,505	762
Sussex	2,782	4,862	6,822	9,779	11,174	3,222	11,540	1,892	2,269	1,403
Warwick	12,794	17,174	17,731	18,822	19,632	1,866	20,854	1,736	2,085	1,120
Westmorland	52	295	351	942	1,112	1	1,112	461	721	311
Wills	15,445	20,790	23,723	21,878	23,010	1,236	24,246	1,822	1,761	920
Worcester	4,919	7,322	9,835	11,086	12,775	1,056	13,831	2,819	2,829	1,095
York, East Riding	1,781	4,353	3,290	3,635	5,942	1,025	6,066	1,776	1,766	921
" North Riding	4,731	6,812	5,480	8,239	9,783	479	10,262	2,868	3,599	1,944
" West Riding	6,876	10,704	12,985	15,628	17,638	841	18,444	5,929	10,325	5,522
Total for England	242,542	348,872	441,024	473,714	522,163	34,459	556,622	87,065	108,145	62,446
Total for Wales	1,726	4,949	7,562	9,187	12,179	1,095	13,274	10,703	18,559	12,406
Total for Scotland	2,130	3,074	6,419	5,649	7,648	1,589	9,237	20,150	23,104	10,817
Total for Great Britain	246,398	357,795	455,005	488,550	541,990	37,143	579,133	117,918	149,818	85,663

NOTE.—From the Return No. 17 of Session 1898, relating to the Acquisition of Land by Local Authorities, it appears that, between December, 1894, and June, 1897, land had been acquired for Allotments by 3 County Councils; the Councils of 3 County Boroughs, 120 Urban District Councils, 9 Rural District Councils, 1,009 Parish Councils, 4 Parish Meetings, and one Metropolitan Vestry; and the 13 County Councils had acquired land for small holdings. The total extent of land acquired was 14,939 acres, and it had been let to 32,708 tenants.

* Holdings of less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre are not enumerated, but this minimum limit does not apply to allotments.

† Included in the counties of Kent, Middlesex and Surrey.

Railways.—Length of Lines, Capital, Receipts, and Working Expenses of the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom in each of the undermentioned years, with the number of Passengers conveyed, and the proportion of Net Receipts

44. Paid-up Capital. *(Compiled from the Annual Railway Returns.)*

Years.	Length of Line open for Traffic at the end of each year.	Total Capital Paid-up.	Number of Passengers conveyed exclusive of Season Ticket Holders.	Receipts.		Total Working Expenditure.	Net Receipts.	
				Total from Traffic.	Total from all sources.		TOTAL.	Proportion to Total Paid-up Capital.
		£	No.	£	£	£	£	Per Cent.
1855	8,885	297,564,709	118,507,179	21,507,590	Cannot be given.	13,187,868	14,679,254	4.19
1860	10,433	348,130,127	163,435,878	27,766,622		17,140,073	18,741,040	4.11
1865	13,289	465,478,143	251,502,715	35,390,113		21,715,525	23,362,618	4.41
1870	16,657	539,908,073	336,545,397	43,417,070		28,299,728	30,016,272	4.45
1875	18,668	630,223,494	506,975,234	58,682,753	61,237,000	36,737,957	32,707,817	4.92
1880	19,083	728,316,848	603,885,925	62,061,747	65,491,625	38,631,124	31,891,501	4.38
1885	19,169	816,858,055	697,213,031	66,644,907	69,655,774	35,922,702	30,760,140	3.80
1890	20,073	897,472,026	817,744,046	76,548,347	79,048,702	47,876,637	39,046,065	3.88
1895	21,174	1,001,110,221	929,770,949	81,390,047	85,922,702	53,083,804	40,063,250	3.73
1896	21,277	1,039,476,335	969,339,433	85,294,260	90,110,122	55,930,543	40,291,058	3.55
1897	21,483	1,080,765,065	1,039,429,201	88,375,296	93,737,054	60,090,087	41,576,378	3.61
1898	21,659	1,134,468,462	1,062,911,116	91,060,038	95,252,501	64,743,520	40,068,388	3.41
1899	21,700	1,152,817,501	1,106,001,001	95,851,393	101,007,005	67,439,739	39,069,076	3.27
1900	21,855	1,176,001,800	1,142,276,686	98,854,552	104,891,858	68,561,855	42,326,859	3.40
1901	22,078	1,195,564,478	1,172,305,900	99,505,434	106,558,815	69,172,531	42,603,741	3.50
1902	22,162	1,216,861,421	1,188,219,260	102,061,164	109,469,720			
1903	22,435	1,245,028,917	1,195,265,195	103,079,191	110,835,714			
1904	22,634	1,268,494,681	1,198,773,720	103,787,669	111,833,272			

* Number of Miles constructed.

† Stock and Share Capital received.

Tramways.—Total Length, Capital, Traffic, and Expenses, &c., of Tramways in each Division of the United Kingdom in the year

45. 1903.*

(Compiled from Parliamentary Paper No. 310 of 1904.)

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£
Total Paid-up Capital	88,084,148	4,914,764	2,074,090	45,078,902
Total Capital Expended	88,860,104	5,228,187	2,868,153	46,451,444
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Length of Line open for Public Traffic	1,498	179	163	1,840
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Number of Horses	18,662	396	1,295	15,353
Number of Locomotive Engines	225	4	20	249
Number of Cars—				
Electric	5,864	919	349	7,132
Non-electric	1,811	268	262	2,339
Total Number of Passengers carried	1,425,327,430	287,096,768	86,918,475	1,799,342,673
	£	£	£	£
Gross Receipts	6,974,278	1,169,761	466,850	8,604,884
Working Expenditure	4,771,486	628,571	294,717	5,692,774
Net Receipts	2,202,787	537,193	172,133	2,912,110

* The Return is for the year ended 31st December, 1903, as regards Companies, and for the year ended 31st March, 1904, as regards Local Authorities.

† Of the total length of line open for public traffic, 1,143 miles belonged to Local Authorities.

Progress of Ireland.—Summarised Statistics respecting the Progress of Ireland during the period from 1889 to 1904.

46.

(Compiled from various official publications.)

Years.	Population.		Total Irish Emigration to all places from Irish ports.	Average number of Paupers of all classes in receipt of relief.	Number of Criminal Offenders convicted.	Number of Agrarian Offences reported.	Education.	Income Tax Assessments.
	Estimated to the middle of each year.	Per cent. Decrease compared with previous year.					Average number of Pupils in attendance at Primary Schools.	Value of Property and Profits Assessed to Income Tax.
	No.	Per cent.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1889	4,767,385	0.9	70,477	106,554*	1,225	534	507,865	36,749,268
1890	4,717,959	0.8	61,813	104,403*	1,193	519	489,144	37,199,578
1891	4,680,317	0.8	59,623	103,604*	1,255	472	506,336	37,754,177
1892	4,633,515	1.0	50,867	100,144*	1,196	405	495,254	37,981,150
1893	4,690,935	0.6	48,147	99,863*	1,378	380	527,060	38,329,961
1894	4,588,499	0.4	35,895	99,286*	1,469	277	525,547	38,553,336
1895	4,568,941	0.6	48,703	97,649*	1,096	271	519,615	38,199,492
1896	4,540,832	0.4	38,995	96,142*	1,310	257	534,957	38,215,755
1897	4,628,454	0.3	32,535	99,780*	1,242	251	521,141	38,189,145
1898	4,576,781	0.3	32,241	108,529*	1,367	247	518,799	38,610,084
1899	4,500,470	0.4	41,232	100,962*	1,329	246	513,552	39,131,301
1900	4,400,326	0.8	45,288	98,723*	1,087	282	478,224	38,447,572
1901	4,445,689	0.5	39,613	99,676*	1,211	245	482,031	38,089,010
1902	4,432,274	0.3	40,190	100,605*	1,036	253	487,098	38,360,276
1903	4,413,658	0.4	39,789	99,779	1,169	195	482,489	38,575,945
1904	4,402,168	0.3	36,902	100,215	1,296	206	483,897	38,992,969

Yrs.	Live Stock.			Rail-ways.	Postal Work.		Telegraph Messages.	Postal & Money Orders.	Savings Banks.	Banks.
	Number of Cattle.	Number of Sheep.	Number of Pigs.	Gross Receipts from Railway Traffic.	Letters and Post Cards delivered.	Newspapers, Circulars, Samples, and Book Packets delivered.	Number forwarded from Irish Offices.	Amount issued for at Irish Offices.	Total Capital of Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks.	Amount of Deposits and Cash Balances therein.
	No.	No.	No.	£	Millions.	Millions.	£	£	£	Thousands £s.
1889	4,094,174	3,789,187	1,380,670	2,902,606	166*	374*	3,411,960*	2,085,604	5,540,547	32,968
1890	4,240,316	4,323,395	1,570,360	3,076,338	110*	41*	3,673,735*	2,156,286	5,726,404	33,325
1891	4,448,511	4,722,619	1,867,712	3,159,207	116*	42*	3,764,195*	2,261,160	5,863,947	34,582
1892	4,531,125	4,827,777	1,113,472	3,128,079	117*	45*	3,871,150*	2,364,509	6,196,756	35,375
1893	4,404,057	4,421,456	1,152,417	3,196,126	120*	46*	3,987,862*	2,379,223	6,226,878	35,862
1894	4,391,839	4,105,189	1,389,324	3,337,633	125*	48*	4,038,262*	2,445,131	6,978,175	37,697
1895	4,358,032	3,913,449	1,388,464	3,407,209	126*	51*	4,307,480*	2,477,151	7,691,639	39,068
1896	4,408,133	4,089,711	1,404,586	3,413,720	133*	50*	4,378,787*	2,559,953	8,334,992	39,238
1897	4,464,374	4,157,000	1,327,450	3,474,492	138*	54*	4,605,256*	2,703,041	8,957,704	39,300
1898	4,486,949	4,287,551	1,258,912	3,532,591	152.7*	53.7*	4,729,321*	2,818,068	9,522,239	39,439
1899	4,507,437	4,304,507	1,363,310	3,640,375	168*	51*	4,810,930*	2,943,231	10,066,474	40,772
1900	4,638,550	4,386,876	1,268,521	3,733,626	163*	50*	4,913,975*	3,197,702	10,391,236	43,280
1901	4,673,323	4,378,750	1,219,135	3,792,110	167*	56*	4,920,449*	3,474,432	10,829,652	42,923
1902	4,782,321	4,215,865	1,327,610	3,885,962	168.5*	57*	5,128,000*	—	11,489,422	44,450
1903	4,904,112	3,944,004	1,288,516	3,972,337	177*	60*	5,138,000*	—	12,046,276	45,399
1904	4,676,718	3,827,919	1,315,120	3,997,044	186*	62*	5,107,000*	—	12,340,710	46,115

* For the 12 months ended Lady Day of the year following that against which the figures are placed.

† Cannot be given.

‡ Gross amount of Revenue brought under the Review of the Inland Revenue Department.

§ From 1902 onwards the Returns relating to Money Orders have been made up to December 31st, and those relating to Postal Orders to March 31st. The amounts for which Money Orders were issued in Ireland in the years ending 31st December, 1902, 1903, and 1904, were £2,360,505, £1,989,900, and £2,025,557 respectively; and the amounts for which Postal Orders were issued in the years ending 31st March, 1903, 1904, and 1905 were £1,448,000, £1,573,000 and £1,685,000 respectively.

The Skilled Labour Market.—Proportion of Unemployed Members of certain Trade Unions making Returns to the Board of Trade at the end of each month in each of the undermentioned years.

47. (Compiled from the Monthly Statements in the "Board of Trade Journal" and the "Labour Gazette.")

Months.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
January	8.2	4.5	3.5	5.0	3.0	2.7	4.0	4.4	5.1	6.6	6.5
February	7.9	3.8	3.0	4.4	2.6	2.9	3.9	4.3	4.8	6.1	6.2
March	6.5	3.5	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.3	3.6	3.7	4.3	6.0	5.6
April	6.5	3.2	2.5	2.9	2.2	2.5	3.8	3.9	4.1	6.0	5.6
May	6.0	3.8	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.4	3.6	4.0	4.0	6.3	5.1
June	5.6	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.6	3.5	4.2	4.5	5.9	5.2
July	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.7	3.4	4.0	4.9	6.1	5.2
August	5.2	3.4	3.5	2.8	2.3	3.0	3.9	4.5	5.5	6.4	5.4
September	4.9	3.6	4.4	2.6	2.4	3.6	3.7	5.0	5.8	6.8	5.3
October	4.9	3.8	4.7	2.5	2.3	3.3	3.7	5.0	5.8	6.8	5.1
November	4.3	2.9	4.8	2.3	2.2	3.2	3.8	4.3	6.0	7.0	—
December	4.8	3.2	5.3	2.9	2.5	4.0	4.6	5.5	6.7	7.6	—

Supplementary Statement showing the number of Unions making Returns in December of each year, with the number of Members of those Unions and the numbers Unemployed.

Years.	Number of Unions.	Number of Members.	Number of Members Unemployed.	Proportion Unemployed.
				Per cent.
1895	88	398,258	19,121	4.8
1896	111	439,881	14,186	3.2
1897	118	460,867	24,636	5.3
1898	118	470,391	13,612	2.9
1899	123	511,184	12,664	2.5
1900	138	540,102	21,496	4.0
1901	142	554,018	25,703	4.6
1902	224	562,416	30,302	5.5
1903	223	559,397	37,501	6.7
1904	272	573,726	43,435	7.6

Trade Unions.—Total Membership of Trade Unions making Returns to the Board of Trade in each of the Years from 1897 to 1903 inclusive; with particulars as to the Membership, Income, Expenditure, and Funds in hand of the 100 principal Unions in the same years.

48. (Compiled from the "Labour Gazette.")

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
ALL TRADE UNIONS.							
Total Membership at the end of each year	1,623,016	1,660,033	1,820,546	1,927,861	1,939,021	1,924,809	1,902,303
100 PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS.							
Membership of 100 Principal Unions at the end of each year	1,058,659	1,034,377	1,111,329	1,150,995	1,153,744	1,143,582	1,133,640
Total Income	£ 1,972,385	£ 1,899,549	£ 1,826,312	£ 1,933,798	£ 2,024,161	£ 2,067,666	£ 2,073,612
" Expenditure	1,901,051	1,433,933	1,253,963	1,443,610	1,626,375	1,733,351	1,395,015
" Funds in hand at end of each year	2,216,974	2,632,540	3,204,839	3,690,077	4,087,863	4,372,178	4,550,775
Income per Member	s. 37 3½	s. 36 8½	s. 32 10½	s. 33 7½	s. 35 1	s. 36 0	s. 36 7
Expenditure per Member	35 11	28 5½	22 6½	25 2	23 2½	31 0½	33 5½
Funds per Member	41 10½	50 10½	57 8	64 1½	70 10½	76 1½	80 3½

Trade Disputes.—Number of Trade Disputes beginning in each of the undermentioned years, and number of workpeople directly and indirectly affected thereby; *classified according to Groups of Trades.*

49.

(From the Board of Trade Reports on Strikes and Lock-outs.)

GROUPS OF TRADES.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.				
Number of Disputes.								
Building Trades	104	39	44	37				
Mining and Quarrying	210	108	125	112				
Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding	108	71	87	75				
Textile Trades	96	82	65	52				
Clothing Trades	39	23	25	26				
Transport Trades	20	14	16	10				
Miscellaneous Trades	65	41	32	41				
Employees of Local Authorities	5	4	4	1				
Total	642	442	387	354				
Number of Workpeople Affected.								
	Directly.	In-directly.	Directly.	In-directly.	Directly.	In-directly.	Directly.	In-directly.
Building Trades	8,864	938	4,829	527	3,313	350	6,419	2,278
Mining and Quarrying	62,066	50,916	85,517	123,009	49,995	13,583	25,811	20,156
Metal, Engineering, and Shipbuilding	13,720	8,709	9,630	6,284	27,756	4,624	8,649	3,481
Textile Trades	11,569	5,040	8,486	3,220	5,492	3,966	8,611	4,437
Clothing Trades	3,533	602	2,256	534	2,206	270	1,368	80
Transport Trades	2,009	78	1,335	255	2,132	40	1,709	50
Miscellaneous Trades	3,840	1,049	2,745	984	1,976	485	3,446	846
Employees of Local Authorities	237	127	2,026	80	643	66	45	—
Total	111,437	68,109	116,834	139,843	98,515	23,836	56,060	30,828

Trade Disputes, Results of.—Trade Disputes and Workpeople directly affected thereby, as in the previous table; *classified according to Results.*

50.

(From the Board of Trade Reports on Strikes and Lock-outs.)

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Total number of disputes reported, as in the previous table	No. 642	No. 442	No. 387	No. 354
Total number of workpeople directly affected by disputes, as in the previous table	111,437	116,834	98,515	56,060
Percentage of total number of disputes, the results of which were—	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
In favour of workpeople	25.4	24.4	23.2	17.5
In favour of employers	44.2	46.6	47.8	50.6
Compromised	30.1	28.3	28.7	31.6
Indefinite or unsettled	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3
Percentage of total number of workpeople directly affected by disputes, the results of which were—				
In favour of workpeople	27.5	31.8	31.2	27.5
In favour of employers	34.7	31.8	48.1	41.4
Compromised	37.3	36.1	20.7	31.1
Indefinite or unsettled	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0

Alien Immigration.—Country of Birth of the Aliens enumerated at the Census of 1891, and that of 1901, in the United Kingdom, and in each of the three Divisions thereof.

51.

(Compiled from the Census Reports).

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.		
	1891.	1901.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	1891.	1901.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)
Russia and Poland	45,074	82,844	+37,770	1,475	10,873	+8,898
Norway, Sweden and Denmark	14,004	15,085	+1,081	1,977	2,158	+181
Holland	6,350	6,851	+501	321	185	—186
Belgium	3,917	4,814	+897	69	129	+60
France	20,797	20,467	—330	446	590	+144
Germany	50,599	49,133	—1,466	2,052	3,232	+1,180
Austria	4,985	9,685	+4,700	160	365	+205
Hungary	788	1,109	+321	33	39	+6
Switzerland	6,617	8,857	+1,740	299	276	—167
Italy	9,906	20,332	+10,426	749	4,051	+3,302
America	26,226	18,311	—7,915	865	749	—66
Other Countries	8,740	10,331	+2,091	296	390	+174
Not stated	207	459	+252	8	—	—8
TOTAL	198,113	247,758	+49,645	8,510	22,627	+14,117

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	IRELAND.			UNITED KINGDOM.		
	1891.	1901.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	1891.	1901.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)
Russia and Poland	1,147	2,028	+881	47,696	95,245	+47,549
Norway, Sweden and Denmark	561	519	—42	16,542	17,762	+1,220
Holland	44	79	+35	6,715	7,115	+400
Belgium	168	145	—18	4,149	4,588	+439
France	1,232	1,349	+117	22,475	22,406	—69
Germany	940	1,087	+97	53,591	53,402	—189
Austria	50	80	+30	5,145	10,130	+4,985
Hungary	—	—	—	771	1,148	+377
Switzerland	278	293	+15	7,104	9,026	+1,922
Italy	263	301	+38	10,921	24,684	+13,763
America	7,706	10,120	+2,415	34,736	29,180	—5,556
Other Countries	515	589	+74	9,461	11,800	+2,339
Not stated	2	—	—2	217	439	+222
TOTAL	12,900	16,540	+3,640	219,523	236,925	+17,402

Alien Immigration.—Alien Population of the City of London and of the Metropolitan Boroughs, as enumerated at the Census of 1891, and that of 1901.

52.

(Compiled from the Census Reports.)

	1891.	1901.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in decennial period.
Paddington	7,838	8,754	+916
Kensington			
Chelsea			
City of Westminster			
Stoke Newington	2,923	4,274	+1,351
Hackney			
Holborn	7,320	9,416	+2,096
Finsbury			
City of London			
Stepney	32,284	54,310	+22,026
Battersea			
Wandsworth	2,523	3,017	+499
Greenwich			
Deptford	2,344	3,055	+711
Woolwich			
Lewisham			
Fulham	2,508	3,346	+838
Hammersmith			
St. Marylebone	4,548	5,563	+1,015
Hampstead	1,591	2,290	+698
St. Pancras	5,091	3,156	—1,935
Islington	4,189	4,800	+611
Shoreditch	1,655	2,625	+970
Bethnal Green	1,796	4,634	+2,838
Poplar	1,913	2,104	+191
Bermondsey	1,110	1,133	+23
Lambeth	2,782	3,506	+724
Camberwell	1,816	1,494	—322
Southwark	1,359	1,593	+234
Total Administrative County of London (including City of London.)	95,053	135,377	+40,324

Alien Immigration.—Country of Birth of the Aliens enumerated at the Census of 1901, in the City of London, and in each of the Metropolitan Boroughs.

53.

(Compiled from the Census Reports.)

	Russia and Poland.	Hol-land.	France.	Ger-many.	Austria-Hungary.	Switzer-land.	Italy.	Amer-ica.	Other Coun-tries.	Not Stated.	Total.
City of London	302	130	53	352	54	53	70	65	108	2	1,243
Battersea	57	34	146	368	22	40	113	74	92	1	952
Bermondsey	96	24	59	368	30	11	90	30	423	2	1,133
Bethnal Green	3,438	126	40	481	227	12	124	51	140	1	4,684
Carverwell	55	61	154	660	40	73	198	125	137	—	1,494
Chelsea	35	16	364	298	65	112	114	120	138	1	1,263
Deptford	42	26	69	224	11	13	190	43	113	—	742
Finsbury	163	43	166	634	127	73	1,065	82	105	—	2,457
Fulham	33	43	262	623	73	91	230	145	138	—	1,773
Greenwich	30	36	72	322	42	36	35	43	174	1	790
Hackney	1,023	172	194	1,062	230	73	147	134	139	—	3,201
Hammersmith	98	131	267	460	65	93	135	141	176	6	1,568
Hamstead	76	92	265	334	36	143	31	270	259	8	2,299
Holborn	352	109	690	1,098	207	247	2,029	636	360	8	5,706
Islington	319	195	467	1,342	237	179	446	274	339	2	4,300
Kenington	359	34	902	1,236	199	336	313	603	513	10	4,699
Lambeth	161	139	590	1,270	161	269	269	326	313	4	3,606
Lewisham	31	21	161	516	32	62	52	90	116	1	1,032
Paddington	177	73	467	877	143	229	230	311	309	6	2,322
Poplar	277	95	57	627	50	14	267	116	601	1	2,104
St. Marylebone	430	160	1,144	1,764	353	370	462	333	540	14	5,550
St. Pancras	515	243	1,430	2,360	538	573	823	319	794	11	8,156
Shoreditch	971	55	64	1,004	126	32	229	48	94	3	2,325
Southwark	136	56	134	591	51	52	356	127	98	2	1,593
Stepney	43,032	1,370	257	3,576	3,156	28	256	392	2,607	136	54,310
Stoke Newington	96	74	34	432	70	75	33	62	93	4	1,073
Wandsworth	67	71	401	679	61	137	131	218	300	—	2,085
Westminster, City of	1,918	124	2,249	2,031	438	953	2,232	913	343	25	11,331
Woolwich	148	5	37	122	12	7	49	34	25	2	441
Total Administrative County of London (including City of London)	53,537	4,249	11,264	27,427	6,939	4,419	10,339	6,244	10,158	251	135,377

Alien Immigration.—Number of Aliens (exclusive of Vagrants) to whom Poor Law Relief was granted in the Metropolis during the years 1903 and 1904, distinguishing the Kind of Relief granted.

54.

(Compiled from the Report to the Board of Trade on "Emigration and Immigration from and into the United Kingdom in 1904.")

DISTRICT.	NUMBER OF ALIENS RELIEVED.									
	INDOOR.		OUTDOOR.				Sent to Lunatic or Imbecile Asylums but not otherwise relieved.		TOTAL.	
			Medical only.		Other Out-door Relief.					
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Borough of Stepney :—										
Mile End Old Town	57	58	493	387	—	1	4	9	551	454
St. George-in-the-East	178	253	817	1,137	6	9	9	13	1,010	1,412
Stepney	14	31	21	26	2	9	9	—	46	66
Whitechapel	156	291	528	558	—	7	42	37	724	893
Total	405	633	1,854	2,108	8	26	64	58	2,331	2,326
Borough of—										
Bethnal Green	29	23	33	31	10	2	5	5	32	31
Hackney	62	66	12	30	69	68	6	14	149	173
Holborn	171	142	10	21	97	63	5	5	253	231
Lambeth	68	60	1	—	1	2	—	2	70	64
Poplar	51	26	3	11	31	35	14	2	104	74
St. Marylebone	46	33	3	7	3	6	16	7	63	103
St. Pancras	88	38	16	7	21	24	14	11	139	120
Westminster	35	97	3	2	6	4	11	10	105	113
All other Metropolitan Districts	200	273	57	32	61	42	32	41	350	338
TOTAL FOR METROPOLIS	1,205	1,491	2,002	2,249	307	267	167	155	3,631	4,162

Alien Immigration.—Number of Aliens (exclusive of Vagrants) to whom Poor Law Relief was granted in the Metropolis during the Years 1903 and 1904, distinguishing the **Nationality of the Aliens relieved.**

(Compiled from the Report to the Board of Trade on "Emigration and Immigration from and into the United Kingdom in 1904.")

55.

DISTRICT.	NATIONALITY OF THE ALIENS RELIEVED.											
	Germans.		Italians.		Russians and Poles.		Other Nationalities.		Nationality not specified.		TOTAL.	
	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904	1903	1904
BOROUGH OF STEPNEY.												
Mile End Old Town	41	40	..	1	482	390	28	23	..	..	551	454
St. George-in-the-East	96	115	..	3	845	1,176	69	118	..	..	1,010	1,412
Stepney	17	31	..	..	22	28	7	7	..	..	46	66
Whitechapel	66	64	1	..	586	752	54	69	17	8	724	893
TOTAL ..	220	250	1	4	1,935	2,346	158	217	17	8	2,331	2,825
BOROUGH OF—												
Bethnal Green	6	4	..	1	65	53	11	3	..	..	82	61
Hackney	54	53	12	1	41	33	42	36	..	..	149	173
Holborn	65	42	152	111	10	7	56	71	..	..	233	231
Lambeth	23	23	7	3	7	4	33	34	..	..	70	64
Poplar	51	36	13	5	10	7	30	26	..	..	194	74
St. Marylebone	29	52	2	7	15	11	22	33	..	..	68	103
St. Pancras	56	49	13	13	10	8	60	60	..	..	139	180
Westminster	27	21	16	9	11	14	51	69	..	..	105	113
All other Metropolitan Districts	121	152	47	49	67	65	115	122	..	..	350	338
TOTAL FOR METROPOLIS ..	652	682	263	203	2,171	2,598	578	671	17	8	3,631	4,162

Alien Immigration.—Number of Pauper Patients in the London County Asylums on May 1st, 1902, and the number of such Patients who were Aliens; also the number of Patients in the Imbecile Asylums under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board on May 10th, 1902, and the number thereof who were Aliens.

56.

(From the Appendix to the Report of the Royal Commission on Alien Immigration.)

	Number of Pauper Patients.	ALIEN PATIENTS.	
		Number.	Percentage of Total.
London County Asylums	15,247	453	3.0
Imbecile Asylums under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.....	5,829	96	1.6
TOTAL.....	21,076	554	*2.6

* According to the Census Returns the proportion borne by the Alien population of the Metropolis to the total population of the Metropolis was 2.98 per cent.

Alien Immigration.—Number of Aliens (exclusive of Vagrants) to whom Poor Law Relief was granted in the undermentioned Districts during the Years 1903 and 1904, distinguishing the Kind of Relief granted.

(From the Report to the Board of Trade on "Emigration and Immigration from and into the United Kingdom in 1904.")

57.

DISTRICT.	Poor Law Unions included in District.	NUMBER OF ALIENS RELIEVED.									
		INDOOR.		OUTDOOR.				Sent to Lunatic or Imbecile Asyl- ums but not otherwise relieved.		TOTAL.	
				Medical only.		Other Out- door Relief.					
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Birmingham	Birmingham	16	36	16	20	4	27	2	6	38	89
Cardiff	Aston	122	121	12	1	30	28	19	19	183	169
	Cardiff										
Leeds	Leeds	46	89	63	27	438	406	28	26	575	543
	Bramley										
	Holbeck										
	Hunslet										
Liverpool ..	Liverpool	359	436	205	189	82	48	17	19	*663	†692
	Toxteth Park										
	West Derby										
Manchester	Manchester	125	133	15	8	24	14	14	8	178	163
	Salford										
	Chorlton										
Sheffield ..	Prestwich	6	6	—	1	12	16	1	1	19	24
	Sheffield										
	Ecclesall Bierlow										
	TOTAL	674	821	311	246	590	539	81	79	*1,656	†1,685

* Includes 92 Emigrants for whom payment was made by the Shipping Companies, and 212 Foreign Seamen, Cattlemen, &c.

† Includes 72 Emigrants for whom payment was made by the Shipping Companies, and 310 Foreign Seamen, Cattlemen, &c.

NOTE.—In Scotland—in Govan, Glasgow, Greenock and Port Glasgow—Poor Law Relief was granted to Aliens as follows:—

	YEAR.	NUMBER OF ALIENS RELIEVED.				
		INDOOR.	OUTDOOR.		Sent to Lunatic or Imbecile Asylums, but not otherwise relieved.	TOTAL.
			Medical only.	Other Outdoor Relief.		
Govan	1903	12	—	30	19	61
	1904	13	4	35	21	73
Glasgow	1903	42	1	3	7	53
	1904	70	2	4	2	78
Greenock	1903	2	—	2	1	5
	1904	1	—	3	—	4
Port Glasgow	1903	—	—	1	—	1
	1904	—	—	1	—	1

Alien Immigration.—Number of Aliens (exclusive of Vagrants) to whom Poor Law Relief was granted in the undermentioned Districts during the years 1903 and 1904, distinguishing the **Nationality of the Aliens** relieved.

58. (From the Report to the Board of Trade on "Emigration and Immigration from and into the United Kingdom in 1904.")

DISTRICT.	Poor Law Unions included in District.	NATIONALITY OF THE ALIENS RELIEVED.											
		Germans.		Italians.		Russians and Poles.		Other Nationalities.		Nationality not specified.		TOTAL.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Birmingham	Birmingham	12	5	—	1	24	78	2	5	—	—	88	89
Cardiff	Aston	22	22	26	15	29	9	106	123	—	—	183	190
	Cardiff												
Leeds	Leeds	78	88	13	7	480	501	9	2	—	—	575	548
	Bramley												
	Holbeck												
	Hunslet												
Liverpool	Liverpool	140	91	89	40	179	220	305	341	—	—	663*	692†
	Toxteth Park												
	West Derby												
Manchester	Manchester	29	29	26	7	42	82	81	95	—	—	178	163
	Salford												
	Chorlton												
Sheffield	Prestwich												
	Sheffield	1	7	—	3	17	13	1	1	—	—	19	24
	Ecclesall Bierlow												
	TOTAL	277	192	104	73	771	853	504	567	—	—	1,656*	1,685†

* Includes 92 Emigrants for whom payment was made by the Shipping Companies, and 212 Foreign Seamen, Cattle-men, &c.

† Includes 72 Emigrants for whom payment was made by the Shipping Companies, and 310 Foreign Seamen, Cattle-men, &c.

NOTE.—In Scotland—in Govan, Glasgow, Greenock and Port Glasgow—Poor Law Relief was granted to Aliens as follows:—

	YEAR.	NUMBER OF ALIENS RELIEVED.				
		Germans.	Italians.	Russians and Poles.	Other Nationalities.	TOTAL.
Govan	1903	5	1	40	15	61
	1904	9	2	48	19	78
Glasgow	1903	8	4	11	30	53
	1904	7	6	13	52	78
Greenock	1903	—	1	—	4	5
	1904	—	—	—	4	4
Port Glasgow	1903	—	—	—	1	1
	1904	—	—	—	1	1

Alien Immigration.—Number and Nationality of the Alien Prisoners received in Metropolitan and Provincial Prisons during each of the years ended 31st March, 1902 and 1903.

59. (Compiled from the Appendix to the Report of the Royal Commission on Alien Immigration.)

NATIONALITY (Birth place.)	Metropolitan Prisons.		Provincial Prisons.		TOTAL.	
	Year ended 31st March, 1902.	Year ended 31st March, 1903.	Year ended 31st March, 1902.	Year ended 31st March, 1903.	Year ended 31st March, 1902.	Year ended 31st March, 1903.
Germans	396	474	197	220	593	704
Russians and Poles	360	476	171	191	531	667
Norwegians, Swedes and Danes	82	108	241	299	323	402
French	178	217	91	92	269	309
Austrians	63	69	21	26	84	95
Italians	213	204	87	83	300	287
Americans (U.S.A. and Republics of Central and South America)	133	214	427	508	560	717
Other Nationalities	126	158	94	110	220	268
TOTAL	1,551	1,915	1,329	1,534	2,880	3,449

Alien Population.—Percentage of Foreigners in the Population of certain Areas in the County of London in 1891 and 1901.

60. (From the Appendix to the Report of the Royal Commission on Alien Immigration.)

AREA.	Number of Foreigners per cent. of Total Population, Census 1891.	Number of Foreigners per cent. of Total Population, Census 1901.
Whitechapel	24.1	31.8
St. George-in-the-East	16.2	22.8
Limchouse	8.1	3.7
Mile End Old Town	5.8	11.5
Metropolitan Borough of Stepney	11.8	18.2
Metropolitan Borough of Southwark	0.7	0.8

Alien Immigrants.—Statement showing the number of Aliens that arrived in the United Kingdom from Continental ports (according to the *Alien Lists obtained under Act 6, Will IV, cap. 11) during each of the years from 1898 to 1904, and the first nine months of 1905, distinguishing the Nationalities of those *not* stated in the lists to be *en route* to America or other destinations.

61. (Compiled from the Board of Trade Returns and Reports on Emigration and Immigration.)

	NUMBERS ARRIVING IN							First 10 Months of 1905.
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	
Numbers stated in the Alien Lists (obtained from the Masters of vessels bringing immigrants from Continental ports) to be <i>en route</i> for America or other places out of the United Kingdom.*	82,177	49,947	71,682	79,140	118,478	124,591	99,278	96,771
Numbers of Immigrants not stated in the *Alien Lists to be <i>en route</i> to America or other places:								
Russians and Poles	15,248	20,286	25,638	30,914	28,511	30,046	46,095	65,591
Norwegians, Swedes and Danes	4,775	5,895	5,796	4,725	5,023	4,702	4,827	
Germans	5,885	5,928	5,799	5,780	6,965	7,502	7,084	
Dutch	1,820	2,105	2,171	2,199	2,466	3,761	4,033	
French	4,367	4,961	4,821	5,816	6,687	6,495	6,564	
Italians	4,224	5,553	7,707	7,185	7,784	7,045	6,300	
Belgians	835	1,032	1,190	1,897	1,466	1,566	1,344	
Austrians and Hungarians	1,941	2,648	3,074	3,342	3,144	4,005	2,199	
Swiss	450	523	598	718	859	907	881	
Other Nationalities	1,289	2,870	5,306	3,398	3,671	3,139	3,469	
TOTAL	40,785	50,984	62,505	75,464	66,471	69,168	162,945	65,591
Seamen (Nationality not distinguished in Returns	12,299	13,362	14,950	15,146	15,062	13,432	12,863	11,650
[The great majority of these Seamen come to this country to embark as crews of ships leaving British ports. They are stated to be mainly of Scandinavian origin.]								
GRAND TOTAL	85,261	114,193	149,137	149,780	200,011	207,191	194,966	174,012

* Alien Lists are received from all the principal ports at which immigrants arrive in the United Kingdom from the Continent, but the lists received from Dover, Folkestone, Harwich, Newhaven, and Southampton, include only deck passengers and persons who, after landing, proceed by train as third-class passengers.

† Including 40 aliens whose nationality was not ascertained.

‡ Of this number, 55,967 were men, 18,469 women, and 3,409 children.

Imports and Exports (exclusive of Bullion and Specie) of the 62. United Kingdom [Million £'s].

(Compiled from Cd. 1761, and the "Annual Statement of Trade.")

	Imports.	Re-Exports.	Nett Imports.	Amount of Nett Imports per head of population.	Exports of British and Irish Produce.	Amount per head of population.
Annual Average.				£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1855-9	160	23	146	5 8 7	116	4 2 4
1860-4	235	42	193	6 12 9	188	4 14 8
1865-9	286	49	237	7 16 3	181	5 19 0
1870-4	346	55	291	9 2 4	235	7 7 3
1875-9	375	55	320	9 10 4	202	6 0 0
1880-4	408	64	344	9 15 4	234	6 13 2
1885-9	379	61	318	8 14 2	226	6 8 8
1890-4	419	62	357	9 7 8	234	6 2 11
Year.						
1895	417	60	357	..	226	..
1896	443	56	386	..	240	..
1897	451	60	391	..	234	..
1898	471	61	410	..	233	..
1899	485	65	420	..	*255	..
Annual Average 1895-9 ..	453	60	393	9 16 6	*238	5 19 0
Year.						
1900	523	63	460	..	*233	..
1901	522	68	454	..	*271	..
1902	523	66	462	..	*277	..
1903	543	70	473	..	*236	..
1904	551	70	481	..	*296	..
Annual Average 1900-4 ..	533	67	466	11 2 1	*233	6 14 11

* Excluding value of ships and boats (new) with their machinery. The value of these exports was not recorded in the years prior to 1899.

Imports of Merchandise into the United Kingdom from Foreign 63. Countries and British Possessions respectively. [Million £'s.]

(Compiled from Cd. 1761, and the "Annual Statement of Trade.")

	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Annual Average 1855-9	129	76.5	40	23.5
" " 1860-4	167	71.2	68	29.8
" " 1865-9	213	76.0	68	24.0
" " 1870-4	270	78.0	76	22.0
" " 1875-9	292	77.9	83	22.1
" " 1880-4	312	76.5	96	23.5
" " 1885-9	293	77.1	87	22.9
" " 1890-4	323	77.1	96	22.9
Year 1895	321	..	96	..
" 1896	349	..	93	..
" 1897	357	..	94	..
" 1898	371	..	100	..
" 1899	378	..	107	..
Annual Average 1895-9	355	78.4	98	21.6
Year 1900	414	..	109	..
" 1901	416	..	106	..
" 1902	421	..	107	..
" 1903	439	..	114	..
" 1904	431	..	120	..
Annual Average 1900-4	422	79.2	111	20.8

Exports (Merchandise only) of British, Irish, Foreign, and Colonial Produce from United Kingdom to Foreign Countries and British Possessions respectively. [Million £'s.]

64.

(Compiled from Cd. 1761, and the "Annual Statement of Trade.")

	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Annual Average 1855-9	100	71·6	40	28·4
" " 1860-4	181	72·5	49	27·5
" " 1865-9	176	76·7	54	23·3
" " 1870-4	225	77·5	65	22·5
" " 1875-9	185	71·8	72	28·2
" " 1880-4	210	70·6	88	29·4
" " 1885-9	201	70·0	86	30·0
" " 1890-4	211	71·2	85	28·8
Year 1895	210	..	76	..
" 1896	206	..	90	..
" 1897	207	..	87	..
" 1898	204	..	90	..
" 1899	226*	..	94*	..
Annual Average 1895-9	211*	70·8	87*	29·2
Year 1900	245*	..	101*	..
" 1901	226*	..	113*	..
" 1902	227*	..	116*	..
" 1903	238*	..	119*	..
" 1904	247*	..	120*	..
Annual Average 1900-4	237*	67·5	114*	32·5

* Excluding value of Ships and Boats (new) with their machinery. The value of these Exports was not recorded prior to 1899.

Exports of British and Irish Produce (Merchandise only) from the United Kingdom to Foreign Countries and British Possessions respectively. [Million £'s.]

65.

(Compiled from Cd. 1761, and the "Annual Statement of Trade.")

	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.		BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
Annual Average 1855-9	80	68·5	36	31·5
" " 1860-4	92	66·8	46	33·2
" " 1865-9	181	72·4	50	27·6
" " 1870-4	175	74·4	60	26·6
" " 1875-9	136	67·0	67	33·0
" " 1880-4	158	65·5	81	34·5
" " 1885-9	147	65·0	79	35·0
" " 1890-4	156	66·5	78	33·5
Year 1895	156	..	70	..
" 1896	156	..	84	..
" 1897	153	..	81	..
" 1898	150	..	83	..
" 1899	168*	..	87*	..
Annual Average 1895-9	157*	66·0	81*	34·0
Year 1900	189*	..	94*	..
" 1901	167*	..	104*	..
" 1902	170*	..	107*	..
" 1903	176*	..	110*	..
" 1904	185*	..	111*	..
Annual Average 1900-4	177*	62·8	106*	37·2

* Excluding value of Ships and Boats (new) with their machinery. The value of these Exports was not recorded prior to 1899.

Trade with certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions. (Compiled from Cd. 1761, and the "Annual Statement of Trade.")

	RUSSIA.				GERMANY.				HOLLAND.			
	OUR EXPORTS TO.		OUR IMPORTS FROM.		OUR EXPORTS TO.		OUR IMPORTS FROM.		OUR EXPORTS TO.		OUR IMPORTS FROM.	
	Value Million £'s.	Percentage of Total.	Value Million £'s.	Percentage of Total.	Value Million £'s.	Percentage of Total.	Value Million £'s.	Percentage of Total.	Value Million £'s.	Percentage of Total.	Value Million £'s.	Percentage of Total.
Annual Average 1855-9	2	2.1	10	6.0	12	10.3	12	7.0	5	4.6	7	3.9
" " 1860-4	3	2.2	14	6.0	13	9.4	15	6.2	6	4.3	9	3.3
" " 1865-9	4	2.2	19	6.7	20	11.1	18	6.4	10	5.3	12	4.1
" " 1870-4	8	3.4	22	6.4	26	11.1	19	5.4	14	6.0	14	3.9
" " 1875-9	6	3.3	19	5.0	20	10.0	23	6.1	11	5.1	19	5.1
" " 1880-4	6	2.5	18	4.3	18	7.7	25	6.2	9	4.0	25	6.1
" " 1885-9	4	2.0	20	5.3	16	7.2	25	6.5	9	3.9	23	6.3
" " 1890-4	6	2.5	21	5.0	18	7.3	26	6.3	9	4.0	23	6.3
Year 1895	7	—	25	—	21	—	27	—	7	—	23	—
" 1896	7	—	23	—	22	—	23	—	8	—	29	—
" 1897	7	—	22	—	22	—	26	—	8	—	29	—
" 1898	9	—	19	—	23	—	29	—	9	—	29	—
" 1899	11*	—	19	—	25*	—	30	—	9*	—	30	—
Annual Average 1895-9	8*	3.5	22	4.8	23*	9.4	23	6.2	9*	3.6	29	6.4
Year 1900	11*	—	23	—	23*	—	31	—	10*	—	31	—
" 1901	8*	—	22	—	22*	—	32	—	8*	—	33	—
" 1902	9*	—	26	—	22*	—	34	—	8*	—	32	—
" 1903	9*	—	31	—	23*	—	35	—	8*	—	33	—
" 1904	8*	—	31	—	25*	—	34	—	8*	—	33	—
Annual Average 1900-4	9*	3.2	26	4.9	24*	8.5	33	6.2	8*	2.3	34	6.4

* Excluding the value of Ships and Boats (new) with their machinery. These Exports were not recorded prior to 1899.

Trade with certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions—continued.

	BELGIUM.				FRANCE.				UNITED STATES.			
	OUR EXPORTS TO.		OUR IMPORTS FROM.		OUR EXPORTS TO.		OUR IMPORTS FROM.		OUR EXPORTS TO.		OUR IMPORTS FROM.	
	Value Million £s.	Percentage of Total.	Value Million £s.	Percentage of Total.	Value Million £s.	Percentage of Total.	Value Million £s.	Percentage of Total.	Value Million £s.	Percentage of Total.	Value Million £s.	Percentage of Total.
Annual Average 1855-9.....	2	1.7	3	1.9	6	4.8	12	7.2	19	16.4	33	19.4
" " 1860-4.....	2	1.5	5	2.0	8	5.8	22	9.2	15	10.9	32	18.6
" " 1865-9.....	3	1.7	8	2.8	11	6.1	34	11.9	24	12.9	39	18.7
" " 1870-4.....	6	2.5	13	3.8	16	6.8	40	11.6	33	14.1	62	18.0
" " 1875-9.....	6	2.8	13	3.5	15	7.5	43	11.6	18	9.0	31	21.6
" " 1880-4.....	8	3.2	14	3.4	17	7.2	38	9.7	23	12.2	37	23.7
" " 1885-9.....	7	3.2	16	4.1	15	6.3	39	10.2	23	13.2	35	22.5
" " 1890-4.....	7	3.1	17	4.1	15	6.4	44	10.5	26	11.0	36	23.5
Year 1895.....	7	—	18	—	14	—	47	—	23	—	37	—
" " 1896.....	5	—	19	—	14	—	50	—	20	—	106	—
" " 1897.....	8	—	21	—	14	—	33	—	21	—	113	—
" " 1898.....	9	—	22	—	14	—	31	—	15	—	126	—
" " 1899.....	10*	—	23	—	16*	—	33	—	16*	—	120	—
Annual Average 1895-9.....	8*	3.3	20	4.5	14*	5.9	51	11.3	21*	8.6	110	24.4
Year 1900.....	11*	—	24	—	20*	—	64	—	20*	—	139	—
" " 1901.....	8*	—	25	—	16*	—	51	—	16*	—	141	—
" " 1902.....	8*	—	27	—	16*	—	51	—	16*	—	137	—
" " 1903.....	9*	—	28	—	16*	—	49	—	20*	—	122	—
" " 1904.....	9*	—	28	—	16*	—	51	—	20*	—	119	—
Annual Average 1900-4.....	9*	3.2	26	4.9	16*	5.7	51	9.6	21*	7.4	130	24.4

* Excluding the value of Ships and Boats (new) with their machinery. These Exports were not recorded prior to 1899.

Trade with certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions—continued.

	BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.				BRITISH WEST INDIES AND BRITISH GULIANA.				AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.			
	OUR EXPORTS TO.		OUR IMPORTS FROM.		OUR EXPORTS TO.		OUR IMPORTS FROM.		OUR EXPORTS TO.		OUR IMPORTS FROM.	
	Value Million £'s.	Percentage of Total.	Value Million £'s.	Percentage of Total.	Value Million £'s.	Percentage of Total.	Value Million £'s.	Percentage of Total.	Value Million £'s.	Percentage of Total.	Value Million £'s.	Percentage of Total.
Annual Average 1865-9	4	3.1	5	3.3	2	1.7	6	3.4	10	8.4	6	8.3
" " 1860-4	5	3.6	8	3.3	3	2.2	7	3.0	11	8.0	7	8.1
" " 1865-9	6	3.1	7	2.6	2	1.2	6	2.2	12	6.9	12	4.1
" " 1870-4	9	3.6	10	3.0	3	1.3	6	1.3	14	6.0	16	4.7
" " 1875-9	7	3.5	10	2.8	3	1.5	7	1.3	19	9.1	22	5.8
" " 1880-4	9	3.8	11	2.8	3	1.3	6	1.4	22	9.4	27	6.5
" " 1885-9	8	3.4	10	2.8	3	1.2	8	0.9	23	10.2	24	6.3
" " 1890-4	7	3.0	13	3.2	3	1.3	8	0.6	20	8.4	30	7.3
Year 1895	6	—	13	—	3	—	3	—	17	—	33	—
" " 1896	6	—	16	—	3	—	2	—	32	—	39	—
" " 1897	6	—	20	—	3	—	2	—	41	—	39	—
" " 1898	6	—	31	—	2	—	2	—	31	—	39	—
" " 1899	7*	—	31	—	2*	—	2	—	32*	—	33	—
Annual Average 1895-9	6*	2.6	13	4.0	2*	1.1	2	0.5	21*	8.7	31	6.3
Year 1900	8*	—	22	—	2*	—	2	—	37*	—	35	—
" " 1901	8*	—	30	—	2*	—	2	—	37*	—	35	—
" " 1902	11*	—	34	—	3*	—	2	—	24*	—	31	—
" " 1903	11*	—	27	—	3*	—	2	—	23*	—	31	—
" " 1904	10*	—	23	—	3*	—	2	—	23*	—	36	—
Annual Average 1900-4	10*	3.5	23	4.3	3*	1.1	2	0.5	25*	8.8	34	6.4

* Excluding the value of Ships and Boats (new) with their machinery. These Exports were not recorded prior to 1896.

Trade with certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions—continued.

	BRITISH INDIA.				CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND NATAL.			
	OUR EXPORTS TO		OUR IMPORTS FROM		OUR EXPORTS TO.		OUR IMPORTS FROM.	
	Value Million £'s.	Percentage of Total.	Value Million £'s.	Percentage of Total.	Value Million £'s.	Percentage of Total.	Value Million £'s.	Percentage of Total.
Annual Average 1865-9.....	14	12.1	16	9.3	2	1.4	2	1.1
" " 1860-4.....	18	13.0	34	14.5	2	1.6	2	0.8
" " 1865-9.....	20	10.9	32	11.3	2	1.1	3	1.0
" " 1870-4.....	20	8.5	30	8.7	3	1.4	4	1.0
" " 1875-9.....	23	11.3	29	7.6	5	2.5	4	1.1
" " 1880-4.....	30	12.9	36	8.7	6	2.6	6	1.4
" " 1885-9.....	31	13.7	33	8.5	5	2.4	5	1.4
" " 1890-4.....	30	12.9	30	7.1	8	3.6	6	1.4
Year 1895.....	25	—	26	—	11	—	5	—
" " 1896.....	30	—	25	—	14	—	5	—
" " 1897.....	27	—	25	—	13	—	5	—
" " 1898.....	30	—	27	—	12	—	6	—
" " 1899.....	31*	—	23	—	11*	—	6	—
Annual Average 1890-9.....	29*	12.0	26	5.8	12*	5.2	5	1.2
Year 1900.....	30*	—	27	—	13*	—	4	—
" " 1901.....	35*	—	27	—	17*	—	5	—
" " 1902.....	33*	—	29	—	24*	—	6	—
" " 1903.....	34*	—	32	—	25*	—	6	—
" " 1904.....	40*	—	36	—	17*	—	5	—
Annual Average 1900-4.....	34*	12.0	30	5.6	19*	6.7	5	0.9

* Excluding the value of Ships and Boats (new) with their machinery. These Exports were not recorded prior to 1899.

Imports of Food.—Value of the Imports of the Principal Articles of Food into the United Kingdom in each of the under-mentioned years.

67.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Annual Statement of Trade.")

Years.	Estimated Population of the United Kingdom.	VALUE OF IMPORTS OF					Value Per Head of Population.
		Live Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs.	Corn, Grain and Flour.	Dead Meat. †	* Miscellaneous Provisions.	TOTAL.	
	No.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	£ s. d.
1876	23,199,994	7	52	12	18	89	2 13 7
1878	23,943,778	7	50	13	20	90	2 18 5
1880	24,622,930	10	63	17	22	112	3 4 7
1882	25,206,617	9	64	18	19	105	2 19 6
1884	25,724,231	11	48	15	21	95	2 13 1
1885	26,015,601	9	53	15	19	96	2 18 8
1886	26,313,582	7	43	14	19	83	2 5 10
1887	26,599,143	6	43	14	21	8)	2 8 9
1888	26,881,271	8	51	15	21	95	2 11 3
1889	27,173,929	11	51	18	22	102	2 14 11
1890	27,484,764	11	54	20	23	108	2 17 6
1891	27,802,381	9	62	20	25	116	3 1 8
1892	28,123,617	9	50	22	26	116	3 0 10
1893	28,489,806	6	51	22	27	106	2 15 1
1894	28,858,306	9	43	22	27	106	2 14 10
1895	29,220,114	9	50	23	27	109	2 15 6
1896	29,597,843	10	53	24	28	115	2 18 4
1897	29,935,881	11	54	27	30	122	3 0 10
1898	30,279,065	10	68	29	32	132	3 5 7
1899	30,772,365	9	58	32	34	131	3 4 6
1900	31,152,471	10	59	35	35	138	3 7 3
1901	31,550,778	10	61	39	37	145	3 10 0
1902	31,961,199	8	63	38	37	146	3 9 9
1903	32,371,219	10	66	39	39	154	3 12 9
1904	32,793,258	10	65	36	39	150	3 10 1

* Including Butter, Margarine, Cheese, Eggs, and Potatoes. † Salted, Fresh, and Preserved otherwise than by Salting (including Bacon and Hams.)

Grain and Flour Imports.—Quantities of the various descriptions of Grain, and of Wheat Flour, imported into the United Kingdom in each year from 1893 to 1904 inclusive.

68.

(Compiled from various numbers of the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years	Wheat—Grain.	Wheat—Meal and Flour.	Wheat—Total of Grain and Flour in equivalent weight of Grain.	Barley.	Oats.	Maize.	Other kinds—Rye, Bere, Buckwht., Pease, and Beans.
	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.	Million Cwts.
1893	65	20	94	23	14	33	7
1894	70	19	97	31	15	35	9
1895	82	18	107	24	16	34	8
1896	70	21	100	22	13	62	7
1897	63	19	89	19	16	54	7
1898	65	21	94	24	16	57	6
1899	67	23	99	17	16	63	7
1900	69	22	99	17	20	54	6
1901	70	23	101	22	22	51	6
1902	81	19	108	25	16	44	6
1903	88	21	117	27	16	50	6
1904	98	15	118	27	14	43	6

Production and Raw Materials.—Quantity of Coal Produced in the United Kingdom, and in Germany, France, and the United States. [Million Tons.]

(Compiled from Cd. 1761 and No. 295 of 1904.)

	UNITED KINGDOM.	GERMANY.	FRANCE.	UNITED STATES.
	Coal.	Coal (exclusive of Lignite).	Coal (including Lignite)*	Coal (including Lignite).
Annual Average:—				
1855-9	66	†	7.7	†
1860-4	85	15.7	10.0	†
1865-9	108	23.9	12.7	†
1870-4	120	32.2	15.4	42.0†
1875-9	133	39.0	17.0	52.1
1880-4	156	52.1	20.2	90.0
1885-9	165	61.9	21.5	114.9
1890-4	180	78.2	26.3	158.4
Year.				
1896	190	79.2	28.0	172.4
1896	196	85.7	29.2	171.4
1897	202	91.1	30.8	178.9
1898	202	96.3	32.4	196.4
1899	220	101.6	32.9	236.6
Annual Average } 1896-9	202	90.8	30.6	189.1
Year.				
1900	225	109.8	33.4	240.8
1901	219	108.5	32.8	231.9
1902	227	107.4	30.1	269.3
1903	230	116.6	34.2	319.1
1904	232	120.8‡	33.8‡	314.6
Annual Average } 1900-4	227	112.5	32.8	281.1

* The production of Lignite in France in recent years has averaged about 600,000 tons per annum.

† No information. ‡ Average of three years. § Provisional figures.

Quantity of Pig Iron produced in the United Kingdom, and in Germany, France and the United States. [Million tons.]

(Compiled from Cd. 1761 and No. 296 of 1905.)

	UNITED KINGDOM.	GERMANY.	FRANCE.	UNITED STATES.
Annual Average:—	*			
1855-9	3.5	†	0.9	0.7
1860-4	4.1	0.7	1.1	0.8
1865-9	4.9	1.2	1.3	1.3
1870-4	6.4	1.8	1.2	2.2
1875-9	6.4	2.0	1.5	2.2
1880-4	8.1	3.2	1.9	4.3
1885-9	7.7	4.0	1.6	6.0
1890-4	7.8	4.9	2.0	8.1
Year.				
1895	7.7	5.5	2.0	9.4
1896	8.7	6.4	2.3	8.6
1897	8.3	6.9	2.5	9.7
1898	8.6	7.3	2.5	11.8
1899	9.4	8.1	2.6	13.6
Annual Average } 1896-9	8.6	6.8	2.4	10.6
Year.				
1900	9.0	8.5	2.7	13.8
1901	7.9	7.9	2.4	15.9
1902	8.7	8.5	2.4	17.8
1903	8.9	10.0	2.8	18.0
1904	8.6†	10.0†	3.0†	16.5†
Annual Average } 1900-4	8.6†	9.0†	2.7†	16.4†

* Including pig iron produced from foreign ores. † No information. ‡ Provisional figures.

Imports and Exports of Raw Cotton into and from the

71. United Kingdom. [Million cwts.]

(Compiled from Cd. 1761 and "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

	Imports.	Re-exports.	Net Imports.
Annual Average 1865-9	9.2	1.3	7.9
" " 1866-4	8.4	2.2	6.2
" " 1865-9	11.0	2.9	8.1
" " 1870-4	13.6	2.4	11.2
" " 1875-9	12.7	1.7	11.0
" " 1880-4	15.3	2.1	13.2
" " 1885-9	15.4	2.2	13.1
" " 1890-4	15.6	1.9	13.7
Year 1895	15.7	1.3	13.9
" 1896	15.7	1.6	14.1
" 1897	15.4	2.0	13.4
" 1898	19.0	1.3	17.2
" 1899	14.5	2.5	12.0
Annual Average 1895-9	16.1	2.0	14.1
Year 1900	15.7	1.9	13.8
" 1901	16.3	1.8	14.5
" 1902	16.2	2.5	13.7
" 1903	16.0	2.7	13.3
" 1904	17.5	2.3	15.2
Annual Average 1900-4	16.3	2.2	14.1

Consumption of Raw Cotton in Europe and America, with sources of supply.

(Compiled from Cd. 1761, and Cd. 2337.)

72.

I.—CONSUMPTION.

[Million lbs.]

Years.	Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	United States.
1836-40	405.7	206.4	96.9
1841-5	521.3	237.2	152.5
1846-50	569.3	300.4	240.5
1851-5	750.1	451.4	281.4
1856-60	947.3	627.4	358.8
1861-5	623.6	455.4	181.2
1866-70	973.8	653.4	381.9
1871-5	1223.6	856.6	524.7
1876-80	1254.7	1026.7	685.8
1881-5	1444.1	1314.9	856.7
1886-90	1540.3	1566.9	1013.8
1891-5	1579.4	1906.0	1261.4
1896-1900	1686.5	2251.9	1572.1
1901-3 (three years)	1616.0	2503.7	1873.1

Raw Cotton—continued.

II.—SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

[Million lbs.]

Years.	America.	Brazil.	West India, &c.	East India, &c.	Egypt, Smyrna, &c.
1836-40	585·7	25·3	13·4	56·5	30·1
1841-5	816·3	18·9	9·4	72·6	23·8
1846-50	964·2	23·8	6·3	86·7	29·7
1851-5	1254·7	27·1	6·3	134·3	60·0
1856-60	1633·7	27·7	7·2	207·9	57·0
1861-5	581·7	36·2	14·6	491·3	191·4
1866-70	1108·6	99·9	33·2	576·5	190·9
1871-5	1682·3	108·8	42·3	538·5	238·0
1876-80	2231·5	43·7	15·9	407·4	268·7
1881-5	2717·2	54·1	11·6	540·3	292·5
1886-90	3170·0	52·2	13·6	583·1	301·7
1891-5	3773·6	50·5	13·6	453·4	455·7
1896-1900	4594·5	24·6	15·6	300·4	575·4
1901-3 (three years)	4950·1	49·6	18·3	382·3	591·5

Imports and Exports of Raw Wool (Sheep and Lambs')
into and from the United Kingdom; also estimated total
73. consumption. [Million lbs.]

(Compiled from Cd. 1761, Cd. 2337 and "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

	Imports.	Re-exports.	Net Imports.	Exports of British Produce.	Estimate of total consumption of United Kingdom.*
Annual Average:—					
1855-9	118·7	29·6	89·1	18·7	—
1860-4	167·2	50·6	116·6	10·5	—
1865-9	236·3	92·3	144·0	9·9	307†
1870-4	307·0	126·5	180·5	9·2	342
1875-9	392·4	195·0	197·4	10·4	358
1880-4	481·3	264·2	217·1	16·5	364
1885-9	599·5	320·1	279·4	22·1	416
1890-4	691·3	369·1	322·2	16·6	475
Year.					
1895	771·0	404·2	366·8	21·7	510
1896	713·6	334·4	379·2	13·0	520
1897	735·6	370·8	364·8	40·1	495
1898	694·7	252·8	441·9	12·3	568
1899	663·4	291·9	371·5	22·6	523
Annual Average 1895-9...	715·6	336·8	378·8	22·9	523
Year.					
1900	553·2	195·4	357·8	24·9	502
1901	637·0	293·1	343·9	20·2	541
1902	637·1	233·8	353·3	37·2	494
1903	599·5	234·6	314·9	36·0	451
1904	561·7	251·7	310·0	37·9	—
Annual Average 1900-4...	607·7	261·7	346·0	31·2	—

* The figures in this column include the estimated consumption of alpaca and mohair, which ranged from 1½ to 5 million lbs. per annum.

† Average of four years only.

Woollen and Worsted, Cotton, Iron and Steel Trades.**74.**

(Compiled from Cd. 1761, Cd. 2337, No. 244 of 1904 and No. 296 of 1905.)

Year.	WOOLEN AND WORSTED.		COTTON.		IRON AND STEEL.			
	Estimated Consumption of Sheep and Lambs' Wool of United Kingdom.		Estimated Consumption of Raw Cotton in the United Kingdom.		Production of Pig Iron in the United Kingdom.		Estimated Consumption of Pig Iron in the United Kingdom.	
	Total †	Per Head of Population	Total †	Per Head of Population	Total	Per Head of Population	Total	Per Head of Population
	Million Lbs.	Lbs.	Million Cwts.	Lbs.	Million Tons.	Cwts.	Million Tons.	Cwts.
1870	823	10·4	9·6	34·5	6·0	3·8	5·3	3·4
1871	837	10·7	10·8	38·3	6·6	4·2	5·6	3·5
1875	851	10·7	11·0	37·6	6·4	4·0	5·5	3·4
1880	870	10·7	12·3	39·8	7·7	4·4	6·1	3·5
1881	880	9·2	12·9	41·4	8·1	4·6	6·7	3·8
1885	865	10·1	11·9	37·0	7·4	4·2	6·5	3·6
1890	423	11·4	14·3	44·2	7·9	4·2	6·8	3·6
1891	437	12·9	14·9	44·1	7·4	4·6	6·6	3·5
1892	467	12·3	15·6	46·0	6·7	3·6	6·0	3·1
1893	485	12·6	13·2	38·5	7·0	3·6	6·2	3·2
1894	507	13·1	14·4	41·6	7·4	3·8	6·6	3·4
1895	530	13·0	14·6	41·3	7·7	4·0	6·9	3·5
1896	520	13·1	14·7	41·6	8·7	4·4	7·8	3·9
1897	495	13·4	14·5	40·6	8·8	4·4	7·8	3·9
1898	568	14·1	15·5	43·1	8·6	4·2	7·7	3·8
1899	523	12·3	15·7	43·1	9·4	4·6	8·2	4·0
1900	502	12·2	14·5	39·4	9·0	4·4	7·7	3·7
1901	541	13·0	14·7	39·6	7·9	3·3	7·3	3·5
1902	494	11·3	14·6	39·0	8·7	4·1	7·8	3·7
1903	443	10·6	13·9	36·7	3·9	4·2	8·0	3·5
1904	437	10·2	—	—	13·6	14·0	17·9	13·6

* From Messrs. Schwartz & Co.'s circulars.

† From Messrs. Ellison & Co.'s circulars.

‡ Provisional Figures.

75.**Tonnage of Vessels built in the United Kingdom.****[Thousand Tons.]**

(Compiled from Cd. 1761 and "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

	Built for British Owners.		Built for Foreigners.	
Annual Average 1855-9	242		80	
" " 1860-4	259		18	
" " 1865-9	239		38	
" " 1870-4	396		87	
" " 1875-9	400		36	
" " 1880-4	568		101	
" " 1885-9	432		84	
" " 1890-4	617		119	
Year 1895	520		128	
" 1896	520		217	
" 1897	482		162	
" 1898	696		175	
" 1899	749		200	
Annual Average 1895-9	593		176	
Year 1900	737		207	
" 1901	776		207	
" 1902	800		150	
" 1903	629		139	
" 1904	735		147	
Annual Average 1900-4	735		168	

Manufactures.—Imports and Exports of Manufactured Goods into and from the United Kingdom, Germany, France and the 76. United States. [In million £'s.]

(Compiled from Cd. 1761 and Cd. 2337.)

	United Kingdom.		Germany.		France.		United States.	
	† Imp.	† Ex.	\$ Imp.	¶ Ex.	\$ Imp.	¶ Ex.	\$ Imp.	†† Ex.
Annual Average:—								
1855-9	20.7	103.9	—	—	—	—	—	6.6
1860-4	30.6	125.0	—	—	—	—	—	7.7
1865-9	42.6	166.2	—	—	—	—	—	12.3
1870-4	55.3	210.2	—	—	—	—	—	16.9
1875-9	67.7	178.1	—	—	—	—	—	23.7
1880-4	76.8	206.4	48.2	92.3	28.2	73.1	63.2	25.9
1885-9	82.0	196.9	43.9	99.6	23.8	70.0	63.0	23.7
Year.								
1890	89.9	225.3	49.0	107.3	26.0	80.0	72.2	31.5
1891	90.7	210.3	45.2	102.4	27.8	77.0	76.7	35.2
1892	90.6	192.5	42.3	97.4	24.6	75.2	65.9	33.0
1893	89.9	186.7	45.0	99.9	22.6	69.7	74.3	32.9
1894	91.5	180.7	41.7	93.9	21.9	66.3	48.3	33.3
Annual Average:—								
1890-4	90.5	199.0	44.7	100.2	24.6	73.6	67.6	34.2
Year.								
1895	98.3	191.9	46.3	109.0	23.3	76.4	66.1	33.2
1896	106.3	205.2	46.9	115.0	24.7	76.5	68.5	47.6
1897	109.3	196.9	48.3	115.2	24.3	77.3	68.2	57.3
1898	112.3	194.1	50.7	119.8	24.7	76.6	47.4	60.6
1899	121.6	*210.4	57.4	135.6	29.1	90.7	54.1	70.7
Annual Average:—								
1895-9	109.7	*199.5	49.9	113.9	25.2	79.5	60.9	55.0
Year.								
1900	128.3	*220.2	60.0	149.1	33.7	90.2	65.6	90.4
1901	127.4	*214.7	58.2	144.6	30.9	90.0	67.3	85.6
1902	132.5	*221.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
1903	134.6	*230.5	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Excluding the value of Ships and Boats (new) with their machinery. The value of these Exports was recorded for the first time in 1899.

† Imports of articles wholly or mainly manufactured.

‡ Exports of articles wholly or mainly manufactured, of British production.

§ Imports of manufactured goods for home consumption.

¶ Exports of manufactured goods of German production.

|| Exports of manufactured goods of French production.

†† Exports of manufactured goods of U.S.A. production.

Total Exports of British Produce, distinguishing the principal Protected Foreign Countries, the principal Protected Colonies (Canada and Victoria), other Foreign Countries, India 77. and other British Possessions. [In Million £'s.]

(Compiled from Cd. 1761 and "Annual Statement of Trade.")

Year.	FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			BRITISH POSSESSIONS.				Grand Total.
	Principal Protected Countries.	All other Countries.	Total.	Principal Protected Colonies (Canada and Victoria.)	India.	All other Colonies and Possessions.	Total.	
1850	36.2	15.7	51.9	3.5	7.2	8.7	19.4	71.4
1855	45.2	23.9	69.1	5.3	9.9	11.3	26.5	95.6
1860	61.1	31.1	92.2	8.6	17.0	18.1	43.7	135.9
1865	72.6	45.0	117.6	10.0	18.3	19.9	48.2	165.8
1870	94.5	53.3	147.8	10.6	19.3	21.9	51.8	199.6
1875	101.1	51.2	152.3	15.0	24.2	31.9	71.1	223.5
1880	97.7	50.1	147.8	11.3	30.5	33.0	75.3	223.1
1885	86.6	48.5	135.1	13.5	29.3	35.1	78.0	213.1
1890	107.6	68.5	176.2	13.9	33.6	39.8	87.4	263.5
1891	99.5	61.7	161.3	14.1	31.2	40.7	86.0	247.2
1892	92.7	59.7	152.5	11.6	27.9	35.2	74.7	227.2
1893	89.4	56.7	146.1	10.0	23.8	33.3	72.1	218.3
1894	85.3	57.4	142.7	9.3	29.3	34.1	72.3	215.0
1895	96.5	59.5	156.0	9.2	24.8	36.2	70.2	226.1
1896	92.0	64.0	156.0	10.2	30.1	43.3	84.1	240.1
1897	92.9	60.6	153.5	9.3	27.4	43.5	80.7	234.2
1898	89.3	60.6	149.9	10.5	29.7	43.2	83.4	233.3
1899	102.3	65.3	168.1	11.7	31.2	44.3	87.2	255.3
1900	115.1	73.9	189.0	13.3	29.3	50.4	93.5	282.5
1901	96.9	69.6	166.5	13.1	34.9	56.3	104.3	270.9
1902	100.7	69.1	169.8	15.3	32.6	59.9	107.7	277.5
1903	102.9	73.5	176.4	15.4	35.0	60.7	111.1	286.5

NOTE.—Ships and Boats, which were not included in the official Returns until 1899, are excluded from the above figures.

Total Exports of German Produce,* distinguishing the Principal Protected Foreign Countries, the United Kingdom, and all other Destinations.—[In Million £'s.]

(Compiled from Cd. 2337.)

Year.	Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	ALL OTHER COUNTRIES.			Grand Total.
		United Kingdom.	Other Destinations.	Total.	
1880	90·6	29·4	24·3	54·2	144·8
1881	94·4	29·7	24·7	54·4	148·8
1882	99·2	33·5	26·8	60·3	159·5
1883	98·3	36·0	29·3	65·3	163·6
1884	94·4	34·5	31·3	65·8	160·2
1885	84·5	30·6	27·9	58·5	143·0
1886	89·1	30·8	29·4	60·2	149·3
1887	93·2	34·0	32·6	66·6	156·8
1888	92·9	33·1	34·3	67·4	160·3
1889	91·0	32·3	35·0	67·3	158·3
1890	95·7	34·5	36·2	70·7	166·4
1891	91·3	34·0	33·5	67·5	158·8
1892	83·9	31·4	32·4	63·8	147·7
1893	86·5	33·4	34·7	68·1	154·6
1894	84·1	31·6	32·4	64·0	148·1
1895	94·9	33·8	37·2	71·0	165·9
1896	101·0	35·6	39·6	75·2	176·2
1897	102·9	34·1	38·0	72·1	175·0
1898	108·4	36·2	41·3	77·5	180·9
1899	116·6	39·0	47·8	86·8	203·4
1900	129·2	41·7	51·5	93·2	222·4
1901	121·6	44·4	49·5	93·9	215·5
1902	129·1	47·1	51·7	98·8	227·9

NOTE.—Owing to the change in area of the German Customs Union in 1889, when Bremen and the greater part of Hamburg came within the scope of the Union, the details for the years 1883-1888 have been estimated. The effect of this change appears to be that the bulk of the articles formerly included in the official German Trade Accounts as Exports to the Hanse Towns appears subsequently as Exports to overseas countries. In the above Table the value of the articles exported to the Hanse Towns in the years 1880-1888 has been apportioned to each of the above Groups of countries in the following proportions:—

Principal Protected Foreign Countries	..	..	31 per cent.
United Kingdom	..	..	23 „ „
All other Destinations	..	..	46 „ „

* Exclusive of the value of ships exported and also of the "*Veredelungsverkehr*" for home account.

Total Exports of French Produce, distinguishing the Principal Protected Foreign Countries, the United Kingdom, and all other Destinations.—[In Million £'s.]

(Compiled from Cd. 2337.)

Year.	Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	ALL OTHER COUNTRIES.			Grand Total.
		United Kingdom.	Other Destinations.	Total.	
1880	73·6	36·4	28·7	65·1	138·7
1881	76·1	35·9	30·4	66·3	142·4
1882	75·7	38·5	28·8	67·3	143·0
1883	73·2	36·1	28·7	64·8	138·0
1884	67·6	33·7	28·0	61·7	129·3
1885	64·2	33·2	26·1	59·3	123·5
1886	67·4	34·2	28·4	62·6	130·0
1887	68·5	32·3	28·5	61·3	129·8
1888	64·3	34·5	30·5	65·0	129·8
1889	74·4	39·3	33·9	73·7	148·1
1890	74·6	41·0	34·5	75·5	150·1
1891	70·0	40·5	32·3	72·8	142·8
1892	67·4	41·1	29·9	71·0	138·4
1893	62·6	38·4	28·4	66·8	129·4
1894	56·9	36·5	29·7	66·2	123·1
1895	65·0	40·0	30·0	70·0	135·0
1896	62·5	41·2	32·3	73·5	136·0
1897	66·9	45·3	31·7	77·0	143·9
1898	67·5	40·9	32·0	72·9	140·4
1899	80·1	49·5	36·5	86·0	166·1
1900	78·3	49·1	36·9	86·0	164·3
1901	75·6	47·9	37·0	84·9	163·5
1902	81·9	51·2	36·9	88·1	170·0

Total Exports of United States Produce, distinguishing the principal Protected Foreign Countries, the United Kingdom, and all other Destinations.

80.

[In Million £'s.]

Year ending 30th June.	Principal Protected Foreign Countries.	ALL OTHER COUNTRIES.			Grand Total.
		United Kingdom.	Other Destinations.	Total.	
1880	52.7	94.0	25.0	119.0	171.7
1881	55.0	99.5	29.6	129.1	184.1
1882	36.8	84.2	31.7	115.9	152.7
1883	45.5	87.6	34.4	122.0	167.5
1884	38.5	79.7	32.8	112.5	151.0
1885	38.8	82.3	30.3	112.6	151.4
1886	37.6	71.9	29.3	101.2	138.8
1887	40.9	75.6	29.9	106.5	146.4
1888	37.0	74.6	30.8	105.4	142.4
1889	38.6	79.2	34.3	113.5	152.1
1890	46.5	92.6	37.0	129.6	176.1
1891	51.4	92.0	38.3	130.3	181.7
1892	69.1	102.9	39.6	142.5	211.6
1893	47.3	86.4	39.4	125.8	173.1
1894	52.6	88.3	40.1	122.4	181.0
1895	47.5	80.0	37.7	117.7	165.2
1896	52.1	86.6	44.1	127.7	179.8
1897	64.6	99.7	50.8	150.5	215.0
1898	85.1	111.3	55.7	197.0	282.1
1899	81.3	105.4	64.1	190.5	266.8
1900	96.6	110.0	77.0	223.0	319.6
1901	97.7	130.0	76.6	266.6	364.3
1902	88.7	112.9	80.8	193.7	282.4
1903	97.9	107.7	94.4	192.1	290.0

NOTE.—The figures relate to the years ending 30th June. Since 30th June, 1900, the Foreign Trade of Hawaii, and since 30th June, 1901, that of Porto Rico is included with the Foreign Trade of the United States. On the other hand, up to June, 1900, the value of the Exports from the United States to Hawaii and Porto Rico is included in the above figures.

Exports of Articles wholly or mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom.

81.

[In Million £'s.]

(Compiled from Cd. 2387.)

Year.	To all Countries.	To principal Protected Foreign Countries.	To principal Protected British Colonies (Canada and Victoria).	To India.	To all other Countries and Colonies.
1890	123.7	54.0	6.9	16.1	46.7
1870	181.1	80.7	8.9	18.0	73.4
1880	196.9	81.9	9.9	29.1	76.0
1890	225.8	87.2	12.6	31.9	94.1
1900	220.2	80.3	11.8	28.1	100.0
1902	221.7	71.6	13.0	29.4	107.7
1903	280.5	78.4	18.6	32.2	111.3

Statistics of the Tin-Plate Trade with special reference to British exports to the United States and other destinations, and the effect of the United States tariff thereon.

(Compiled from Cd. 1761 and Cd. 2337).

STATISTICS OF THE TIN-PLATE TRADE.	Annual Average for 1887-90. [Four Years before McKinley Tariff.]	Annual Average for 1892-3. [Two Years of Operation of McKinley Tariff.]	Annual Average for 1895-6. [Two Years of Operation of Wilson Tariff.]	Annual Average for 1898-1901. [Four Years of Operation of Dingley Tariff.]	1902. [Dingley Tariff still in force.]	1903. [Dingley Tariff still in force.]
	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.
I.—Exports of British Tin-plate:—						
Value:—						
To United States of America	4.3	3.5	1.9	.8	.9	.7
„ Other Destinations	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.6	3.4	3.3
„ All Destinations	5.7	5.1	3.6	3.4	4.3	4.0
Quantity:—	1,000 Tons.	1,000 Tons.	1,000 Tons.	1,000 Tons.	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons
To United States of America	305	267	168	66	65	51
„ Other Destinations	95	120	148	197	247	242
„ All Destinations	399	387	317	263	312	293
Percentage of total exports taken by the United States of America	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
	76	69	53	25	21	18
II.—Production of Tin-plate in United States of America	1,000 Tons.	1,000 Tons.	1,000 Tons.	1,000 Tons.	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons
	—	87	137	347	386	No infor- mation.
III.—Tin-plate exported from United States with drawback	£'s per ton.	£'s per ton.	£'s per ton.	£'s per ton.	£'s per ton	£'s per ton
	61	54*	57†	57‡	56	55
IV.—Import duty on Tin- plate in United States of America	£'s per ton.	£'s per ton.	£'s per ton.	£'s per ton.	£'s per ton	£'s per ton
	4.00	10.12	5.52	6.90	6.90	6.90
V.—Average price of American Tin-plate delivered at New York	—	23.34	16.62	19.86||	19.46||	18.38||
VI.—Average declared value of British Tin-plate exported to the United States of America	14.01	13.21	11.43	12.28	13.62	13.94
VII.—Average number of Tin-plate mills work- ing in United King- dom	(No infor- mation.)		318**	358	387	359

NOTE.—The years in which changes in the tariff were effected are omitted from the above table, and are as follows:—

Date of McKinley tariff, October 1st, 1890. (The section dealing with Tin-plate, however, did not come into operation until July 1st, 1891.)

Date of Wilson tariff, August 28th, 1894.

Date of Dingley tariff, July 24th, 1897.

Formation of Tin-plate Trust (American Tin-plate Company), December 1893.

* Total for 1893.

† Total for 1895.

‡ Average for 1898-1900.

|| Prices from 1899 are "f.o.b. mill."

** Average for 1896, the first year for which these figures are available.

SHIPPING.

Tonnage of Shipping in the Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom.

83. [Million tons.]

(Compiled from Cd. 1761 and "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

	ENTRIES.			CLEARANCES.		
	British.	Foreign.	Proportion of British to total.	British.	Foreign.	Proportion of British to total.
Annual Average:—						
1855-9.....	6	4	59·3	7	4	58·3
1860-4.....	8	5	61·2	8	5	61·0
1865-9.....	11	5	68·0	11	5	67·5
1870-4.....	14	7	67·2	14	7	67·3
1875-9.....	17	8	68·0	18	8	67·9
1880-4.....	21	9	71·7	22	9	71·6
1885-9.....	24	9	73·1	25	9	73·2
Year.						
1890.....	27	10	..	27	10	..
1891.....	27	10	..	27	11	..
1892.....	27	11	..	27	11	..
1893.....	27	10	..	27	10	..
1894.....	29	11	..	30	11	..
Annual Average 1890-4	27	10	72·4	28	10	72·3
Year.						
1895.....	29	11	..	30	11	..
1896.....	31	11	..	31	12	..
1897.....	32	13	..	32	13	..
1898.....	32	13	..	32	14	..
1899.....	33	16	..	33	16	..
Annual Average 1895-9	31	13	70·5	32	13	71·1
Year.						
1900.....	31	18	..	31	18	..
1901.....	32	17	..	32	17	..
1902.....	32	18	..	32	18	..
1903.....	34	18	..	35	18	..
1904.....	35	19	..	35	19	..
Annual Average 1900-4	33	18	64·7	33	18	64·7

NOTE.—The particulars for 1899-1902 are exclusive of the tonnage of vessels employed by the Government in the conveyance of troops, stores, &c., to and from South Africa.

Tonnage of Shipping in the Foreign Trade of Germany.

84. [Million tons.]

(Compiled from Cd. 1761 and Cd. 2337.)

	German Tonnage.†	Foreign Tonnage.†	Proportion of German to Total.†
			Per Cent.
Annual Average 1873-4.....	4·4	6·4	40·6
" " 1875-9.....	4·3	7·2	37·6
" " 1880-4.....	5·8	8·7	40·2
" " 1885-9.....	7·6	10·3	42·4
Year 1890.....	9·3	11·8	..
" 1891.....	10·0	13·1	..
" 1892.....	9·7	12·7	..
" 1893.....	9·7	13·3	..
" 1894.....	10·2	14·3	..
Annual Average 1890-4 ..	9·3	13·0	42·3
Year 1895.....	10·1	13·8	..
" 1896.....	10·3	13·8	..
" 1897.....	10·9	14·8	..
" 1898.....	12·0	15·6	..
" 1899.....	13·3	14·8	..
Annual Average 1895-9 ..	11·4	14·6	43·8
Year 1900.....	14·3	14·9	..
" 1901.....	14·7	14·8	..
" 1902.....	15·4	15·4	..
" 1903.....	15·4	15·5	..

† The entrances and clearances are here put together. This must be noted when comparing with English tables.

Shipping—continued.

Tonnage of Shipping in the Foreign Trade of France.
[Million tons.]

85.

(Compiled from Cd. 1761 and Cd. 2566.)

	French Tonnage.†	Foreign Tonnage.†	Proportion of French to Total.†
			Per cent.
Annual Average 1855-9	8.2	5.0	39.3
" " 1860-4	8.9	5.7	40.4
" " 1865-9	4.6	8.0	36.4
" " 1870-4	4.8	9.9	32.6
" " 1875-9	6.0	18.4	30.8
" " 1880-4	8.5	17.4	32.8
" " 1885-9	9.8	17.5	35.8
Year 1890	9.3	19.7	—
" 1891	9.7	21.9	—
" 1892	9.1	19.0	—
" 1893	8.8	19.6	—
" 1894	8.8	20.3	—
Annual Average 1890-4 ..	8.9	20.1	30.8
Year 1895	8.5	19.4	—
" 1896	9.1	20.9	—
" 1897	9.6	21.9	—
" 1898	9.5	24.0	—
" 1899	10.1	25.6	—
Annual Average 1895-9 ..	9.4	22.4	29.5
Year 1900	10.0	28.3	—
" 1901	10.4	27.8	—
" 1902	10.3	28.3	—
" 1903	10.2	29.8	—

† See Note † on Page 502.

Tonnage of Shipping engaged in the Foreign Trade of the United States.
[Million tons.]

86.

(Compiled from Cd. 1761.)

Years ended 30th June.	United States Tonnage.†	Foreign Tonnage.†	Proportion of United States to Total.†
			Per cent.
Annual Average 1855-9	9.1	4.8	65.7
" " 1860-4	9.5	5.4	63.7
" " 1865-9	6.7	8.8	43.2
" " 1870-4	7.4	14.5	33.9
" " 1875-9	7.3	20.1	26.6
" " 1880-4	6.6	27.7	19.3
" " 1885-9	6.8	24.4	21.8
Year 1890	8.1	28.1	—
" 1891	8.8	27.6	—
" 1892	9.0	33.2	—
" 1893	8.8	30.6	—
" 1894	9.4	30.9	—
Annual Average 1890-4 ..	8.8	30.1	22.7
Year 1895	9.0	30.1	—
" 1896	10.5	31.9	—
" 1897	11.1	36.3	—
" 1898	10.3	41.0	—
" 1899	10.8	41.6	—
Annual Average 1895-9 ..	10.4	36.2	22.3
Year 1900	12.3	44.1	—
" 1901	12.8	46.8	—
" 1902	13.8	47.3	—

† See Note † on Page 502.

NOTE.—The above figures include vessels engaged in the Lake Trade between the United States and Canada.

Import and Export Trade of certain Foreign Countries.

Imports and Exports (commerce spécial) of GERMANY.

87.

[Million £'s.]

(Compiled from Cd. 1761, Cd. 2337, and No. 193 of 1906.)

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Amount.	Per head of Population.	Amount.	Per head of Population.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Annual Average 1890-4	154'3	3 8 3	155'4	3 8 8
" " 1895-9	162 6	3 9 5	158'5	3 5 6
Year 1890	208'1	—	169'4	—
" 1891	207'5	—	158'7	—
" 1892	200'9	—	147'7	—
" 1893	198'0	—	154'6	—
" 1894	196'9	—	148 0	—
Annual Average 1890-4	202'3	4 1 0	155'1	3 2 9
Year 1895	206'0	—	166'3	—
" 1896	215'4	—	176'2	—
" 1897	224'0†	—	181'7†	—
" 1898	254'0†	—	187'8†	—
" 1899	274'1†	—	210'3†	—
Annual Average 1895-9	236'7†	4 10 7†	184'4†	3 10 7†
Year 1900	238'2†	—	220'5†	—
" 1901	221'0†	—	221'5†	—
" 1902	231'5†	—	225 9†	—
" 1903	300'1†	—	250'7†	—
" 1904	314'5†	—	258'6†	—

† Including the value of ships, and also the "Veredelungsverkehr" (Improvement Trade) for home account in 1897 and subsequent years.

Imports and Exports (commerce spécial) of FRANCE.

88.

[Million £'s.]

(Compiled from Cd. 1761, and No. 82-XI. of 1906.)

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Amount.	Per head of Population.	Amount.	Per head of Population.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Annual Average 1855-9	60'2	1 13 4	75'7	2 1 11
" " 1860-4	91'9	2 9 1	96'1	2 11 4
" " 1865-9	119'3	3 2 8	119'6	3 2 11
" " 1870-4	136'5	3 15 8	135'3	3 15 0
" " 1875-9	159'7	4 6 7	138'8	3 14 11
" " 1880-4	190'9	5 1 4	138'8	3 13 5
" " 1885-9	165'9	4 6 10	132'2	3 9 3
Year 1890	177'4	—	150'1	—
" 1891	180'7	—	142'7	—
" 1892	167'5	—	138'4	—
" 1893	154'1	—	129'4	—
" 1894	154'0	—	123'1	—
Annual Average 1890-4	168'7	4 8 0	136'7	3 11 4
Year 1895	148'7	—	134'9	—
" 1896	151'9	—	136'0	—
" 1897	158'2	—	143'9	—
" 1898	178'9	—	140'4	—
" 1899	180'7	—	166'1	—
Annual Average 1895-9	163'7	4 5 0	144'2	3 14 11
Year 1900	187'9	—	164 8	—
" 1901	174'7	—	160'5	—
" 1902	175'7	—	176'1	—
" 1903	192'0	—	170'1	—
" 1904	181'5	—	179'9	—

Import and Export Trade of certain Foreign Countries—continued.

**Imports for Home Consumption and Exports of Domestic Produce of
the UNITED STATES (exclusive of Bullion and Specie).**

[Million £'s.]

89.

(Compiled from Cd. 1761 and Cd. 2337.)

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Amount.	Per head of Population.	Amount.	Per head of Population.
	Million £	£ s. d.	Million £	£ s. d.
Annual Average 1855-9	59·1	1 17 8	52·8	1 13 7
" " 1860-4	54·8	1 14 10	42·9	1 7 3
" " 1865-9	78·5	1 18 2	45·4	1 8 7
" " 1870-4	112·9	2 18 7	96·1	2 9 11
" " 1875-9	94·1	2 2 5	124·7	2 16 3
" " 1880-4	139·3	2 15 7	165·4	3 5 11
" " 1885-9	137·8	2 8 11	146·2	2 11 10
" " 1890-4	162·6	2 11 11	184·7	2 19 0
Year ended 30th June, 1895	149·5	—	165·2	—
" " 1896	153·4	—	179·8	—
" " 1897	155·4	—	215·0	—
" " 1898	123·9	—	252·1	—
" " 1899	140·4	—	250·3	—
Annual Average 1895-9	145·5	2 1 11	212·6	3 1 3
Year ended 30th June, 1900	172·1	—	285·6	—
" " 1901	165·3	—	304·3	—
" " 1902	182·7	—	282·4	—
" " 1903	210·0	—	290·0	—
" " 1904	201·1	—	299·0	—
Annual Average 1900-4	186·3	*2 7 2	292·3	*3 14 0

* These figures are based on the estimated population at the middle of the quinquennial period.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Amount of the Computed Capital of Post Office and Trustee Savings
90. Banks, and Number of Depositors in the Banks.

(Compiled from Cd. 1761 and "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

	Total Computed Capital. (In Millions of Pounds Sterling).			Number of Depositors.		
	Post Office Savings Banks.	Trustee Savings Banks.	Total.	Post Office Savings Banks.	Trustee Savings Banks.	Total.
	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.			
Annual Averages :—						
1855-9	—	35·9	35·9	—	1,385,599	1,385,599
1860-4	—	40·8	42·3	—	1,562,417	1,756,221
1865-9	9·9	37·2	47·1	852,712	1,401,636	2,254,348
1870-4	19·2	39·7	58·9	1,480,894	1,424,755	2,855,649
1875-9	28·7	43·6	72·3	1,880,890	1,500,976	3,381,866
1880-4	39·1	44·7	83·8	2,818,175	1,550,786	4,368,961
1885-9	54·8	46·4	101·2	3,989,514	1,588,910	5,578,424
Year.						
1890	†67·6	†43·7	111·3	4,827,814	1,535,782	6,363,006
1891	†71·6	†42·9	114·5	5,118,395	1,510,282	6,628,677
1892	†75·9	†42·4	118·3	5,452,816	1,501,920	6,954,736
1893	†80·6	†42·2	122·8	5,748,239	1,471,146	7,219,385
1894	†89·2	†43·5	132·7	6,108,768	1,470,946	7,579,709
Annual Average 1890-4 ..	77·0	42·9	119·9	5,451,005	1,488,015	6,940,020
Year.						
1895	†97·9	†45·3	143·2	6,453,597	1,516,229	7,969,826
1896	†108·1	†46·7	154·8	6,962,035	1,495,908	8,457,938
1897	†115·9	†48·5	164·4	7,239,761	1,527,217	8,766,978
1898	†123·1	†50·0	173·1	7,680,592	1,563,947	9,194,449
1899	†130·1	†51·4	181·5	8,046,680	1,601,485	9,648,165
Annual Average 1895-9 ..	115·0	48·4	163·4	7,246,515	1,540,956	8,787,471
Year.						
1900	†185·5	†51·5	187·0	8,439,988	1,625,023	10,065,006
1901	†140·4	†52·0	192·4	8,787,675	1,647,202	10,434,877
1902	†144·6	†52·5	197·1	9,133,161	1,670,894	10,808,555
1903	†146·1	†52·5	198·6	9,408,552	1,659,617	11,068,469
1904	†148·3	†52·3	200·6	9,673,717	1,704,766	11,378,483
Annual Average 1900-4 ..	†148·0	†52·2	195·2	9,087,678	1,667,400	10,755,078

† Exclusive of amounts of Government Stock purchased for depositors and standing to their credit at the end of each year.

Gross Amount of the Annual Value of Property and Profits assessed
91. to the Income Tax upon the undermentioned Classes of
Property under Schedules A and D.

(Compiled from Cd. 1761 and "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years ended 5th April.	Land.	Houses.	Mines.	Quarries.	Ironworks.	Gasworks.
	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.
Annual Averages :—						
1865-9	63·1	73·8	5·3	0·6	2·0	2·0
1870-4	65·4	87·6	7·1	0·8	4·0	2·6
1875-9	68·4	102·5	13·2	1·1	3·6	3·4
1880-4	67·8	121·0	6·9	0·9	2·6	4·6
1885-9	62·2	128·0	7·4	0·8	1·6	4·9
Year.						
1890	58·2	138·5	7·5	0·9	1·6	5·4
1891	57·7	140·6	8·8	0·9	3·1	5·1
1892	57·4	143·1	10·9	1·0	3·0	4·6
1893	57·0	145·0	12·0	1·0	2·1	4·5
1894	56·2	149·7	12·3	1·0	1·8	4·8
Annual Average 1890-4 ..	57·3	143·4	10·3	1·0	2·3	4·9
Year.						
1895	55·8	151·7	12·7	1·1	1·8	5·1
1896	55·4	154·5	12·3	1·1	1·9	6·0
1897	54·8	158·3	10·5	1·2	1·8	5·5
1898	53·9	161·9	9·1	1·4	2·6	5·6
1899	53·0	170·2	8·9	1·5	3·0	5·6
Annual Average 1895-9 ..	54·6	156·4	10·7	1·3	2·2	5·6
Year.						
1900	52·8	174·4	9·5	1·6	2·2	6·1
1901	52·6	179·0	12·0	1·7	5·4	6·4
1902	52·5	184·6	17·6	1·6	6·6	5·9
1903	52·3	188·4	20·3	1·5	4·0	5·5
1904	52·5	198·0	21·2	1·7	2·4	6·8
Annual Average 1900-4 ..	52·5	184·9	16·1	1·6	4·5	6·1

Miscellaneous—continued.

Gross Amount of the Annual Value of Property and Profits assessed
92. to the Income Tax under each Schedule.

(Compiled from Cd. 1761 and "Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom.")

Years ended 5th April.	A.†	B.*	C.	D.	E.	Total.
Annual Averages :—	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.	Million £'s.
1855-9	131	51	28	90	17	317
1860-4	147	53	30	101	20	351
1865-9	151	57	33	155	24	420
1870-4	154	59	39	210	28	490
1875-9	172	63	40	268	32	575
1880-4	190	68	40	268	35	601
1885-9	196	62	44	292	40	634
1890-4	202	58	40	354	49	703
Year.						
1895	208	56	38	1341	51	694
1896	211	55	38	1357	53	714
1897	214	55	39	1377	57	742
1898	216	55	39	1401	60	771
1899	224	53	39	1417	65	798
Annual Average 1895-9	214	55	39	379	57	744
Year.						
1900	229	53	39	1436	70	827
1901	233	53	41	1466	75	868
1902	238	53	44	1488	79	902
1903	242	53	46	492	82	915
1904	252	53	45	502	86	938
Annual Average 1900-4	239	53	43	477	78	890

* In the years prior to 1874-5 net figures only were returned for Ireland under this Schedule. The full annual value of land assessed under Schedule B is given for all the years included in the table.

† The assessments on quarries, mines, ironworks, fisheries, canals, railways, gasworks, &c., were transferred from Schedule A to Schedule D from the 5th April, 1866.

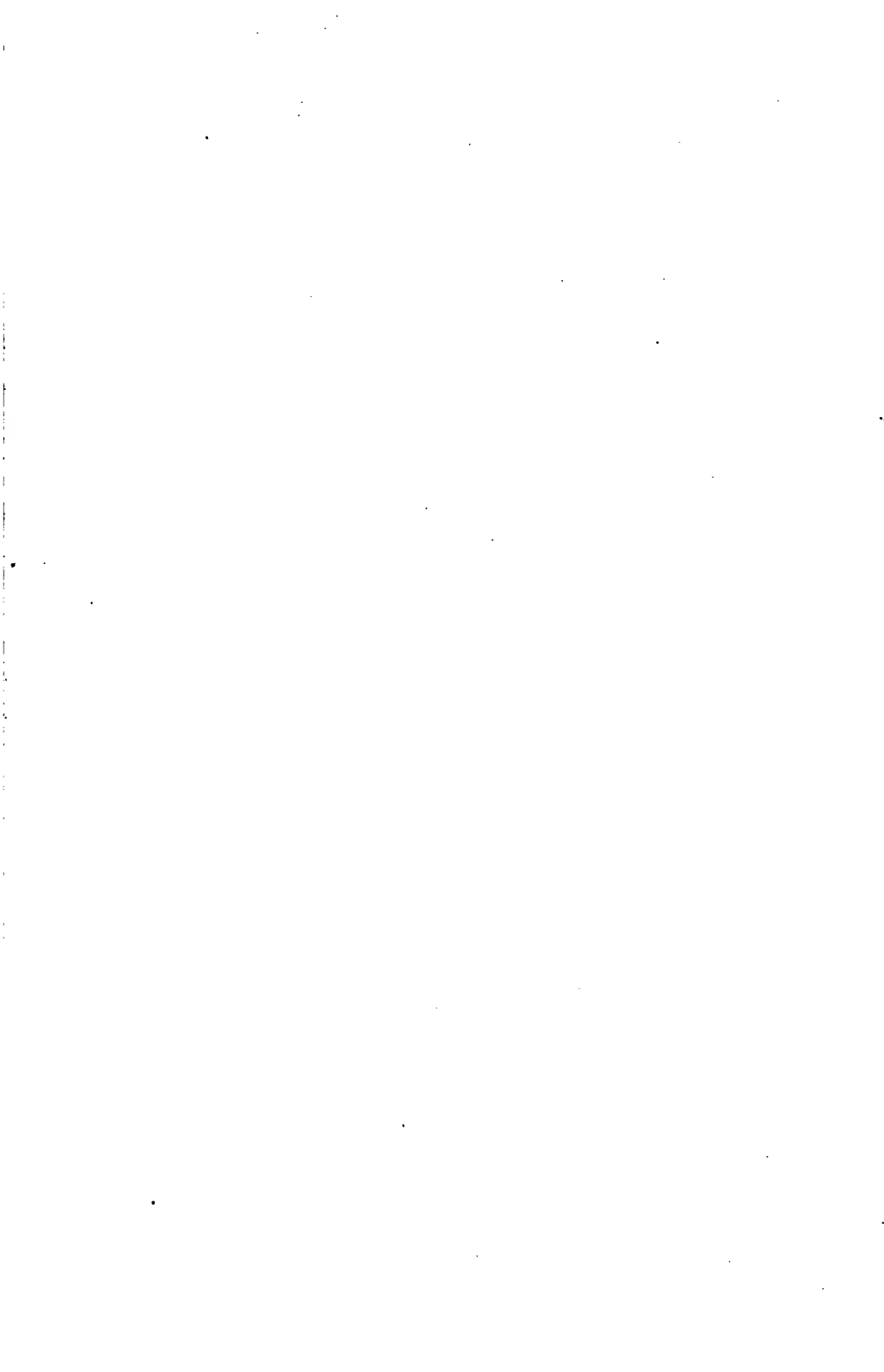
‡ All assessments on interest of Municipal and Corporation Stocks are included under Schedule D in 1892-3 and subsequent years instead of partly under Schedule C and partly under Schedule D, as in former years.

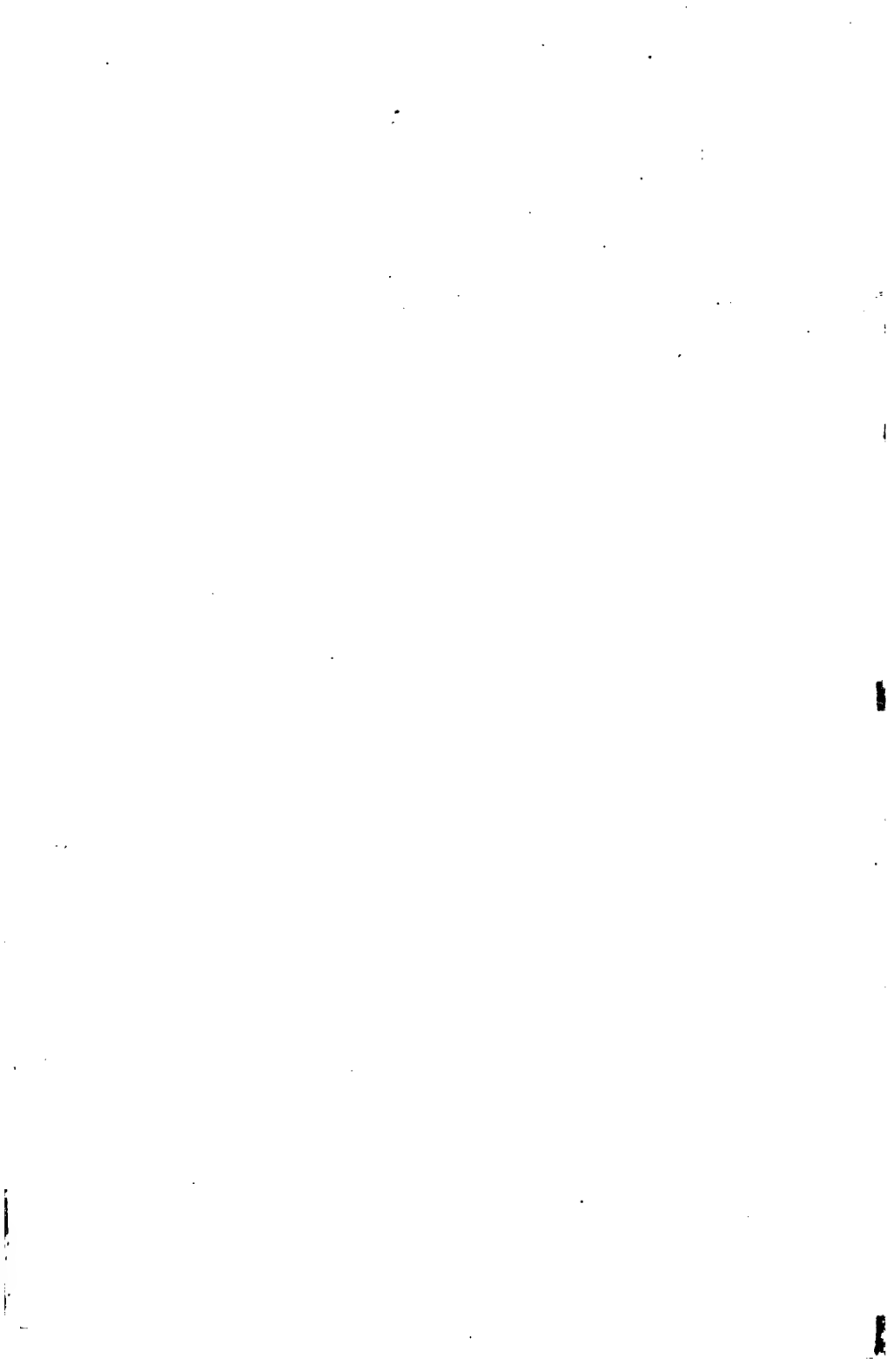
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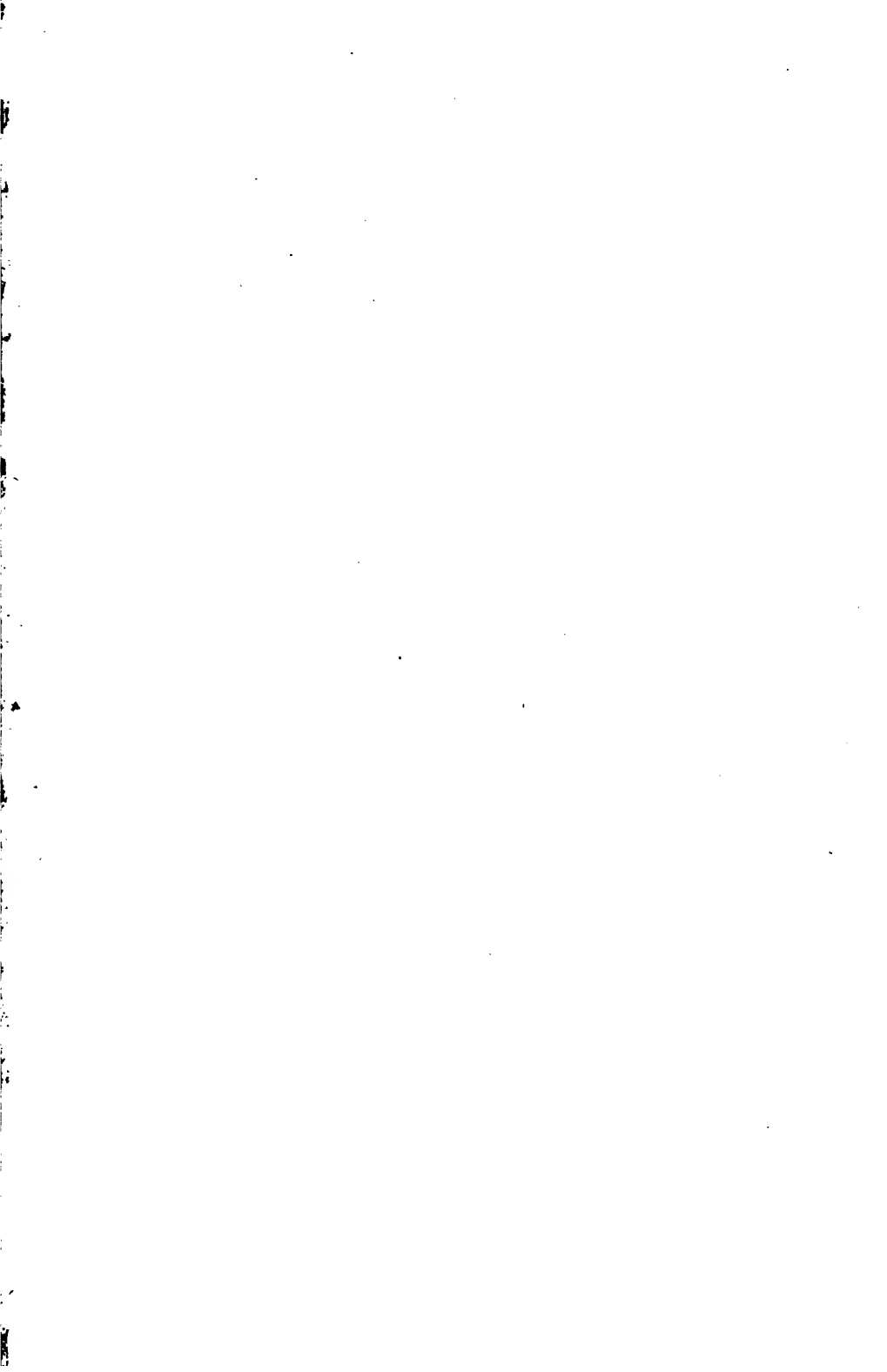
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